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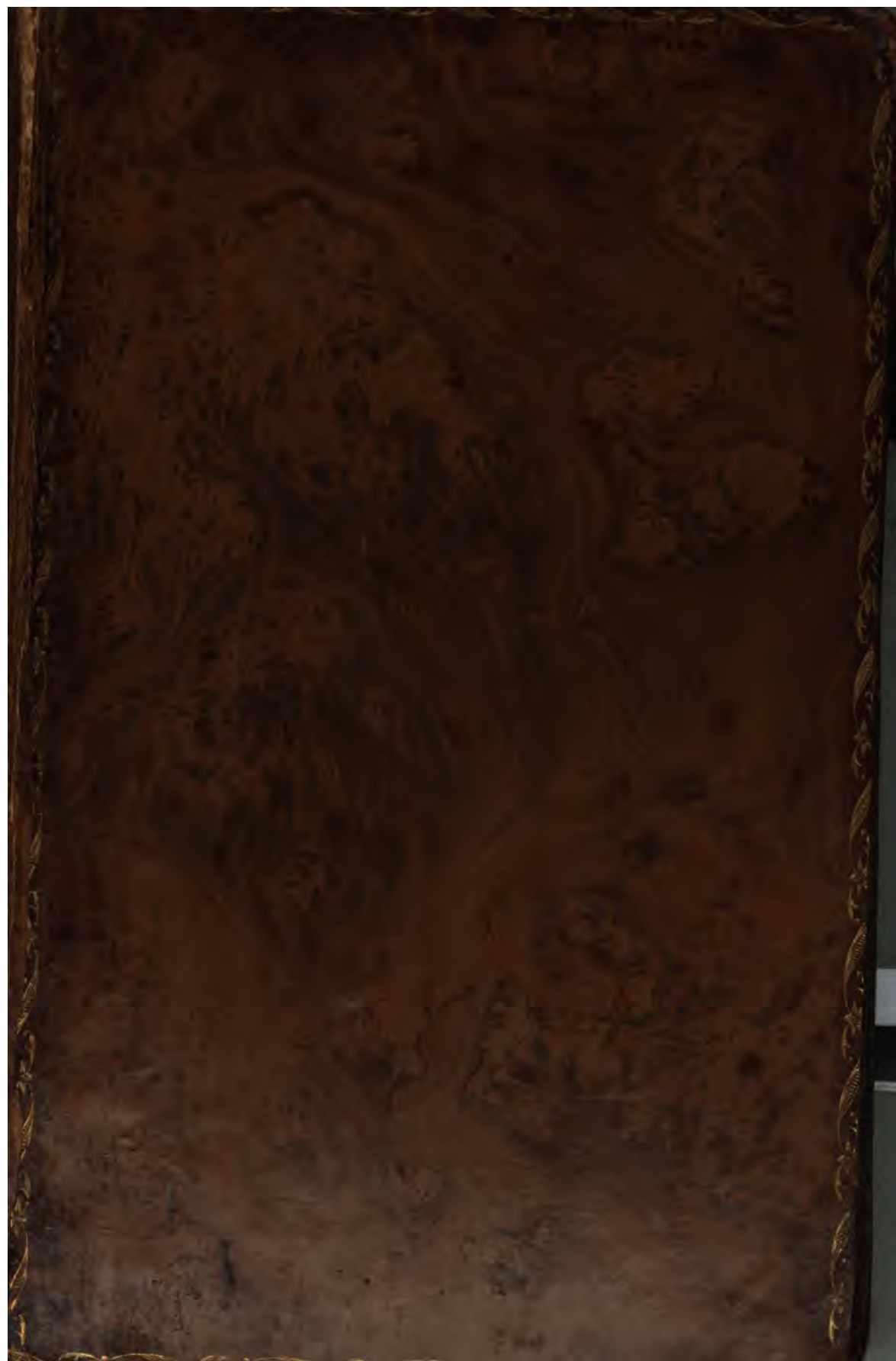
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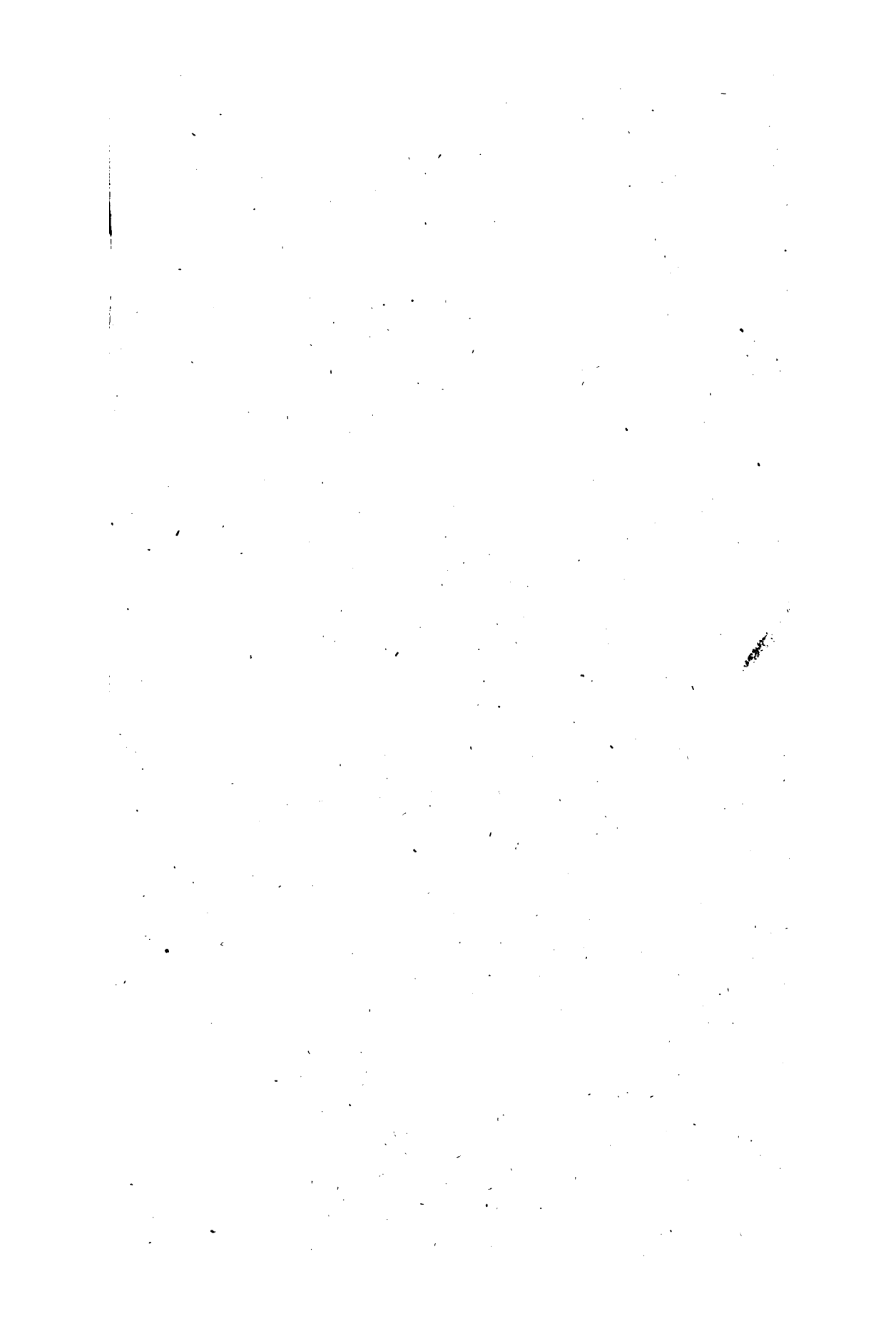




Rev.^d William Grice.

The background of the image is a traditional marbled paper pattern. It features a complex, organic design with swirling, wavy lines and numerous small, irregular spots. The color palette is dominated by dark, muted tones: deep reds, dark blues or greys, and earthy browns. These are interspersed with lighter, creamy off-white spots and thin, delicate veins of yellow and green. The overall effect is one of rich, textured complexity.

DEPARTMENT OF
THE HISTORY OF ART
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Characterifticks.

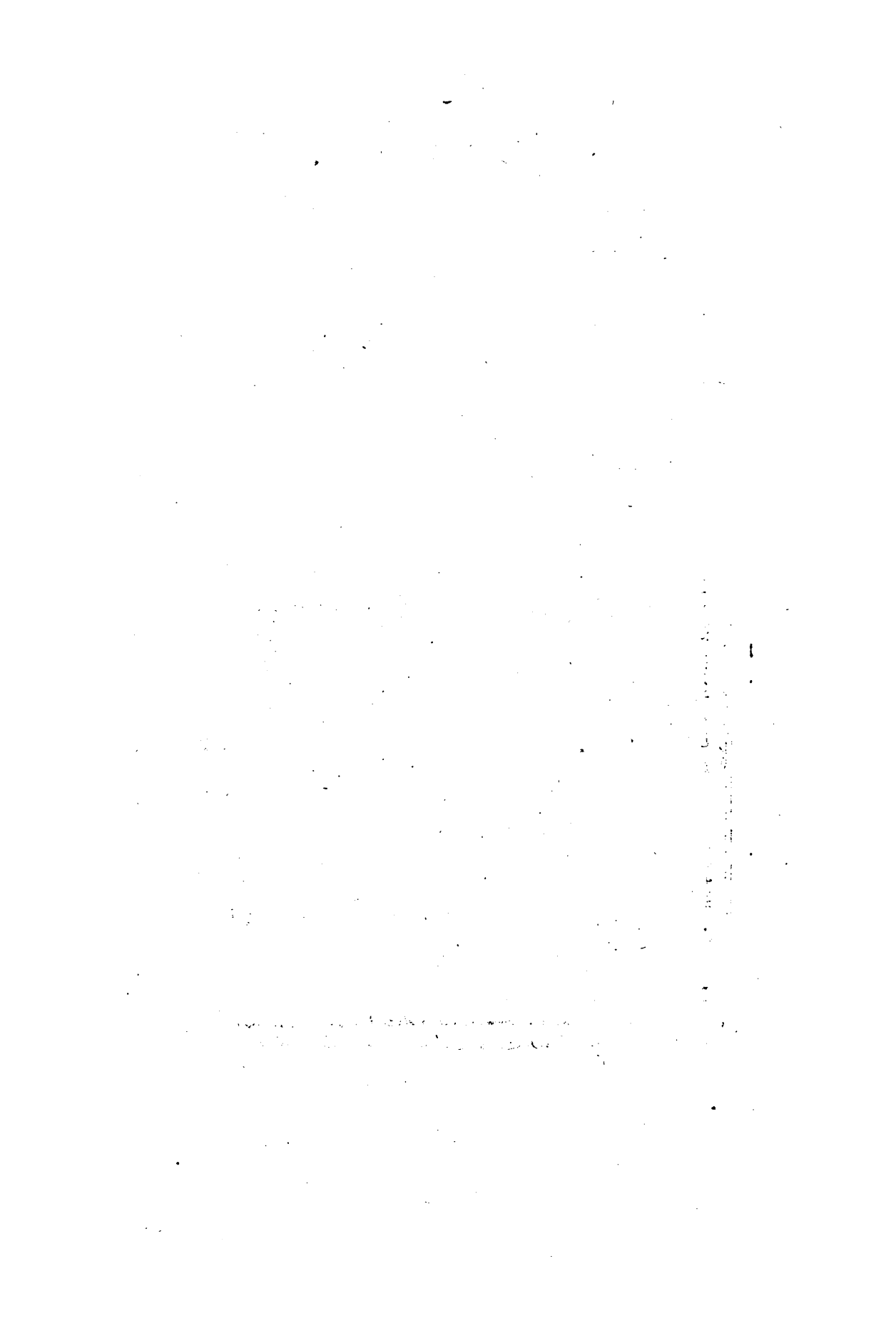
VOLUME III.

MISCELLANEOUS REFLECTIONS on the preceding Treatifes, and other Critical Subjects.

A Notion of the Tablature, or Judgment of
HERCULES.



Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXIII.



TREATISE VI.

VIZ.

Miscellaneous Reflections, &c.



Sctilicet uni æquus Virtuti, atque ejus Amicis.

Horat. Sat. 1. Lib. 2.



Printed first in the Year M.DCC.XIV.





Miscellaneous Reflections.



MISCELLANY I.



C H A P. I.

*Of the Nature, Rise, and Establishment of
MISCELLANYS.—The Subject of
these which follow.—Intention of the
Writer.*

PEACE be with the Soul of that chari-
table and courteous Author, who for
the common Benefit of his Fellow-Authors,
introduc'd the ingenious way of MISCELLA-
VOL. III. A NEOUS

2 MISCELLANEOUS

NÉCESSARY *Writing!*—It must be own'd that since this happy Method was establish'd, the Harvest of *Wit* has been more plentiful, and the Labourers more in number than heretofore. 'Tis well known to the able Practitioners in the *writing Art*; "That as easy as it is to *conceive Wit*, 'tis the hardest thing imaginable *to be deliver'd* of It, upon certain Terms." Nothing cou'd be more severe or rigid than the Conditions formerly prescrib'd to Writers; when CRITICISM took place, and *Regularity* and *Order* were thought essential in a Treatise. The Notion of a *genuine Work*, a *legitimate* and *just Piece*, has certainly been the Occasion of great Timidity and Backwardness among the Adventurers in *Wit*: And the Imposition of such strict *Laws* and *Rules* of Composition, has set heavy on the free Spirits and forward Genius's of Mankind. 'Twas a *Yoke*, it seems, which our Forefathers bore; but which, for our parts, we have generously thrown off. In effect, the invidious Distinctions of *Bastardy* and *Legitimacy* being at length remov'd; the natural and lawful Issue of the Brain comes with like advantage into the World: And *Wit* (*mere WIT*) is well receiv'd; without examination of the *Kind*, or censure of the *Form*.

THIS the MISCELLANEOUS *Manner* of Writing, it must be own'd, has happily effected.

REFLECTIONS.

8

fectcd. It has render'd almost every Soil productive. It has disclos'd those various *Seeds* of Wit, which lay suppress'd in many a Bosom; and has rear'd numberless *Conceits* and curious *Fancys*, which the natural Rudeness and Asperity of their native Soil wou'd have withheld, or at least not have permitted to rise above the ground. From every *Field*, from every *Hedge* or *Hillock*, we now gather as delicious Fruits and fragrant Flowers, as of old from the richest and best-cultivated *Gardens*. Miserable were those antient Planters, who understanding not how to conform themselves to the rude *Taste* of unpolish'd Mankind, made it so difficult a Task to serve the World with *intellectual* Entertainments, and furnish out the Repasts of *Literature* and *Science*.

THERE was certainly a time when the Name of AUTHOR stood for something considerable in the World. To succeed happily in such a Labour as that of writing a *Treatise* or a *Poem*, was taken as a sure mark of Understanding and good Sense. The Task was painful: But, it seems, 'twas honourable. How the Case happen'd in process of time, to be so much revers'd, is hard to say. The primitive Authors perhaps being few in number, and highly respected for their Art, fell under the weight of *Envy*. Being sensible of their Misfortune

4 MISCELLANEOUS

fortune in this respect, and being excited, as 'tis probable, by the Example of some popular Genius; they quitted their regular Schemes and accurate Forms of Workmanship, in favour of those *Wits* who cou'd not possibly be receiv'd as *AUTHORS* upon such difficult Terms. 'Twas necessary, it seems, that *the Bottom* of Wit shou'd be enlarg'd. 'Twas advisable that more Hands shou'd be taken into the Work. And nothing cou'd better serve this popular purpose, than the way of MISCELLANY, or *common* ESSAY; in which the most confus'd Head, if fraught with a little Invention, and provided with *Common-place-Book* Learning, might exert it-self to as much advantage, as the most orderly and well-settled Judgment.

To explain the better how this Revolution in Letters has been effected, it may not perhaps be indecent, shou'd we offer to compare our Writing-Artists, to the *Manufacturers* in *Stuff* or *Silk*. For among These 'tis esteem'd a principal piece of Skill, to frame a Pattern, or Plan of Workmanship, in which the several Colours are agreeably dispos'd; with such proportionable Adjustment of the various Figures and Devices, as may, in the whole, create a kind of *Harmony* to the Eye. According to this Method, each *Piece* must be, in reality,
an

an Original. For to copy what has gone before, can be of no use. The Fraud wou'd easily be perceiv'd. On the other side, to work *originally*, and in a manner *create* each time a-new, must be a matter of pressing weight, and fitted to the Strength and Capacity of none besides the choicest Workmen.

A MANNER therefore is invented to confound this Simplicity and Conformity of Design. *Patch-work* is substituted. *Cuttings* and *Shreds* of Learning, with various *Fragments*, and *Points* of Wit, are drawn together, and tack'd in any fantastick form. If they chance to cast a *Lustre*, and spread a sort of sprightly *Glare*; the MISCELLANY is approv'd, and the *complex* Form and Texture of the Work admir'd. The EYE, which before was to be won by Regularity, and had kept true to Measure and strict Proportion, is by this means pleasingly drawn aside, to commit a kind of *Debauch*, and amuse it-self in gaudy Colours, and disfigur'd Shapes of things. Custom, in the mean while, has not only tolerated this Licentiousness, but render'd it even commendable, and brought it into the highest repute. The *Wild* and *Whimsical*, under the name of the *Odd* and *Pretty*, succeed in the room of the *Graceful* and the *Beautiful*. Justness and Accuracy of Thought are set aside, as too constrain-

VOL. III. B ing,

6 MISCELLANEOUS

ing, and of too painful an aspect to be endur'd in the agreeable and more easy Commerce of Gallantry, and modern Wit.

Now since it has been thought convenient, in these latter Ages, to distinguish the Provinces of WIT and WISDOM, and set apart *the agreeable* from *the useful*; 'tis evident there cou'd be nothing devis'd more suitable to the distinct and separate Interest of the former of these Provinces, than this *complex* manner of Performance which we call MISCELLANY. For whatever is *capricious* and *odd*, is sure to create *Diversion*, to those who look no further. And where there is nothing like *Nature*, there is no room for the troublesom part of *Thought* or *Contemplation*. 'Tis the Perfection of certain *Grotesque-Painters*, to keep as far from *Nature* as possible. To find a *Likeness* in their Works, is to find the greatest Fault imaginable. A natural *Connexion* is a Slur. A *Coherence*, a *Design*, a *Meaning*, is against their purpose, and destroys the very Spirit and Genius of their Workmanship.

I REMEMBER formerly when I was a Spectator in the *French Theater*, I found it the Custom, at the end of every grave and solemn *Tragedy*, to introduce a comick *Farce*, or MISCELLANY, which they call'd *the little Piece*. We have

REFLECTIONS.

7

have indeed a Method still more extraordinary upon our own Stage. For we think it agreeable and just, to mix the *Little Piece* or *Farce* with the main Plot or Fable, thro' every Act. This perhaps may be the rather chosen, because our Tragedy is so much *deeper* and *bloodier* than that of the *French*, and therefore needs more immediate Refreshment from the elegant way of *Drollery*, and *Burlesque-wit*; which being thus closely interwoven with its opposite, makes that most accomplish'd kind of *theatrical MISCELLANY*, call'd by our Poets a *Tragicomedy*.

I COU'D go further perhaps, and demonstrate from the Writings of many of our grave *Divines*, the Speeches of our *Senators*, and other principal Models of our national Erudition, "That the MISCELLANEOUS Manner is at present in the highest esteem." But since my chief Intention in the following Sheets is to descant cursorily upon some late Pieces of a *British* Author; I will presume, That what I have said already on this Head is sufficient; and That it will not be judg'd improper or absurd in me, as I proceed, to take advantage of this *miscellaneous Taste* which now evidently prevails. According to this Method, whilst I serve as *Critick* or *Interpreter* to this new Writer, I may the better correct his Flegm, and give him

8 MISCELLANEOUS

more of the fashionable Air and Manner of the World; especially in what relates to the Subject and Manner of his two *last* Pieces, which are contain'd in his second Volume. For these being of the more regular and formal kind, may easily be oppressive to the airy Reader; and may therefore with the same assurance as *Tragedy* claim the necessary Relief of the *little Piece* or *Farce* above-mention'd.

NOR ought the Title of a MISCELLANEOUS *Writer* to be deny'd me, on the account that I have grounded my *Miscellanys* upon a certain Set of Treatises already publish'd. *Grounds* and *Foundations* are of no moment in a kind of Work, which, according to modern Establishment, has properly neither *Top* nor *Bottom*, *Beginning* nor *End*. Besides, that I shall no-way confine myself to the precise Contents of these Treatises; but, like my Fellow-*Miscellanarians*, shall take occasion to vary often from my propos'd Subject, and make what *Deviations* or *Excursions* I shall think fit, as I proceed in my *random* ESSAYS.

CHAP.



C H A P. II.

Of Controversial Writings: Answers: Replies.—Polemick Divinity; or the Writing Church-Militant.—Philosophers, and Bear-Garden.—Authors pair'd and match'd.—The Match-makers.—Football.—A Dialogue between our Author and his Bookfeller.

AMONG the many Improvements daily made in the Art of Writing, there is none perhaps which can be said to have attain'd a greater Height than that of *Controversy*, or the Method of *Answer* and *Refutation*. 'Tis true indeed, that antiently the Wits of Men were for the most part taken up in other Employment. If Authors writ *ill*, they were despis'd: If *well*, they were by some Party or other espous'd. For *Partys* there wou'd necessarily be, and *Sects* of every kind, in Learning and Philosophy. Every one sided with whom he lik'd; and having the liberty of hearing *each* side speak for it-self, stood in no need of exprefs *Warning-Pieces* against pretended Sophistry, or dangerous Reasoning. Particular *Answers* to single *Treatises*,

tises, were thought to be of little use. And it was esteem'd no Compliment to a Reader, to help him so carefully in the Judgment of every Piece which came abroad. Whatever *Seels* there were in those days, the Zeal of *Party*-causes ran not so high as to give the Reader a Taste of those *personal* Reproaches, which might pass in a Debate between the different *Party-men*.

THUS Matters stood of old; when as yet the Method of writing *Controversy* was not rais'd into an *Art*, nor the Feuds of contending Authors become the chief Amusement of the learned World. But we have at present so high a Relish of this kind, that the Writings of the Learned are never truly gustful till they are come to what we may properly enough call *their due Ripeness*, and have begot a *Fray*. When the *Answer* and *Reply* is once form'd, our Curiosity is excited; We begin then, for the first time, to whet our Attention, and apply our Ear.

FOR example: Let a zealous *Divine* and flaming Champion of our Faith, when inclin'd to shew himself in Print, make choice of some tremendous *Mystery* of Religion, oppos'd heretofore by some damnable *Herefiarch*; whom having vehemently refuted, he turns himself towards

wards the orthodox Opinion, and supports the true Belief, with the highest Eloquence and profoundest Erudition; he shall, notwithstanding this, remain perhaps in deep Obscurity, to the great affliction of his Bookfeller, and the regret of all who bear a just Veneration for *Church-history*, and the antient Purity of the *Christian Faith*. But let it so happen that in this Prosecution of his deceas'd Adversary, our *Doctor* raises up some *living Antagonist*; who, on the same foot of Orthodoxy with himself, pretends to arraign his Expositions, and refute the Refuter upon every Article he has advanc'd; from this moment the Writing gathers Life, the Publick listens, the Bookfeller takes heart; and when Issue is well join'd, the Repartees grown smart, and the Contention vigorous between the learned Partys, a *Ring* is made, and *Reader's* gather in abundance. Every one *takes party*, and encourages his *own Side*. "This shall be my Champion!—This Man for my Money!" "—Well hit, on our side!—Again, a good Stroke!—There he was even with him!—" "Have at him the next Bout!"—Excellent Sport! And when the *Combatants* are for a-while drawn off, and each retir'd with his own Companions; What *Praises*, and *Congratulations*? What *Applauses* of the suppos'd *Victor*! And how honourably is he saluted by his Favourers, and

complimented even to the disturbance of his Modesty! “Nay, but Gentlemen!—Good
 “Gentlemen! Do you really think thus?—
 “Are you sincere with me?—Have I treat-
 “ed my Adversary as he deserves? Never
 “was Man so maul’d. Why you have kill’d
 “him downright. O, Sirs! you flatter
 “me. He can never rise more. Think
 “ye so indeed? Or if he shou’d; ’twou’d
 “be a Pleasure to see how you wou’d handle
 “him.”

THESE are the Triumphs. This is what sets *sharp*: This gives the Author his *Edge*, and excites the Reader’s Attention; when the Trumpets are thus sounded to the Croud, and a kind of *Amphitheatrical* Entertainment exhibited to the Multitude, by these *Gladiatorian* Pen-men.

THE Author of the preceding Treatises being by profession a nice *Inspector* into the *Ridicule* of Things, must in all probability have rais’d to himself some such Views as these, which hinder’d him from engaging in the way of *Controversy*. For when, by accident, the * First of these Treatises (*a private Letter*, and in the Writer’s Esteem, little worthy of the Publick’s no-

* *Viz.* The Letter concerning ENTHUSIASM.

tice) came to be read abroad in Copys, and afterwards in Print; the smartest *Answers* which came out against it, cou'd not, it seems, move our Author to form any *Reply*. All he was heard to say in return, was, " That he thought " whoever had taken upon him to publish a " Book in answer to that casual Piece, had " certainly made either a very high Compli- " ment to the Author, or a very ill one to " the Publick."

IT must be own'd, that when a Writer of any kind is so considerable as to deserve the Labour and Pains of some shreud Heads to refute him in publick, he may, in the quality of an *Author*, be justly congratulated on that occasion. 'Tis suppos'd necessarily that he must have writ with some kind of Ability or Wit. But if his *original* Performance be in truth no better than ordinary; his *Answerer's* Task must certainly be very mean. He must be very indifferently imploy'd, who wou'd take upon him to answer Nonsense in form, ridicule what is of it-self a *Jest*, and put it upon the World to read a *second Book* for the sake of the Impertinencys of a *former*.

TAKING it, however, for granted, " That " a sorry Treatise may be the foundation of a " considerable Answer;" a *Reply* still must certainly

14 MISCELLANEOUS

tainly be ridiculous, which-ever way we take it. For either the Author, in his original Piece, has been truly refuted, or not. If refuted; why does he defend? If not refuted; why trouble himself? What has the Publick to do with his private Quarrels, or his Adversary's Impertinence? Or supposing the World out of curiosity may delight to see a *Pedant* expos'd by a Man of better Wit, and a *Controversy* thus unequally carry'd on 'between two such opposite Partys; How long is this Diversion likely to hold good; And what will become of these *polemick* Writings a few Years hence? What is already become of those mighty *Controversys*, with which some of the most eminent Authors amus'd the World within the memory of the youngest Scholar? An *original* Work or two may perhaps remain: But for the subsequent *Defences*, the *Answers*, *Rejoinders*, and *Replications*; they have been long since paying their attendance to the *Pastry-cooks*. Mankind perhaps were heated at that time, when first those Matters were debated; But they are now cool again. They laugh'd: They carry'd on the Humour: they blew the Coals: They teaz'd, and set on, maliciously, and to create themselves diversion. But the *Jest* is now over. No-one so much as inquires Where the *Wit* was; or Where possibly the *Sting* shou'd lie of those notable Reflections and satirical

tirical Hints, which were once found so pungent, and gave the Readers such high Delight.

——Notable *Philosophers* and *Divines*, who can be contented to make sport, and write in learned *Billingsgate*, to divert the Coffee-house, and entertain the Assemblies at Booksellers Shops, or the more airy Stalls of inferior Book-retailers!

IT must be allow'd, That in this respect, *controversial Writing* is not so wholly unprofitable: and that for *Book-merchants*, of whatever Kind or Degree, they undoubtedly receive no small Advantage from a right Improvement of a *learned Scuffle*. Nothing revives 'em more, or makes a quicker Trade, than a *Pair* of substantial *Divines* or grave *Philosophers*, well match'd, and soundly back'd; till by long worrying one another, they are grown out of breath, and have almost lost their Force of Biting——“ So have I known a crafty *Glazier*,
 “ in time of Frost, procure a *Foot-ball*, to draw
 “ into the Street the emulous Chiefs of the robust Youth. The tumid Bladder bounds
 “ at every Kick, bursts the withstanding *Casements*, the *Chaffys*, *Lanterns*, and all the brittle vitrious *Ware*. The Noise of Blows and
 “ Out-crys fills the whole Neighbourhood;
 “ and Ruins of Glass cover the stony Pavements; till the bloated *battering Engine*, sub-
 “ du'd

16 MISCELLANEOUS

“ du’d by force of Foot and Fist, and yielding
 “ up its Breath at many a fatal Cranny, be-
 “ comes lank and harmless, sinks in its Flight,
 “ and can no longer uphold the Spirit of the
 “ contending Partys.”

THIS our Author supposes to have been the occasion of his being so often and zealously complimented by his *Amanuensis* (for so he calls * his Bookseller or Printer) on the Fame of his first Piece. The obliging Crafts-man has at times presented him with many a handsome Book, set off with Titles of *Remarks*, *Reflections*, and the like, which as he assur’d him, were ANSWERS to his small Treatise. “ Here
 “ Sir! (says he) you have a considerable Hand
 “ has undertaken you! ——— This Sir, is a
 “ Reverend—This a Right Reverend—This
 “ a noted Author——Will you not reply, Sir?
 “ ———O, my word, Sir, the World is in
 “ expectation. Pity they shou’d be
 “ disappointed! A dozen Sheets, Sir,
 “ wou’d be sufficient.——You might dispatch
 “ it presently. Think you so? I have
 “ my Paper ready——And a good Letter.—
 “ Take my word for it—You shall see, Sir!
 “ Enough. But hark ye (Mr. A, a, a, a)
 “ my worthy *Engineer*, and Manager of the

* VOL. I. pag. 305.

“ War of Letters! Ere you prepare your Artillery, or engage me in acts of Hostility, let me hear, I intreat you, Whether or no my Adversary be taken notice of.—Wait for his *Second* Edition. And if by next Year, or a Year or two after, it be known in good Company that there is such a Book in being, I shall then perhaps think it time to consider of a *Reply*.”



C H A P. III.

Of the Letter concerning Enthusiasm.—Foreign Criticks.—Of Letters in general; and of the Epistolary Style.—Addresses to great Men.—Authors and Horseshanship.—The modern Amble.—Further Explanation of the MISCELLANEOUS Manner.

AS resolute as our Author may have shewn himself in refusing to take notice of the smart Writings publish'd against him by certain Zealots of his own Country, he cou'd not, it seems, but out of curiosity observe what the foreign and more impartial Criticks might object to

18 MISCELLANEOUS

to his small Treatise, which he was surpriz'd to hear had been translated into foreign Languages, soon after it had been publish'd here at home. The first Censure of this kind which came to our Author's sight, was that of the PARIS * *Journal des Savans*. Considering how little favourable the Author of the Letter had shewn himself towards the *Romish* Church, and Policy of FRANCE, it must be own'd those Journalists have treated him with sufficient Candor: tho they fail'd not to take what Advantages they well cou'd against the Writing, and particularly arraign'd it for the want † of Order and Method.

THE Protestant Writers, such as live in a free Country, and can deliver their Sentiments without Constraint, have certainly ‡ done our Author more Honour than he ever presum'd to think he cou'd deserve. His *Translator* indeed, who had done him the previous Honour of introducing him to the Ac-

* Du 25 Mars, 1709.

† Ses pensées ne semblent occuper dans son Ouvrage, que la place que le hazard leur a donnée. Ibid. pag. 181.

‡ (1.) Bibliothèque Choise, année 1709. Tome XIX. pag. 427.

(2.) Histoire des Ouvrages des Savans, Mois d'Octobre, Novembre & Decembre, 1708. pag. 514.

(3.) Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres, Mois de Mars, 1710.

quaintance

quaintance of the foreign World, represents particularly, by the Turn given to the latter end of the Letter, that the Writer of it was, as to his Condition and Rank, little better than an inferior Dependent on the noble Lord to whom he had address'd himself. And in reality the *Original* has so much of that air; that I wonder not, if what the Author left ambiguous, the Translator has determin'd to the side of *Clientship* and *Dependency*.

BUT whatever may have been the Circumstance or Character of our Author himself: that of his *great* Friend ought in justice to have been consider'd by those former Criticks above-mention'd. So much, at least, shou'd have been taken notice of, that there was a *real* GREAT MAN characteriz'd, and suitable Measures of Address and Style preserv'd. But they who wou'd neither observe this, nor apprehend the Letter it-self to be *real*, were insufficient Criticks, and unqualify'd to judge of the Turn or Humour of a Piece, which they had never consider'd in a proper light.

'Tis become indeed so common a Practice among Authors, to feign a Correspondency, and give the Title of a *private Letter* to a Piece address'd solely to the *Publick*, that it wou'd not be strange to see other *Journalists* and *Criticks*,

20 MISCELLANEOUS

ticks, as well as the Gentlemen of PARIS, pass over such Particularitys, as things of Form. This Prejudice however cou'd not misguide a chief Critick of the Protestant side; when * mentioning this *Letter concerning Enthusiasm*, he speaks of it as a real *Letter* (such as in truth it was) not a precise and formal † TREATISE, design'd for *Publick View*.

It will be own'd surely, by those who have learnt to judge of Elegancy and Wit by the help merely of modern Languages, That we cou'd have little relish of the best *Letters* of a BALSAC or VOITURE, were we wholly ignorant of the *Characters* of the principal Persons to whom those *Letters* were actually written. But much less cou'd we find pleasure in this reading, shou'd we take it into our heads, that both the Personages and Correspondency it-self were merely fictitious. Let the best of TULLY's Epistles be read in such a narrow View as this, and they will certainly

* *Ceux qui l'ont lue ont pu voir en general, que l'Auteur ne s'y est pas propose un certain plan, pour traiter sa matiere methodiquement; parceque c'est une Lettre, & non un Traite.* Bibliotheque Choisie. Ibid. pag. 428.

† If in this joint Edition, with other Works, the *Letter* be made to pass under that general Name of *Treatise*; 'tis the Bookseller must account for it. For the Author's part, he considers it as no other than what it originally was.

prove

prove very insipid. If a real BRUTUS, a real ATTICUS be not suppos'd, there will be no real CICERO. The elegant Writer will disappear; as will the vast Labour and Art with which this eloquent *Roman* writ those Letters to his illustrious Friends. There was no kind of Composition in which this great Author prided or pleas'd himself more than in this; where he endeavour'd to throw off the Mein of the *Philosopher* and *Orator*, whilst in effect he employ'd both his Rhetorick and Philosophy with the greatest Force. They who can read an *Epistle* or *Satir* of HORACE in somewhat better than a mere scholastick Relish, will comprehend that the *Concealment of Order and Method*, in this manner of Writing, makes the chief Beauty of the Work. They will own, that unless a Reader be in some measure appriz'd of the Characters of an AUGUSTUS, a MAECENAS, a FLORUS, or a TREBATIUS, there will be little Relish in those *Satirs* or *Epistles* address'd in particular to the Courtiers, Ministers, and Great Men of the Times. Even the SATIRICK, or MISCELLANEOUS *Manner* of the polite Antients, requir'd as much *Order* as the most regular Pieces. But the *Art* was to destroy every such Token or Appearance, give an *extemporary* Air to what was writ, and make the *Effect* of Art be felt, without

22 MISCELLANEOUS

discovering the *Artifice*. There needs no further Explanation on this Head. Our Author himself has said enough in his * *Advice to an Author*, particularly where he treats of the *simple Style*, in contra-distinction to the *learned*, the *formal*, or *methodick*.

'Tis a different Case indeed, when the Title of *Epistle* is improperly given to such Works as were never writ in any other view than that of being made publick, or to serve as Exercises or Specimens of the Wit of their Composer. Such were those infinite Numbers of *Greek* and *Latin* Epistles, writ by the anti-*Sophists*, *Grammarians*, or *Rhetoricians*; where we find the real Character of the *Epistle*, the genuine Style and Manners of the corresponding Partys sometimes imitated; but at other times not so much as aim'd at, nor any Measures of *historical Truth* preserv'd. Such perhaps we may esteem even the Letters of a † SENECA to his Friend LUCILIUS. Or sup-
posing

* VOL. I. pag. 233, 257, 258.

† 'Tis not the *Person*, *Character* or *Genius*, but the *Style* and *Manner* of this great Man, which we presume to censure. We acknowledge his noble Sentiments and worthy Actions. We own the *Patriot*, and good *Minister*: But we reject the *Writer*. He was the first of any Note or Worth who gave credit to that *false Style* and *Manner* here spoken of. He might, on this account, be call'd in reality *The Corrupter of ROMAN Eloquence*.

posing that philosophical Courtier had really such a Correspondency; and, at several times, had sent so many fair Epistles, honestly sign'd and seal'd, to his Country-friend, at a distance ;
it

Eloquence. This indeed cou'd not but naturally, and of it-self, become relax and dissolute, after such a Relaxation and Dissolution of Manners, consequent to the Change of Government, and to the horrid Luxury and Effeminacy of the *Roman* Court, even before the time of a *CLAUDIUS*, or a *NERO*. There was no more possibility of making a Stand for Language, than for Liberty. As the World now stood, the highest Glory which cou'd be attain'd by mortal Man, was to be Mitigator or Moderator of that universal Tyranny already establish'd. To this I must add, That in every City, Principality, or smaller Nation, where *single WILL* prevails, and Court-power, instead of Laws or Constitutions, guides the State; 'tis of the highest difficulty for the best Minister to procure a just, or even a tolerable Administration. Where such a Minister is found, who can but moderately influence the petty Tyranny, he deserves considerable Applause and Honour. But in the Case we have mention'd, where a universal Monarchy was actually establish'd, and the Interest of a whole World concern'd; *He* surely must have been esteem'd a Guardian-Angel, who, as a *prime Minister*, cou'd, for several Years, turn the very worst of Courts, and worst-condition'd of all Princes, to the fatherly Care and just Government of Mankind. Such a *Minister* was *SENECA* under an *AGRIPPINA* and a *NERO*. And such he was acknowledg'd by the antient and never-sparing *Satirists*, who cou'd not forbear to celebrate, withal, his *Generosity* and *Friendship* in a private Life:

*Nemo petit modicis quæ millebantur amicis
A SENECA; quæ PISO bonus, quæ COTTA solebat
Largiri: namque et titulis, et facibus olim
Major habebatur donandi Gloria.*

Juvenal. Sat. V.

*Quis tam
Perditus, ut dubitet SENECAM præferre NERONI?*

Id. Sat. VIII.

24 MISCELLANEOUS

it appears however by the Epistles themselves, in their proper *Order* (if they may be said to have any) that after a few Attempts at the beginning, the Author by degrees loses sight of his Correspondent, and takes the *World* in general for his Reader or Disciple. He falls into the random way of *Miscellaneous Writing*; says every-where great and noble Things, in and out of the way, accidentally as *Words* led him (for with these he plays perpetually;) with infinite Wit, but with little or no Coherence; without a Shape or Body to his Work; with-

This remark is what I have been tempted to make by the way, on the *Character* of this *Roman Author*, more mistaken (if I am not very much so my-self) than any other so generally study'd. As for the *philosophick Character* or Function imputed to him, 'twas foreign, and no-way proper or peculiar to one who never assum'd so much as that of *Sophist*, or *Pensionary Teacher of Philosophy*. He was far wide of any such Order, or Profession. There is great difference, between a Courtier who takes a Fancy for Philosophy, and a Philosopher who shou'd take a Fancy for a Court. Now *SENECA* was born a *Courtier*; being Son of a *Court-Rhetor*: himself bred in the same manner, and taken into favour for his Wit and Genius, his admir'd Style and Eloquence; not for his Learning in the Books of Philosophy and the Antients. For this indeed was not very profound in him. In short, he was a Man of wonderful Wit, Fluency of Thought and Language; an *able Minister*, and *honest Courtier*. And what has been deliver'd down to his prejudice, is by the common Enemy of all the free and generous *ROMANS*, that apish shallow Historian, and Court-Flatterer, *DION CASSIUS*, of a low Age, when *Barbarism* (as may be easily seen in his own Work) came on apace, and the very Traces and Features of Virtue, Science and Knowledge, were wearing out of the World.

out

out a real * *Beginning*, a *Middle*, or an *End*. Of a *hundred and twenty four* Epistles, you may, if you please, make *five Hundred*, or *half a Score*. A great-one, for instance, you may divide into *five* or *six*. A little-one you may tack to another; and that to another; and so on. The Unity of the Writing will be the same; The Life and Spirit full as well preserv'd. 'Tis not only *whole Letters* or *Pages* you may change and manage thus at pleasure: Every *Period*, every *Sentence* almost, is independent; and may be taken afunder, transpos'd, post-pon'd, anticipated, or set in any new Order, as you fancy.

THIS is the Manner of Writing so much admir'd and imitated in our Age, that we have scarce the Idea of any other Model. We know little, indeed, of the Difference between one *Model* or *Character* of writing and another. All runs to the same Tune, and beats exactly one and the same Measure. Nothing, one wou'd think, cou'd be more tedious than this uniform *Pace*. The common *Amble* or *Canterbury* is not, I am perswaded, more tirefom to a good Rider, than this *see-saw* of *ESSAY-Writers* is to an able Reader. The just Composer of

* *Infra*, p. 259, 260. in the Notes. And VOL. I. p. 146.

a legitimate Piece is like an able Traveller, who exactly measures his Journey, considers his Ground, premeditates his Stages, and Intervals of Relaxation and Intention, to the very Conclusion of his Undertaking, that he happily arrives where he first propos'd when he set out. He is not presently *upon the Spur*, or in his full *Career*; but walks his Steed *leisurely* out of his Stable, settles himself in his Stirrups, and when fair Road and Season offer, puts on perhaps to *a round Trot*; thence into a *Gallop*, and after *a while takes up*. As Down, or Meadow, or shady Lane present themselves, he accordingly futes his Pace, favours his Palfry; and is sure not to bring him puffing and in a heat, into his last Inn. But the *Post-way* is become highly fashionable with modern Authors. The very same stroke sets you out, and brings you in. Nothing stays, or interrupts. Hill or Valley; rough or smooth; thick or thin: No Difference; no Variation. When *an Author* sits down to write, he knows no other Business he has, than to be *witty*, and take care that his Periods be well turn'd, or (as they commonly say) *run smooth*. In this manner, he doubts not to gain the Character of *bright*. When he has writ as many Pages as he likes, or as his Run of Fancy wou'd permit; he then perhaps considers what *Name* he

REFLECTIONS. 27

he had best to give to his new Writing: whether he shou'd call it *Letter*, *Essay*, *Miscellany*, or ought else. The Bookseller perhaps is to determine this at last, when all, besides the Preface, Epistle Dedicatory, and Title-page, is dispatch'd.

———*Incertus Scamnum, faceretne Priapum.*

—————*Deus inde Ego!*

Horat. Sat. 8. Lib. 1.



MISCELLANY II.



C H A P. I.

Review of ENTHUSIASM.—Its Defence, Praise:—Use in Business as well as Pleasure:—Operation by Fear, Love.—Modifications of Enthusiasm: Magnanimity; Heroick Virtue; Honour; Publick Zeal; Religion; Superstition; Persecution; Martyrdom.—Energy of the extatick Devotion in the Tender Sex.—Account of antient Priesthood.—Religious War.—Reference to a succeeding Chapter.

WHETHER in fact there be any real *Enchantment*, any Influence of *Stars*, any Power of *Dæmons* or of foreign Natures over our own Minds, is thought questionable by many. Some there are who assert the Negative,

gative, and endeavour to solve the Appearances of this kind by the natural Operations of our Passions, and the common Course of outward Things. For my own part, I cannot but at this present apprehend a kind of *Enchantment* or *Magick* in that which we call ENTHUSIASM; since I find, that having touch'd slightly on this Subject, I cannot so easily part with it at pleasure.

AFTER having made some cursory Reflections on our Author's * *Letter*, I thought I might have sufficiently acquitted my-self on this head; till passing to his next Treatise, I found my-self still further engag'd. I perceiv'd plainly that I had as yet scarce enter'd into our Author's *Humour*, or felt any thing of that *Passion*, which, as he informs us, is so easily communicable and naturally engaging. But what I had pass'd over in my first Reflections, I found naturally rising in me, upon second thoughts. So that by experience I prov'd it true, what our Author says †, "That we all of us know something of this Principle." And now that I find I have in reality so much of it imparted to me, I may with better reason

* *Viz.* Letter concerning ENTHUSIASM, above. VOL. I. Treatise I.

† VOL. I. pag. 54.

30 MISCELLANEOUS

be pardon'd, if, after our Author's example, I am led to write on such Subjects as these, with Caution, at different *Reprises*? and not singly, *in one Breath*.

I HAVE heard indeed that the very reading of Treatises and Accounts of *Melancholy*, has been apt to generate that Passion in the over-diligent and attentive Reader. And this perhaps may have been the reason, why our Author himself (as he seems to intimate towards the Conclusion of his first * *Letter*) car'd not in reality to grapple closely with his Subject, or give us, at once, the precise Definition of ENTHUSIASM. This however we may, with our Author, presume to infer, from the coolest of all Studys, even from *Criticizm* it-self (of which we have been lately treating) † “ That there
“ is a Power in Numbers, Harmony, Proportion, and Beauty of every kind, which naturally captivates the Heart, and raises the
“ Imagination to an Opinion or Conceit of
“ something *magestick* and *divine*.”

WHATEVER this Subject may be *in it-self*; we cannot help being transported with the thought of it. It inspires us with something more than ordinary, and raises us above our-

* *Viz.* Treatise I. (*Letter of ENTHUSIASM*) VOL. I. pag. 55. lin. 7.
† VOL. II. p. 75, 105, 400, &c.

selves.

selves. Without this Imagination or Conceit, *the World* wou'd be but a dull Circumstance, and *Life* a sorry Pass-time. Scarce cou'd we be said *to live*. The animal Functions might in their course be carry'd on; but nothing further sought for, or regarded. The gallant Sentiments, the elegant Fancys, the *Belle-passions*, which have, all of them, this BEAUTY in view, wou'd be set aside, and leave us probably no other Employment than that of satisfying our coarsest Appetites at the cheapest rate; in order to the attainment of a supine State of Indolence and Inactivity.

SLENDER wou'd be the Enjoyments of *the Lover*, the *ambitious Man*, the *Warrior*, or the *Virtuoso*, (as our Author has * elsewhere intimated) if in the Beautys which they admire, and passionately pursue, there were no reference or regard to any higher *Majesty* or *Grandure*, than what simply results from the particular Objects of their pursuit. I know not, in reality, what we shou'd do to find a seasoning to most of our Pleasures in Life, were it not for the Taste or Relish, which is owing to this particular Passion, and the Conceit or Imagination which supports it. Without this, we cou'd not so much

* VOL. II. pag. 400.

32 MISCELLANEOUS

as admire a *Poem*, or a *Picture*; a *Garden*, or a *Palace*; a charming *Shape*, or a *fair Face*. LOVE it-self wou'd appear the lowest thing in Nature, when thus anticipated, and treated according to the *Anti-enthusiastick* Poet's method:

* *Et jacere Humorem collectum in corpora quæque.*

How *Heroism* or *Magnanimity* must stand in this Hypothesis, is easy to imagine. The MUSES themselves must make a very indifferent figure in this philosophical Draught. Even the Prince of † Poets wou'd prove a most insipid Writer, if he were thus reduc'd. Nor cou'd there, according to this Scheme, be yet a place of Honour left even for our ‡ *Latin* Poet, the great Disciple of this un-polite Philosophy, who dares with so little Equity employ the MUSES Art in favour of such a System. But in spite of his Philosophy, he every-where gives way to *Admiration*, and *rapturous Views* of NATURE. He is transported with the several Beautys of the WORLD, even whilst he arraigns the Order of it, and destroys the Principle of *Beauty*, from

* *Lucret. lib. 4.*

† 'Ουδὲν μέρος Ὀμήρου ἄθρον, εἰδὲ δύνασθαι ἀποροῖν, εἰδὲ ἀρχῆς ἐρημοῖ, ἀλλὰ πάντα μετὰ θείων ὀνομάτων καὶ θείων λόγων, καὶ θείας τέχνης. *Maximus Tyr. Dissert. 16.*

‡ *Viz. LUCRETIVS.* As above, VOL. I. p. 52.

whence

whence in antient Languages the * WORLD it-self was nam'd.

THIS is what our Author advances; when in behalf of ENTHUSIASM he quotes its formal Enemies, and shews That they are as capable of it as its greatest Confessors and Assertors. So far is he from degrading *Enthusiasm*, or disclaiming it in himself; that he looks on this Passion, simply consider'd as the most *natural*, and its Object as the *justest* in the World. Even VIRTUE it-self he takes to be no other than a noble *Enthusiasm* justly directed, and regulated by that high Standard which he supposes in the Nature of Things.

HE seems to assert, † “ That there are certain moral *Species* or *Appearances* so striking, and of such force over our Natures, that when they present themselves, they bear down all contrary Opinion or Conceit, all opposite Passion, Sensation, or mere bodily Affection”. Of this kind he makes VIRTUE it-self to be the chief: since of all Views or Contemplations, this, in his account, is the most naturally and

* Κόσμος, *Mundus*. From whence that Expostulation, 'Εν σοι μὲν τις Κόσμος ὑφίσταται δυνάται, ἐν δὲ τῇ παρτι' ἀκοσμία; M. Αἰ. 66 δ'. And that other Allusion to the same word, Κόσμον δ' ἐτύμως τὸ Σύμπαν ἀλλ' ἐν' Ἀκοσμίαν ὀνομάσαι; αἰ. Below, pag. 264. in the Notes.

† VOL. I. pag. 138, 139, &c. VOL. II. pag. 100, 104, 5, 6. strongly

34 MISCELLANEOUS

strongly affecting. The exalted part of *Love* is only borrow'd hence. That of pure *Friendship* is its immediate Self. He who yields his Life a Sacrifice to his Prince or Country; the Lover who for his Paramour performs as much; the heroick, the amorous, the religious *Martyrs*, who draw their Views, whether visionary or real, from this *Pattern* and *Exemplar* of DIVINITY: all these, according to our Author's Sentiment, are alike actuated by this Passion, and prove themselves in effect so many different *Enthusiasts*.

NOR is thorow *Honesty*, in his Hypothesis, any other than this Zeal; or Passion, moving strongly upon the *Species* or *View* of the DECORUM, and SUBLIME of Actions. Others may pursue * different Forms, and fix their Eye on different Species (as all Men do on one or other:). The real *honest Man*, however plain or simple he appears, has that highest Species, + *Honesty* it-self, in view; and instead of *outward* Forms or Symmetrys, is struck with that of *inward* Character, the Harmony and Numbers of the Heart, and Beauty of the Affections, which form the Manners and Conduct of a truly *social* Life.

* VOL. II. pag. 429, 430.

† The Honestum, Pulchrum, τὸ Καλόν, Πείρω; *Infra*, pag. 182, &c.

'Tis indeed peculiar to the Genius of that cool Philosophy * above describ'd; that as it denies the Order or Harmony of Things in general, so by a just Consequence and Truth of Reasoning, it rejects the Habit of admiring or being charmed with whatever is call'd *Beautiful* in particular. According to the Regimen prescrib'd by this Philosophy, it must be acknowledg'd that the Evils of *Love*, *Ambition*, *Vanity*, *Luxury*, with other Disturbances deriv'd from the florid, high, and elegant Ideas of Things, must in appearance be set in a fair way of being radically cur'd.

IT need not be thought surprizing, that *Religion* it-self shou'd in the account of these Philosophers be reckon'd among those Vices and Disturbances, which it concerns us after this manner to extirpate. If the Idea of *Majesty* and *Beauty* in other inferior Subjects be in reality distracting; it must chiefly prove so, in that *principal Subject*, the Basis and Foundation of this Conceit. Now if *the Subject* it-self be not in *Nature*, neither the Idea nor the Passion grounded on it can be properly esteem'd *natural*: And thus all *Admiration* ceases; and ENTHUSIASM is at an end. But if there be na-

* *Supra*, pag. 32. And VOL. I. pag. 48, 49, 117, &c.

36 MISCELLANEOUS

turally such a Passion; 'tis evident that RELIGION it-felf is of the kind, and must be therefore *natural* to Man.

WE can admire nothing profoundly, without a certain religious Veneration. And because this borders so much on *Fear*, and raises a certain Tremor or Horror of like appearance; 'tis easy to give that Turn to the Affection, and represent all ENTHUSIASM and *religious Extasy* as the Product or mere effect of FEAR:

Primus in orbe Deos fecit Timor.

But the original Passion, as appears plainly, is of another kind, and in effect is so confess'd by those who are the greatest Opposers of Religion, and who, as our Author observes, have shewn themselves sufficiently convinc'd, " *That altho these Ideas of *Divinity* and *Beauty* were vain; they were yet in a manner innate, or such as Men were really born to, and cou'd hardly by any means avoid."

Now as all Affections have their Excess, and require Judgment and Discretion to moderate and govern them; so this high and noble Affection, which raises Man to Action,

* Letter of ENTHUSIASM, VOL. I. pag. 49.

and

and is his Guide in Business as well as Pleasure, requires a steady Rein and strict Hand over it. All *Moralists*, worthy of any Name, have recogniz'd the Passion; tho' among these the wisest have prescrib'd Restraint, press'd *Moderation*, and to all TYRO's in Philosophy forbid the forward Use of Admiration, Rapture, or Extasy, even in the Subjects they esteem'd the highest, and most *divine*. They knew very well that the first Motion, Appetite, and Ardour of the Youth in general towards * Philosophy and Knowledge, depended chiefly on this Turn of Temper: Yet were they well appriz'd withal, That in the Progress of this Study, as well as in the affairs of Life, the florid Ideas and exalted Fancy of this kind became the Fuel of many incendiary Passions; and that in religious Concerns particularly, the Habit of Admiration and contemplative Delight, wou'd by over-Indulgence, too easily mount into high *Fanaticism*, or degenerate into abject *Superstition*.

UPON the whole therefore, according to our Author, ENTHUSIASM is, in it-self, a very natural *honest* Passion; and has properly

* So *The Stagirite*: Διὰ γὰρ τὸ θαυμάζειν οἱ ἀνθρώποι καὶ τὸν καὶ τὸ ἀγαθόν καὶ φιλοσοφεῖν. *Metaphi. Lib. 1. Chap. 2.* See below, pag. 202, 203. in the Notes.

38 MISCELLANEOUS

nothing for its Object but what is * *Good and Honest*. 'Tis apt indeed, he confesses, to run astray. And by modern example we know, perhaps yet better than by any antient, that, in Religion, the ENTHUSIASM which works by *Love*, is subject to many strange Irregularitys; and that which works by *Fear*, to many monstrous and horrible Superstitions. *Myficks* and *Fanaticks*, are known to abound as well in our *Reform'd* as in the *Romish* Churches. The pretended Floods of Grace pour'd into the Bosoms of the *Quietists*, *Pietists*, and those who favour the extatick way of Devotion, raise such Transports as by their own Profelytes are confess'd to have something strangely agreeable, and in common with what ordinary Lovers are us'd to feel. And it has been remark'd by many, That the *Female* Saints have been the greatest Improvers of this *soft* part of Religion. What truth there may be in the related Operations of this pretended Grace and *amorous* Zeal, or in the Accounts of what has usually pass'd between the *Saints* of each Sex, in these devout Extasys, I shall leave the Reader to examine: supposing he will find credible Accounts, sufficient to convince him of the dangerous progress of ENTHUSIASM in this *amorous Lineage*.

* Τὸ καλὸν καὶ ἀγαθόν.

THERE are many *Branches* indeed more vulgar, as that of FEAR, MELANCHOLY, CONSTERNATION, SUSPICION, DESPAIR. And when the Passion turns more towards *the astonishing and frightful* than *the amiable and delightful* side, it creates rather what we call SUPERSTITION than ENTHUSIASM. I must confess withal, that what we commonly style Zeal in matters of Religion, is seldom without a mixture of both these Extravagancys. The extatick Motions of *Love* and *Admiration*, are seldom un-accompany'd with the *Horrors* and *Consternations* of a lower sort of Devotion. These Paroxysms of zeal are in reality as the hot and cold Fits of an Ague, and depend on the different and occasional *Views* or *Aspects* of the DIVINITY; according as the Worshipper is * guided from without, or affected from within, by his particular Constitution. Seldom are those *Aspects* so determinate and fix'd, as to excite constantly one and the same Spirit of Devotion. In Religions therefore, which hold most of *Love*, there is generally room left for *Terrors* of the deepest kind. Nor is there any Religion so diabolical, as, in its representation of DIVINITY, to leave no room for *Admiration* and *Esteem*. Whatever *Personage* or

* *Infra*, pag. 130.

40 MISCELLANEOUS

Specter of DIVINITY is worship'd: a certain *Esteem* and *Love* is generally affected by his Worshippers. Or if, in the Devotion paid him, there be in truth no real or absolute *Esteem*; there is however a certain astonishing *Delight* or *Ravishment* excited.

THIS Passion is experienc'd, in common, by every Worshipper of the *Zealot*-kind. The Motion when un-guided, and left wholly to it-self, is in its nature turbulent and incentive. It disjoins the natural Frame, and relaxes the ordinary Tone or Tenor of the Mind. In this Disposition the Reins are let loose to all Passion which arises: And *the Mind*, as far as it is able to act or think in such a State, approves the Riot, and justifies the wild *Effects*, by the suppos'd Sacredness of *the Cause*. Every Dream and Frenzy is made INSPIRATION; every Affection, ZEAL. And in this Persuasion the *Zealots*, no longer self-govern'd, but set adrift to the wide Sea of Passion, can in one and the same Spirit of Devotion, exert the opposite Passions of *Love* and *Hatred*; unite affectionately, and *abhor* furiously; curse, bless, sing, mourn, exult, tremble, carefs, assassinate, *inflict* and *suffer* * MARTYRDOM, with a thou-

* A Passage of History comes to my mind, as it is cited by an eminent Divine of our own Church, with regard to that *Spirit* of MARTYRDOM

REFLECTIONS. 41

thousand other the most vehement Efforts of variable and contrary Affection.

THE common *Heathen* Religion, especially in its latter Age, when adorn'd with the most beautiful Temples, and render'd more illustrious by the Munificence of the ROMAN Senate and succeeding Emperors, ran wholly into Pomp, and was supported chiefly by that sort of ENTHUSIASM, which is rais'd from the * external Objects of *Grandure, Majesty,* and what we call *August*. On the other side, the EGYPTIAN or SYRIAN Religions, which lay more in *Mystery* and *conceal'd Rites*; having less Dependence on the Magistrate, and less of that *Decorum* of Art, Politeness, and Mag-

DQM which furnishes, it seems, such solid Matter for the Opinion and Faith of many Zealots. The *Story* in the words of our *Divine*, and with his own Reflections on it, is as follows: "Two *Franciscans* offer'd themselves to the Fire to prove *Savanorola* to be a Heretick. But a certain *Jacobine* offer'd himself to the Fire to prove that *Savanorola* had true Revelations, and was no Heretick. In the mean time *Savanorola* preach'd; but made no such confident Offer, nor durst he venture at that new kind of Fire-Ordeal. And put Case, all four had pass'd thro' the Fire, and died in the Flames; What wou'd that have prov'd? Had he been a Heretick, or no Heretick, the more, or the less, for the Confidence of these zealot Idiots? If we mark it, a great many Arguments whereon many *Seets* rely, are no better Probation than this comes to." Bishop *Taylor* in his dedicatory Discourse, before his *Liberty of Propheying*. See *Letter of Enthusiasm*, VOL. I. pag. 26, &c.

* *Infra*, p. 90, 91.

42 MISCELLANEOUS

nificence, ran into a more *puffillanimous*, *frivolous*, and *mean* kind of SUPERSTITION; The
 “ Observation of Days, the Forbearance of
 “ Meats, and the Contention about Traditions,
 “ Seniority of Laws, and * Priority of God-
 “ *ships*.”

Summus utrinque
Inde furor Vulgo, quod Numina Vicinorum
Odit uterque locus, quum solos credat habendos
Esse Deos, quos ipse colit.——

HISTORY, withal, informs us of a certain Establishment in EGYPT which was very extraordinary, and must needs have had a very uncommon effect; no way advantageous to that Nation in particular, or to the general Society of Mankind. We know very well that nothing is more injurious to the *Police*, or municipal Constitution of any City or Colony, than the forcing of a particular Trade. Nothing more dangerous than the over-peopling any Manufacture, or multiplying the *Traders*, or *Dealers*, of whatever Vocation, beyond their natural Proportion, and the publick Demand. Now it happen'd of old, in this

* Juvenal. Sat. 15. ver. 35. See VOL. II. p. 387, 388.

Mother-Land of Superstition, that * the Sons of certain Artists were by Law oblig'd always to follow the same Calling with their Fathers. Thus the Son of a *Priest* was always a *Priest by Birth*, as was the whole Lineage after him, without interruption. Nor was it a Custom with this Nation, as with others, to have only † one single Priest or Priestess to a Temple: but as the Number of Gods and Temples was infinite; so was that of the Priests. The Re-

* Ἐς δὲ Ἀιγυπτίῳ ἑπτά γένια. Καὶ τέτων, οἱ μὲν, ἱερεῖς, οἱ δὲ, Μάχιμοι κηλίάσας·———Οὐδὲ τέτοις ἔξιτι τέχνην ἐπασκῆσαι ἐδιδίμη, ἀλλὰ τὰ εἰς πόλιν ἐπασκῆσαι μὲνα, παῖς παρὰ πατρός ἐκδιδόμενοι. Herodot. l. 2. Sect. 164.

† Ἰσῆται δὲ ἐκ εἰς ἑκάστῳ τῶν θεῶν, ἀλλὰ πολλοὶ———ἵπταν δὲ τις ἀποβαίη, τότε ὁ παῖς ἀντικατίσεται. Ibid. Sect. 37.

† Τῆς δὲ χώρας ἀπάσης εἰς τρία μέρη διηρημένης, &c. Cum tota Regio in tres partes divisa sit, primam sibi portionem vendicat ordo Sacerdotum, magna apud indigenas auctoritate pollens, tum ob pietatem in Deos, tum quod multam ex eruditione Scientiam ejusmodi homines afferunt. Ex redditibus autem suis cuncta per Ægyptum sacrificia procurant, ministros alunt; et propriis commoditatibus ancillantur, ταῖς ἰδίαις χρείαις χορηγῶσιν. Non enim (Ægyptii) existimant fas esse Deorum honores mutari, sed semper ab eisdem eodem ritu peragi, neque eos necessariorum copia destituti qui in commune omnibus consulunt. In universum namque de maximis rebus consulentes, indefinenter Regi præsto sunt, in nonnulli tanquam participes imperii, in aliis Reges, Duces et Magistri (συνεργοὶ, εὐσηγητῶν, διδασκαλοὶ) existentes. Ex Astrologia quoque et Sacrorum inspectione, futura prædicunt, atque e sacrorum Librorum scriptis res gestas cum utilitate conjuncta, prælegunt. Non enim, ut apud Græcos, unus tantummodo vir, aut semina una, Sacerdotio fungitur; sed complures Sacrificia et Honores Deum obeuntes, Liberis suis eandem vitæ rationem quasi per manus tradunt. Hi autem cunctis oneribus sunt immunes, et primos post Regem honoris et potestatis gradus obtinent. Diol. Sic. lib. 1. pag. 66.

(VOL. III.)

D 4

ligious

44 MISCELLANEOUS

ligious Foundations were without Restriction: and to one single Worship or Temple, as many of the Holy Order might be retainers, as cou'd raise a Maintenance from the Office.

WHATEVER happen'd to other Races or Possessions, that of the *Priest*, in all likelihood, must, by this Regulation, have propagated the most of any. 'Tis a tempting Circumstance, to have so easy a Mastery over the World; to subdue by Wit instead of Force; to practise on the Passions, and triumph over the Judgment of Mankind; to influence private Familys, and publick Councils; conquer Conquerors; controul the Magistrate himself, and govern without the Envy which attends all other Government or Superiority. No wonder if such a *Profession* was apt to multiply; especially when we consider the easy Living and Security of the *Professors*, their Exemption from all Labour, and Hazard; the suppos'd Sacredness of their Character; and their free Possession of *Wealth, Grandure, Estates, and Women.*

THERE was no need to invest such a *Body* as this, with rich Lands and ample Territories, as it happen'd in EGYPT. The *Generation* or *Tribe* being once set apart as sacred, wou'd, without further encouragement, be able, no doubt,

doubt, in process of time, to establish themselves a plentiful and growing *Fund*, or religious *Land-Bank*. 'Twas a sufficient *Donative*, to have had only that *single Privilege* from the * Law ; " That they might retain what they " cou'd get; and that it might be lawful for " their Order to receive such Estates by voluntary Contribution, as cou'd never afterwards " be converted to other Uses."

Now if besides the Method of Propagation by *Descent*, other Methods of Increase were allow'd in this Order of Men; if *Volunteers* were also admitted at pleasure, without any Stint or Confinement to a certain Number; 'tis not difficult to imagine how enormous the Growth wou'd be of such a Science or Profession, thus recogniz'd by the *Magistrate*, thus invested with *Lands* and *Power*, and thus intitled to whatever extent of *Riches* or *Possession* cou'd be acquir'd by Practice and Influence over the superstitious part of Mankind.

THERE were, besides, in EGYPT some natural Causes of Superstition, beyond those which were common to other Regions. This Nation might well abound in *Prodigys*, when even their Country and *Soil* it-self was a kind of *Prodigy* in Nature. Their solitary idle Life,

* *Infra*, p. 79,

whilst

46 MISCELLANEOUS

whilst shut up in their Houses by the regular Inundation of the NILE; the unwholesom Vapours arising from the new Mud, and slimy Relicks of their River, expos'd to the hot Suns; their various Meteors and *Phænomena*; with the long Vacancy they had to observe and comment on them; the necessity, withal, which on the account of their Navigation, and the Measure of their yearly drowned Lands, compel'd them to promote the Studys of *Astronomy* and other *Sciences*, of which their Priesthood cou'd make good advantages: All these may be reckon'd perhaps, as additional Causes of the immense Growth of Superstition, and the enormous increase of the Priesthood in this fertile Land.

'Twill however, as I conceive, be found unquestionably true, according to political Arithmetick, in every Nation whatsoever; "That *the Quantity* of SUPERSTITION (if I " may so speak) will, in proportion, nearly " answer *the Number* of Priests, Diviners, Sooth- " sayers, Prophets, or such who gain their " Livelihood, or receive Advantages by offici- " ating in religious Affairs." For if these *Dealers* are numerous, they will *force* a Trade. And as the liberal Hand of the Magistrate can easily raise Swarms of this kind where they are already but in a moderate proportion; so where,

where, thro' any other cause, the Number of these increasing still, by degrees, is suffer'd to grow beyond a certain measure, they will soon raise such a Ferment in Mens Minds, as will at least compel the Magistrate, however sensible of the Grievance, to be cautious in proceeding to a *Reform*.

WE may observe in other necessary Professions, rais'd on the Infirmitys and Defects of Mankind, (as for instance, in *Law* and *Physick*) "That with the least help from the Bounty or Beneficence of the Magistrate, the Number of the Professors, and the Subject-matter of the Profession, is found over and above increasing." New Difficultys are started: New Subjects of Contention: *Deeds* and *Instruments* of Law grow more numerous and prolix: *Hypotheses*, *Methods*, *Regimens*; more various; and the *Materia Medica* more extensive and abundant. What, in process of time, must therefore naturally have happen'd in the case of *Religion*, among the EGYPTIANS, may easily be gather'd.

NOR is it strange that we shou'd find the * *Property* and Power of the *Egyptian* Priesthood, in
antient

* Which was one Third. Βυλομένη δι τῆς *ΙΕΙΝ, &c. Sed cum Isis
lucro etiam Sacerdotes invitare vellet ad cultus istos (nempe OSIRIDIS, mariti
falo

48 MISCELLANEOUS

antient days, arriv'd to such a height, as in a manner to have swallow'd up the State and Monarchy. A worse Accident befel the *Persian* Crown, of which the Hierarchy having got absolute possession, had once a fair Chance for Universal Empire. Now that the *Persian* or *Babylonian* Hierarchy was much after the Model of the *Egyptian*, tho' different perhaps in Rites and Ceremonys, we may well judge; not only from the History of the * MAGI, but from what is recorded of antient Colonys sent long before by the *Egyptians* into † *Chaldea* and the adjacent Countrys. And whether the *Ethiopian* Model was from that of EGYPT, or the *Egyptian* from that of ETHIOPIA, (for ‡ each Nation had its pretence) we know by remarkable ** Effects, that the *Ethiopian* Empire was once in the same Condition:

falo funeli) tertiam cis terre partem eis προσόδους, ad Deorum ministeria & sacramunia, fruendam donavit. Diod. Sic. lib. 1. A remarkable Effect of Female Superstition! See also the Passage of the same Historian, cited above, pag. 43. in the Notes.

* See Treatise II. viz. *Sensus Communis*, (VOL. I.) pag. 85, &c. *Hérodote* gives us the History at length in his third Book.

† Diod. Sic. lib. 1. p. 17, & 73.

‡ *Hérodote*. *Euterpe*; & Diod. Sic. lib. 3.

** Κατὰ τὴν Μερόην οἱ περὶ τὰς τῶν Θεῶν θειασίας τοὺς καὶ τῆς διαγωγῆς ἱεροῦς, &c. Qui in méroe (Urbe, & Insula primaria Æthiopum) Deorum cultus & honores administrant Sacerdotes,) Ordo autem hic maxima pollet auctoritate) quandocumque ipsis in mentem venerit, misso ad Regem nuncio, vita se illum abdicare jubent. Oraculis enim Deorum hoc edici: nec fas esse ab ullo mortali-
lium,

Condition: the State having been wholly swallow'd in the exorbitant Power of their landed Hierarchy. So true it is, "That *Dominion* must naturally follow *Property*." Nor is it possible, as I conceive, for any State or Monarchy to withstand the Encroachments of a growing Hierarchy, founded on the *Model* of these *Egyptian* and *Asiatick* Priesthoods. No SUPERSTITION will ever be wanting among the Ignorant and Vulgar, whilst the Able and Crafty have a power to gain Inheritances and Possessions by working on this *human Weakness*. This is a Fund which, by these Allowances, will prove inexhaustible. New *Modes* of Worship, new *Miracles*, new *Heroes*, *Saints*, *Divinities* (which serve as new Occasions for *sacred DONATIVES*) will be easily supply'd on the part of the religious

lium, quod Dii immortales jufferint, contemni.—So much for their Kings. For as to Subjects, the Manner was related a little before. *Unus ex liſtoribus ad Reum mittitur, ſignum mortis præferens: quo ille viſo, domum abiens ſibi Mortem conſciſcit.* This, the People of our days wou'd call Passive-Obedience and Priestcraft, with a witness. But our Historian proceeds—*Et per ſuperiores quidem ætates, non armis aut vi coacti, ſed meræ Superſtitionis vi autus ræ, δωρδαμονίας fascino, mente capti Reges, Sacerdotibus morem geſſerunt: donec ERGAMENTES, Æthiopum rex, (PTOLOMAEO ſecundo rerum ſoliente) Græcorum Diſciplina & Philoſophia particeps, mandata illa primus adſpernari auſus fuit. Nam hic animo, qui Regem deceret, ſumto, cum militum manu in locum inacceſſum, ubi aurum fuit Templum Æthiopum, profeſtus; omnes illos Sacerdotes jugulavit, & abolito more priſtino, ſacra pro arbitrio ſuo inſtauravit.* Diod. Sic. lib. 3.

Orders;

50 MISCELLANEOUS

Orders; whilst the Civil Magistrate authorizes the accumulative DONATION, and neither restrains the *Number* or *Possessions* of the Sacred Body.

WE find, withal, that in the early days of this antient *Priestly Nation* of whom we have been speaking, 'twas thought expedient also, for the increase of *Devotion*, to enlarge their *System* of DEITY; and either by *mystical Genealogy*, *Consecration*, or *Canonization*, to multiply their reveal'd Objects of Worship, and raise new *Personages* of DIVINITY in their Religion. They proceeded, it seems; in process of time, to increase the **Number* of their *Gods*, so far that, at last, they became in a manner numberless. What odd Shapes, Species, and Forms of *Deity* were in latter times exhibited, is well known. Scarce an *Animal* or *Plant* but was adopted into some share of *Divinity*.

+ *O sanctas Gentes, quibus hæc nascuntur in hortis
Numina!*——

No wonder if by a Nation so abounding in religious *Orders*, spiritual Conquests were fought

* Ως δὲ αὐτοὶ λέγουσι. ἔτι εἰσι ἑπτακισχίλια ἢ μᾶλλον εἰς Ἀρασίαν βασιλευσάντα, ἐκ τῶν ὧν οἱ δυνάμει θεοὶ γίνονται, Herodot. lib. 2. sect. 43.

† Juvenal. Sat. 15. ver. 10.

in foreign Countrys, * Colonys led abroad; and Missionarys detach'd, on Expeditions, in this prosperous Service. 'Twas thus a Zealot-People, influenc'd of old by their very Region and Climate, and who thro' a long Tract of Time, under a peculiar Policy, had been rais'd both by Art and Nature to an immense Growth in religious Science and Mystery; came by degrees to spread their variety of Rites and Ceremonys, their distinguishing Marks of *separate* Worships and *secrete* Communitys, thro' the distant World; but chiefly thro' their neighbouring and dependent Countrys.

WE understand from History, that even when the EGYPTIAN State was least powerful in Arms, it was still respected for its Religion and Mysterys. It drew Strangers from all Parts to behold its Wonders. And the Fertility of its Soil forc'd the adjacent People, and wandring Nations who liv'd dispers'd in single Tribes, to visit them, court their Alliance, and solicit a Trade and Commerce with them, on whatsoever Terms. The Strangers, no doubt, might well receive

* Οὐ δὲ ἂν Ἀργύριος &c. Egyptii plurimas colonias ex Ægypto in Orbem terrarum disseminatas fuisse dicunt. In Babylonem colonos deduxit Belus, qui Neptuni & Libye filius habetur: & posita ad Euphratem sede, instituit Sacerdotes ad morem Ægyptiorum exemptos impensis & oneribus publicis, quos Babylonii vocant Chaldeos, qui, exemplo Sacerdotum & Physicorum, Astrologorumque in Ægypto, observant stellas. Diod. Sic. lib. 1. p. 17. Ibid. p. 73.

religious

religious Rites and Doctrines from those, to whom they ow'd their *Maintenance* and *Bread*.

BEFORE the time that ISRAEL was constrain'd to go down to EGYPT, and sue for Maintenance to these powerful *Dynastys* or Low-Land States, the Holy *Patriarch* * ABRAHAM himself had been necessitated to this Compliance on the same account. He apply'd in the same manner to the EGYPTIAN Court. He was at first well receiv'd, and handsomly presented; but afterwards ill used, and out of favour with the Prince, yet suffer'd to depart the Kingdom, and retire with his Effects; without any attempt of recalling him again by force, as it happen'd in the case of his Posterity. 'Tis certain that if this holy *Patriarch*, who first instituted the sacred Rite of *Circumcision* within his own Family or Tribe, had no regard to any Policy or Religion of the EGYPTIANS; yet he had formerly been a Guest and Inhabitant in EGYPT (where † Historians mention this to have been

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* Gen. cap. xii. ver. 10. &c.

† Abram, quando *Aegyptum* ingressus est, nondum circumcisus erat, neque per annos amplius viginti post reditum. — Illius posterii circumcisi sunt & ante introitum, & dum in *Aegypto* commorati sunt: post exitum vero non sunt circumcisi, quamdiu vixit Moyses. — Fecit itaque Josue cultros lapideos, et circumcidit filios Israel in Colle Præputiorum. Factum Deus ratum habuit, dixitque, Hodie ἀφῆλόν τὴν ἀσυντομίαν Ἀιγύπτου ἀπ' ὑμῶν, abstuli opprobrium *Aegypti* a vobis. *Josue* cap. 5. ver. 3. Tam *Egyptiis* quam

a national Rite;) long * ere he had receiv'd any divine Notice or Revelation, concerning this Affair. Nor was it in *Religion* merely that this reverend Guest was said to have deriv'd Knowledge and Learning from the EGYPTIANS. 'Twas from this *Parent-Country* of *occult Sciences*, that he was presum'd, together with other Wisdom; to have learnt that of † *judicial Astrology*; as his Successors did afterwards other prophetical and miraculous Arts, proper to the MAGI, or *Priesthood* of this Land.

ONE cannot indeed but observe, in after times, the strange Adherence and servile Dependency of the whole HEBREW Race on the EGYPTIAN Nation. It appears that tho they were of old abus'd in the Person of their grand Patriarch; tho afterwards held in bondage, and treated as the most abject Slaves; tho twice expel'd, or necessitated to save themselves by flight, out of this oppressive Region; yet in the very instant of their last Retreat, whilst

quam Judæis opprobrio erant incircumcisi.——Apud Egyptios circumcendi ritus vetustissimus fuit, et à π' ἀρχῆς ab ipso initio institutus. Illi nullorum aliorum hominum institutis uti volunt. Herodot. lib. 2. cap. 91. Τὰ αἰδοῖα ὃ ἄλλοι μὲν ἰῶσι ὧς ἰγνώσκο, πλὴν ὅσοι ἀπὸ τέτων ἱμαθοὶ Ἀιγύπτιοι διὰ περιτάμονται. Herod. lib. 2. cap. 36. Marsham Chronicus Canon, p. 72.

* Gen. cap. xvii.

† Julius Firmicus, apud Marshamum, p. 452, 453.

they were yet on their March, conducted by visible Divinity, supply'd and fed from Heaven, and supported by continual Miracles; they notwithstanding inclin'd so strongly to the Manners, the Religion, Rites, Diet, Customs, Laws, and Constitutions of their tyrannical Masters, that it was with the utmost difficulty they cou'd be with-held from * returning again into the same Subjection. Nor cou'd their great Captains and Legislators prevent their † relapsing

* It can scarce be said in reality, from what appears in Holy Writ, that their retreat was *voluntary*. And for the Historians of other Nations, they have presum'd to assert that this People was actually expell'd EGYPT on account of their *Leprosy*; to which the *Jewish* Laws appear to have so great a Reference. Thus TACITUS: *Plurimi auctores consentiunt, orta per Ægyptum tabe, quæ corpora fœdaret, regem Occhorim, adito Hammonis oraculo, remedium petentem, purgare regnum, et id genus hominum ut invisum Deis, alias in terras avehere jussim.* Sic conquistum collectumque Vulgus, ——— *Mosen unum monuisse, &c.* Hist. lib. 5. c. 3. *Ægypti, quum scabiem & vitiliginem paterentur, responso moniti eum (Mosen) cum agris, ne pestis ad plures serperet, terminis Ægypti pellunt.* Dux igitur exulum factus, sacra Ægyptiorum furto abstulit: quæ repentes armis Ægyptii, domum redire tempestatibus compulsi sunt. Justin. lib. 36. c. 2. And in *Marshall* we find this remarkable Citation from *Manetho*: *Amenophin regem affectasse Deum veritatis deatrem, ὁμοῖα θεῷ ὡς τῷ ἀπὸ αὐτοῦ ἐκασιδιμύοντι, Deorum esse contemplatorem, sicut Orum quendam Regum priorum.* Cui responsum est, ἐν δυνάμει θεῶν ἰδῆναι, quod posset vedere Deos, si Regionem a leprosis & immundis hominibus purgaret. *Chronicus Canon*, p. 52.

† See what is cited above (p. 52. in the Notes from *Marshall*) of the Jews returning to Circumcision under JOSHUA, after a Generation's Intermission: this being approv'd by God, for the reason given, "That it was taking from them the Reproach of the Egyptians, or what render'd them

lapsing perpetually into the same Worship to which they had been so long accusom'd.

How far the divine Providence might have indulg'd the stubborn Habit and stupid Humour of this People, by giving them *Laws* (as the * Prophet says) *which he himself approv'd not,*

" them odious and impious in the Eyes of that People." Compare with this the Passage concerning MOSES himself, *Exod. iv. 18, 25, 26.* (together with *Acts vii. 30, 34.*) where in regard to the *Egyptians*, to whom he was now returning when fourscore years of Age, he appears to have Circumcised his Children, and taken off this National Reproach: ZIPPORAH his Wife, nevertheless, reproaching him with the Bloodiness of the Deed; to which she appears to have been a Party only thro' Necessity, and in fear rather of her Husband than of GOD.

* *Ezek. xx. 25. Acts xv. 10.* Of these *Egyptian* Institutions receiv'd amongst the *Jews*, see our SPENCER. *Cum morum quorundam antiquorum toleratio vi magna polleret, ad Hebræorum animos Dei Legi & cultui conciliandos, & a Reformatione Mosaica invidiam omnem amoliretur; maxime conveniebat, ut Deus ritus aliquos antiquitus usitatos in sacrorum suorum numerum assumeret, & Lex a Mose data speciem aliquam cultus olim recepti ferret.*—Ita nempe nati factique erant *Israelitæ*, ex *Egypto* reconsegressi, quod Deos pene necesse esset (humanitus loqui fas sit) rituum aliquorum veterum usum iis indulgere, & illius instituta ad eorum morem & modulum accommodare. Nam populus erat a teneris *Egypti* moribus assuetus, & in iis multorum annorum usu confirmatus.—Hebræi, non tantum *Egypti* moribus assueti, sed etiam refractarii fuerunt. —Quemadmodum cujusque regionis et terræ populo sua sunt ingenia, moresque proprii, ita *Natura* gentem *Hebræorum*, præter ceteros *Orbis* Incolas, ingenio moroso, difficili, & ad infamiam usque pertinaci, finxit.—Cum itaque veteres *Hebræi* moribus essent asperis & efferatis adeo, populi conditio postulavit, ut Deos ritus aliquos usu veteri firmatos iis concederet, & τοιαύτη λατρεία τῇ λατρῇ αἰωνίᾳ συµβαίνουσα (uti loquitur Theodoretus) cultum legalem

not, I have no Intention to examine. This only I pretend to infer from what has been advanc'd; " That the Manners, Opinions, " Rites, and Customs of the EGYPTIANS, " had, in the earliest times, and from Gene- " ration to Generation, strongly influenc'd " the HEBREW People (their Guests, and " Subjects) and had undoubtedly gain'd " a powerful Ascendency over their Na- " tures."

How extravagant soever the multitude of the EGYPTIAN *Superstitions* may appear, 'tis certain that their *Doctrine* and *Wisdom* were in high repute, since it is taken notice of in Holy Scripture, as no small Advantage even to

eorum infirmitati accommodatum instituerit. — Hebræi *superstitiosa* generant & omni pene *literatura* destituti. Quam alte Gentium *Superstitionibus* immergebantur, e legibus intelligere licet, quæ populo tanquam remedia *superstitionis* imponebantur. Contumax autem bellua *superstitio*, si præsertim ab ignorantia tenebris novam ferociam & contumaciam hauserit. Facile vero credi potest, Israelitas, nuper e servorum domo liberatos, artium humaniorum rudes fuisse, & vix quicquam supra lateres atque allium Egypti sapuisse. Quando itaque Deo jam negotium esset, cum Populo tam barbaro, & *superstitioni* tam impense dedito; pene necesse fuit, ut aliquid eorum infirmitati daret, eosque dolo quodam (non argumentis) ad seipsum alliceret. Nullum Animal *superstitioso*, rudi præcipue, morosius est, aut majori arte tractandum. SPENCERUS de Leg. Hebr. pag. 627, 628, 629.

MOSES

MOSES himself, “ * That he had imbib'd the “ *Wisdom* of this Nation ;” which, as is well known, lay chiefly among their *Priests* and *MAGI*.

BEFORE the Time that the great *Hebrew* Legislator receiv'd his Education among these *Sages* a † *Hebrew* Slave, who came a Youth into the *Egyptian* Court, had already grown so powerful in this kind of *Wisdom*, as to out-do the chief *Diviners*, *Prognosticators* and *Interpreters* of *EGYPT*. He rais'd himself to be chief Minister to a Prince, who, following his Advice, obtain'd in a Manner the whole *Property*, and consequently the *absolute Dominion* of that Land. But to what height of Power the establish'd Priesthood was arriv'd even at that time, may be conjectur'd hence ; “ That the “ *Crown* (to speak in a modern Style) “ offer'd “ not to meddle with the *Church-Lands* ;” and that in this great *Revolution* nothing was at-

* (1.) Καὶ παρὰ τοὺς Μωσῆς ΠΑΣΗΣ ΣΟΦΙΑΣ Αἰγυπτίων ἦν δὲ δυνατὸς ἐν λόγοις καὶ ἐν ἔργοις. Act. Apost. cap. vii. v. 22.

(2.) Exod. cap. vii. ver. 11, & 22.

(3.) Ibid. cap. viii. ver. 7.

(4.) Justin. lib. 36. cap. 2.

† Gen. cap. xxxix, &c. Minimus ætate, inter fratres Joseph fuit, cujus excellens ingenium veriti fratres clam interceptum peregrinis Mercatoribus viderunt. A quibus deportatus in Egyptum, cum magicas ibi artes solerti ingenio percipisset brevi ipsi Regi percarus fuit. Justin. lib. 36. c. 2.

58 MISCELLANEOUS

tempted, so much as by way of Purchase or Exchange *, in prejudice of this *Landed Clergy*: The prime Minister himself having join'd his Interest with theirs, and enter'd † by Marriage into their Alliance. And in this he was follow'd by the great Founder of the *Hebrew-State*. For he also ‡ match'd himself with the Priesthood of some of the neighbouring Nations, and Traders ** into EGYPT, long ere his Establishment of the HEBREW Religion and Commonwealth. Nor had he perfected his *Model*, till he consulted the foreign Priest his †† Father-in-law, to whose Advice he paid such remarkable Deference.

BUT TO resume the Subject of our Speculation, concerning the wide Diffusion of the Priestly Science or Function; it appears from what has been said, that notwithstanding the EGYPTIAN Priesthood was, by antient Establishment, hereditary; the Skill of *Divining*, *Soothsaying*, and *Magick* was communicated to others besides their national sacred Body: and that the *Wisdom* of the MAGICIANS, their

* Gen. xlvii. ver. 22, 26.

† Gen. xli. ver. 45.

‡ Exod. chap. iii. ver. 1. and chap. xviii. ver. 1, &c.

** Such were the *Midianites*, Gen. xxxvii. ver. 28, 36.

†† Exod. xviii. ver. 17—24.

Power of *Miracles*, their Interpretation of *Dreams* and *Visions*, and their Art of administering in Divine Affairs, were entrusted even to *Foreigners* who resided amongst them.

It appears, withal, from these Considerations, how apt the *religious* Profession was to spread it-self widely in this Region of the World; and what Efforts wou'd naturally be made by the more necessitous of these unlimited Professors, towards a Fortune, or Maintenance, for themselves and their Successors.

COMMON Arithmetick will, in this Case, demonstrate to us, " That as the Proportion " of so many *Lay-men* to each *Priest* grew every " day less and less, so the Wants and Necessities of each *Priest* must grow more and more." The *Magistrate* too, who according to this EGYPTIAN Regulation had resign'd his Title or share of Right in sacred Things, cou'd no longer govern, as he pleas'd, in these Affairs, or check the growing Number of these *Professors*. The spiritual Generations were left to prey on others, and (like *Fish* of Prey) even on themselves, when destitute of other Capture, and confin'd within too narrow Limits. What Method, therefore, was there left to heighten the ZEAL of Worshippers, and augment their *Liberality*, but " to foment their *Emulation*, pre-

“fer Worship to Worship, Faith to Faith; and
 “turn the Spirit of ENTHUSIASM to the side
 “of sacred *Horror*, religious *Antipathy*, and
 “*mutual Discord* between Worshippers?

THUS Provinces and Nations were divided by the most *contrary* Rites and Customs which cou'd be devis'd, in order to create the strongest *Aversion* possible between Creatures of like Species. For when all other Animositys are allay'd, and Anger of the fiercest kind appeas'd, the *religious Hatred*, we find, continues still as it began, without Provocation or voluntary Offence. The presum'd *Misbeliever* and *Blasphemer*, as one reject'd and abhor'd of GOD, is thro' a pious Imitation abhor'd by the *adverse* Worshipper, whose *Enmity* must naturally increase as his *religious Zeal* increases.

FROM hence the Opposition rose of Temple against Temple, Profelyte against Profelyte. The most zealous Worship of *one* GOD, was best express'd (as they conceiv'd) by the open defiance of *another*. *SIR-Names* and *Titles* of DIVINITY pass'd as *Watch-words*. He who had not the SYMBOL, nor cou'd give *the Word*, receiv'd *the Knock*.

Down

*Down with him! Kill him! Merit Heaven
thereby;*

As our * Poet has it in his AMERICAN Tragedy.

NOR did † PHILOSOPHY, when introduc'd into *Religion*, extinguish, but rather inflame this *Zeal*: as we may shew perhaps in our following Chapter more particularly; if we return again, as is likely, to this Subject. For this, we perceive, is of a kind apt enough to grow upon our hands. We shall here, therefore, observe only what is obvious to every Student in sacred Antiquitys, That from the contentious Learning and Sophistry of the antient Schools (when true Science, Philosophy, and Arts were already deep in their ‡ Decline) *religious Problems* of a like contentious Form sprang up; and certain *Doctrinal TESTS* were fram'd, by which *religious Partys* were engag'd and list'd against one another, with more Animosity than in any other Cause or Quarrel had been ever known. Thus *religious Massacres* began, and were carry'd on; Temples were demo-

** Dryden, Indian Emperor, *Act* 5. *Scene* 2.

† *Infra*, pag. 81.

‡ VOL. I. pag. 221, 222, & 350. in the Notes. And *Infra*, pag. 79, 80, 1, 2, &c.

lish'd;

62 MISCELLANEOUS

lish'd; holy Utenfils destroy'd; the sacred
Pomp trodden under-foot, insulted; and the
Insulters in their turn expos'd to the same
Treatment, in their Persons as well as in their
Worship. Thus *Madness* and *Confusion* were
brought upon the World, like that CHAOS,
which the *Poet* miraculously describes in the
mouth of his mad *Hero*: When even in Ce-
lestial Places, Disorder and Blindness reign'd:
——“ No Dawn of Light;

——* “ *No Glimpse or Starry Spark,*
“ *But Gods met Gods, and jussled in the Dark.*

* OEDIPUS of Dryden and Lee.

CHAP.



C H A P. II.

Judgment of Divines and grave Authors concerning Enthusiasm.—Reflections upon Scepticism.—A Sceptick-Christian.—Judgment of the Inspir'd concerning their own Inspirations.—Knowledge and Belief.—History of Religion resum'd.—ZEAL Offensive and Defensive.—A Church in Danger.—Persecution.—Policy of the Church of ROME.

WHAT I had to remark, of my own concerning ENTHUSIASM, I have thus dispatch'd: What Others have remark'd on the same Subject, I may, as an *Apologist* to another Author, be allow'd to cite; especially if I take notice only of what has been dropt very naturally by some of our most approv'd *Authors*, and ablest *Divines*.

It has been thought an odd kind of Temerity, in our Author, to assert, * " That even " ATHEISM it-self was not wholly exempt from

* Viz. In his Letter concerning Enthusiasm, VOL. I.

" *Enthusiasm*

64 MISCELLANEOUS

“ *Enthusiasm* ; That there have been in reality
 “ *Enthusiastical* Atheists ; and That even the
 “ Spirit of *Martyrdom* cou’d, upon occasion, ex-
 “ ert it-self as well in *this* Cause, as in any *other*.”

Now, besides what has been intimated in the preceding Chapter, and what in fact may be demonstrated from the Examples of VANINUS and other Martyrs of a like Principle, we may hear an * excellent and learned *Divine*, of highest Authority at home, and Fame abroad ; who after having describ’d an *Enthusiastical Atheist* and one *atheistically inspir’d*, says of this very sort of Men, “ That they are *Fanaticks* too ; however .
 “ that word seems to have a more peculiar re-
 “ spect to *something of a DEITY* : All Atheists be-
 “ ing that *blind Goddess-NATURE’s Fanaticks*.”

AND again : “ All Atheists (says he) are pos-
 “ sessed with a certain kind of Madness, that
 “ may be call’d † *Pneumatophobia*, that makes
 “ them have an irrational but desperate Ab-
 “ horrence

* Dr. CUDWORTH’s Intellectual System, pag. 134.

† The good Doctor makes use, here, of a Stroke of Raillery against the over-frighted *anti-superstitious* Gentlemen, with whom our Author reasons at large in his second Treatise (*viz.* VOL. I. pag. 85, 86, &c. and 88, 89, &c.) ‘Tis indeed the Nature of *Fear*, as of all other Passions, when excessive, to defeat its own End, and prevent us in the execution of what we naturally propose to our-selves as our Advantage. SUPERSTITION

"horrence from Spirits or incorporeal Substances; they being acted also, at the same time, with an *Hylomania*, whereby they madly dote upon *Matter*, and devoutly worship it, as the only NUMEN."

WHAT the Power of EXTASY is, whether thro' *Melancholy*, *Wine*, *Love*, or other natural Causes, another learned * Divine of our Church, in a Discourse upon Enthusiasm, sets forth: bringing an Example from ARISTOTLE, "of a *Syracusean* Poet, who never versify'd so well, as when he was in his *distracted Fits*." But as to *Poets* in general, compar'd with the *religious*

STITION it-self is but a certain kind of *Fear*, which possessing us strongly with the apprehended Wrath or Displeasure of *Divine Powers*, hinders us from judging what those *Powers* are in themselves, or what Conduct of ours may, with best reason, be thought futable to such highly rational and superior Natures. Now if from the Experience of many gross Delusions of a superstitious kind, the Course of this Fear begins to turn; 'tis natural for it to run, with equal violence, a contrary way. The extreme Passion for religious Objects passes into an Aversion. And a certain Horror and Dread of *Imposture* causes as great a Disturbance as even *Imposture it-self* had done before. In such a Situation as this, the Mind may easily be blinded; as well in one respect, as in the other. 'Tis plain, both these Disorders carry something with them which discover us to be in some manner beside our Reason, and out of the right use of Judgment and Understanding. For how can we be said to intrust or use our Reason, if in any case we fear to be convinc'd? How are we Masters of our-selves, when we have acquir'd the Habit of bringing Horror, Aversion, Favour, Fondness, or any other Temper than that of mere Indifference and Impartiality, into the Judgment of Opinions, and Search of Truth?

* Dr. MORE, Sect. 11, 19, 20. and so on.

Enthusiasts,

66 MISCELLANEOUS

Enthusiasts, he says: There is this Difference;
 “ That a *Poet* is an *Enthusiast* in jest: and an
 “ *Enthusiast* is a *Poet* in good earnest.”

“ ’Tis a strong Temptation * (says the Doctor) with a *Melancholist*, when he feels a Storm
 “ of *Devotion* and *Zeal* come upon him like a
 “ mighty *Wind*; his Heart being full of Affection,
 “ on, his Head pregnant with clear and sensible Representations, and his Mouth flowing and streaming with fit and powerful Expressions, such as would astonish an ordinary † Auditory; ’tis, I say, a shrewd Temptation to him, to think it the very *Spirit of God* that then moves supernaturally in him; when-
 “ as all that Excess of Zeal and Affection, and
 “ Fluency of Words, is most palpably to be
 “ resolv’d into the power of *Melancholy*, which
 “ is a kind of natural *Inebriation*.”

THE learned Doctor, with much pains afterwards, and by help of the Peripatetick Phi-

* Sect. 16.

† It appears from hence, that in the Notion which this learned Divine gives us of ENTHUSIASM, he comprehends the *social* or *popular* Genius of the Passion; agreeably with what our Author in his Letter concerning *Enthusiasm* (p. 15, 16, 44, 45.) has said of the Influence and Power of the *Assembly* and *Auditory* it-self, and of the communicative Force and rapid Progress of this extatick Fervor, once kindled, and set in Action.

losophy,

lofophy, explains this *Enthufiallick Inebriation*, and fhews in particular*, “ How the Vapours “ and Fumes of *Melancholy* partake of the nature of Wine.”

ONE might conjecture from hence, that the malicious Oppofers of early Christianity were not un-verſ'd in this Philoſophy; when they ſophiſtically objected againſt the apparent Force of the *Divine Spirit* ſpeaking in divers Languages, and attributed it “ To the Power of new † Wine.”

BUT our devout and zealous Doctör ſeems to go yet further. For beſides what he ſays of the ‡ *Enthufiaſtick* Power of *Fancy* in Atheiſts, he calls *Melancholy* ** *a pertinacious and religious Complexion*; and aſſerts, “ That there is not any “ true ſpiritual *Grace* from God, but this mere “ natural Conſtitution, according to the ſeveral Tempers and Workings of it, will not “ only *reſemble*, but ſometimes ſeem to *ouſtrip*.” And after ſpeaking of †† *Prophetical* ENTHUSIASM, and eſtabliſhing (as our Author †† does) a *Legitimate* and a *Baſſard*-ſort, he aſſerts and juſtifies the (a) *Devotional* ENTHUSIASM (as he

* Sect. 20, 21, 23, 26.

† Acts ii. 13.

† Sect. 1.

** Sect. 15.

†† Sect. 30, & 57.

†† VOL. I. p. 53.

(a) Sect. 63.

68 MISCELLANEOUS

calls it) of *holy and sincere Souls*, and ascribes this also to MELANCHOLY.

HE allows, " That the Soul may sink so far
 " into *Phantasms*, as not to recover the use of
 " her free Facultys; and that this enormous
 " Strength of *Imagination* does not only beget
 " the Belief of mad internal Apprehensions,
 " but is able to assure us of the Presence of
 " *external Objects* which are not." He adds,
 " That what *Custom* and *Education* do by de-
 " grees, distemper'd FANCY may do in a
 " shorter time." And speaking * of EXTASY
 and the Power of MELANCHOLY in *Extatick*
Fancys, he says, " That what the *Imagination*
 " then puts forth, of herself, is as *clear* as broad
 " day; and the Perception of the Soul at least
 " as *strong* and *vigorous*, as at any time in be-
 " holding things *awake*."

FROM whence the Doctor infers, " That
 " the Strength of *Perception* is no sure Ground
 " of Truth."

HAD any other than a reverend Father of
 our Church express'd himself in this manner,
 he must have been contented perhaps to bear
 a sufficient Charge of *Scepticism*.

* Sect. 28.

'Twas good fortune in my Lord BACON'S Case, that he shou'd have escap'd being call'd an ATHEIST, or a SCEPTICK, when speaking in a solemn manner of the *Religious Passion*, the Ground of SUPERSTITION or ENTHUSIASM, (which he also terms * *a Panick*) he derives it from an Imperfection in the Creation, Make, or natural Constitution of Mân, How far the Author of the † *Letter* differs from this Author in his Opinion both of the End and Foundation of this Passion, may appear from what has been said above. And, in general, from what we read in the other succeed-

* *NATURA RERUM* omnibus Viventibus indidit Metum & Formidinem, Vita atque Essentia suâ conservatricem, ac Mala ingruentia vitantem & depellentem. Veruntamen eadem Natura modum tenere nescia est, sed Timoribus secularibus semper vanos & inanes admiscet: adeo ut omnia (si intus conspici darentur) Panicis Terroribus plenissima sint, præsertim humana; & maxime omnium apud Vulgum, qui Superstitione (quæ vere nihil aliud quam Panicus Terror est) in immensum laborat & agitur; præcipue temporibus duris, & trepidis, & adversis. Franciscus Bacon de Augment. Scient. lib. 2. c. 13.

The Author of the *Letter*, I dare say, wou'd have expected no quarter from his Criticks, had he express'd himself as this celebrated Author here quoted: who, by his *Natura Rerum*, can mean nothing less than the *Universal Dispensing Nature*, erring blindly in the very first Design, Contrivance, or original Frame of Things; according to the Opinion of EPICURUS himself, whom this Author, immediately after, cites with Praise.

† Viz. The *Letter concerning ENTHUSIASM*, above, VOL. I.

ing Treatises of our Author, we may venture to say of him with Assurance, " That he is as " little a SCEPTICK (according to the vulgar " Sense of that word) as he is *Epicurean* or " *Atheist*." This may be prov'd sufficiently from his *Philosophy*: And for any thing higher, 'tis what he no-where presumes to treat; having forbore in particular to mention any Holy *Mysteries* of our Religion, or sacred Article of our Belief.

As for what relates to * *Revelation* in general, if I mistake not our Author's meaning, he professes to believe, as far as is possible for any one who himself had never experienc'd any *Divine Communication*, whether by *Dream*, *Vision*, *Apparition*, or other *supernatural Operation*; nor was ever present as Eye-witness of any *Sign*, *Prodigy*, or *Miracle* whatsoever. Many of these, † he observes, are at this day pretendedly exhibited in the World, with an Endeavour of giving them the perfect Air and exact Resemblance of those recorded in Holy Writ. He speaks indeed with Contempt of the Mockery of *modern Miracles* and Inspiration. And as to all Pretences to things of this kind in our

* *Infra*, pag. 315.

† VOL. pag. 44, 45, &c. And VOL. II. pag. 322, 323, &c.

present

REFLECTIONS. 71

present Age; he seems inclin'd to look upon 'em as no better than mere *Imposture* or *Délusion*. But for what is recorded of Ages heretofore, he seems to resign his Judgment, with intire Condescension, to his Superiors. He pretends not to frame any *certain* or *positive* Opinion of his own, notwithstanding his best Searches into Antiquity, and the Nature of *religious Record* and *Tradition*: but on all occasions submits most willingly, and with full Confidence and Trust, to the * *Opinions by Law establish'd*. And if this be not sufficient to free him from the reproach of SCEPTICISM, he must, for ought I see, be content to undergo it.

To say truth, I have often wonder'd to find such a Disturbance rais'd about the simple name of † SCEPTICISM. 'Tis certain that, in its original and plain signification, the word imports no more than barely, "That State or Frame of Mind in which every one remains, on every Subject of which he is *not certain*." He who is *certain*, or presumes to say, *he knows*, is in that particular, whether he be mistaken or in the right, a DOGMATIST. Between these *two* States or Situations of Mind,

* VOL. I. pag. 360, 1, 2, &c. And *Infra*, pag. 103, 231, 315, 316.

† VOL. II. pag. 205, 206, & 323, &c. And *Infra*, pag. 317, 318, &c.

there can be no medium. For he who says, "*That he believes for certain, or is assur'd of what he believes;*" either speaks ridiculously, or says in effect, "*That he believes strongly, but is not sure.*" So that whoever is not *conscious* of Revelation, nor has *certain Knowledge* of any Miracle or Sign, can be no more than SCEPTICK in the Case: And the best Christian in the World, who being destitute of the means of *Certainty*, depends only on History and Tradition for his Belief in these Particulars, is at best but a *Sceptick-Christian*. He has no more than a nicely critical * *Historical Faith*, subject to various Speculations, and a thousand different *Criticisms* of Languages and Literature.

THIS he will naturally find to be the Case, if he attempts to search into *Originals*, in order to be *his own Judge*, and proceed on the bottom of *his own Discernment*, an Understanding. If, on the other hand, he is *no Critick*, nor competently learned in these ORIGINALS; 'tis plain he can have no *original Judgment* of his own; but must rely still on the *Opinion* of those who have opportunity to examine such matters, and whom he takes to be the unbiass'd

* VOL. p. 146, 147. And *Infra*, p. 316, 317, 320, &c.

and disinterested Judges of these *religious Narratives*. His Faith is not in antient *Facts* or *Persons*, nor in the antient *Writ*, or Primitive *Recorders*; nor in the successive Collators or *Conservators* of these Records (for of these he is unable to take cognizance :) But his Confidence and Trust must be in those *modern Men*, or *Societys of Men*, to whom the Publick, or He himself, ascribes the Judgment of these *Records*, and commits the Determination of *sacred Writ*, and *genuine Story*.

LET the Person seem ever so positive or dogmatical in these high Points of Learning; he is yet in reality no *Dogmatist*, nor can any way free himself from a certain kind of SCEPTICISM. He must know himself still capable of *Doubting*: Or if, for fear of it, he strives to banish every opposite Thought, and resolves not so much as to deliberate on the Case; this still will not acquit him. So far are we from being able to *be sure* when we have a mind; that indeed we can never be thorowly *sure*, but then only when we can't help it, and find of necessity we must be so, whether we will or not. Even the highest *implicit Faith* is in reality no more than a kind of *passive SCEPTICISM*; "A Resolution to examine, recollect, consider, or hear, as little as possible

74 MISCELLANEOUS

“ to the prejudice of that *Belief*, which having
 “ once espous’d, we are ever afterwards afraid
 “ to lose.”

IF I might be allow’d to imitate our *Author*, in daring to touch now and then upon the *Characters* of our Divine *Worthys*, I shou’d, upon this Subject of BELIEF, observe how fair and generous the great *Christian* Convert and *learned* APOSTLE has shewn himself in his Sacred Writings. Notwithstanding he had himself an *original* Testimony and *Revelation* from Heaven, on which he grounded his Conversion; notwithstanding he had in his own Person the Experience of outward *Miracles* and inward *Communications*; he condescended still, on many occasions, to speak *sceptically*, and with some Hesitation and Reserve, as to the *Certainty* of these Divine Exhibitions. In his account of some Transactions of this kind, himself being the Witness, and speaking (as we may presume) of his own Person, and proper Vision, * he says only that “ *He knew a Man: whether in the Body or out of it, he cannot tell. But such a one caught up to the third Heaven he knew formerly (he says) above fourteen years before his then Writing.*” And when in another Capacity the same inspir’d Writer, giving Precepts to his Disciples, distinguishes what

* 2 Cor. xii. ver. 2, 3.

* he writes by *Divine Commission* from what he delivers as *his own Judgment* and *private Opinion*, he condescends nevertheless to speak as one no way positive, or Master of any absolute *Criterion* in the Case. And in several subsequent † Passages he expresses himself as under some kind of Doubt how to judge or determine certainly, “ Whether he writes by Inspiration “ - or otherwise,” He only “ *thinks* he has the “ Spirit.” He “ is not *sure*,” nor wou’d have us to depend on him as *positive* or *certain* in a matter of so nice Discernment.

THE holy Founders and inspir’d Authors of our Religion requir’d not, it seems, so *strict* an Assent, or such *implicit Faith* in behalf of their *original* Writings and Revelations, as later un-inspir’d Doctors, without the help of Divine Testimony, or any Miracle on their side, have requir’d in behalf of their own Comments and Interpretations. The earliest and worst of *Hereticks*, ’tis said, were those call’d *Gnosticks*, who took their name from an audacious Pretence to *certain Knowledge* and *Comprehension* of the greatest *Mysteries* of Faith. If the most dangerous State of Opinion was this *dogmatical* and presumptuous sort; the safest,

* 1 Cor. vii. 10, 12.

† 1 Cor. vii. 40.

76 MISCELLANEOUS

in all likelihood, must be the *sceptical* and modest.

THERE is nothing more evident than that our *Holy* RELIGION, in its original Constitution, was set so far apart from all *Philosophy* or refin'd *Speculation*, that it seem'd in a manner diametrically oppos'd to it. A Man might have been not only a *Sceptick* in all the controverted Points of the Academics, or Schools of Learning, but even a perfect *Stranger* to all this kind; and yet compleat in his Religion, Faith, and Worship.

AMONG the polite Heathens of the antient World, these different Provinces of *Religion* and *Philosophy* were upheld, we know, without the least interfering with each other. If in some barbarous Nations the *Philosopher* and *Priest* were join'd in one, 'tis observable that the Mysterys, whatever they were, which sprang from this extraordinary Conjunction, were kept secret, and undivulg'd. 'Twas Satisfaction enough to the *Priest-Philosopher*, if the initiated Party preserv'd his Respect and Veneration for the Tradition and Worship of the Temple, by complying in every respect with the requisite Performances and Rites of Worship. No Account was afterwards taken of the *Philosophick Faith* of the Profelyte, or Worshipper

shipper. His opinions were left to himself, and he might philosophize according to what foreign School or Sect he fancy'd. Even amongst the *Jews* themselves, the SADDUCEE (*a Materialist*, and Denyer of the Soul's Immortality) was as well admitted as the PHARISEE; who from the Schools of PYTHAGORAS, PLATO, or other latter Philosophers of GREECE, had learnt to reason upon *immaterial Substances*, and the *natural Immortality of Souls*.

'Tis no astonishing Reflection to observe how fast the World declin'd in * Wit and Sense, in Manhood, Reason, Science, and in every Art, when once the ROMAN Empire had prevail'd, and spread an universal Tyranny and Oppression over Mankind, Even the *Romans* themselves, after the early Sweets of one peaceful and long Reign, began to groan under that Yoke, of which they had been themselves the Imposers. How much more must other Nations, and mighty Cities, at a far distance, have abhor'd this Tyranny, and detested their common Servitude under a People who were themselves no better than mere Slaves?

It may be look'd upon, no doubt, as providential, that at this time, and in these Cir-

* VOL. I. pag. 220, &c. And in the preceding Chapter, pag. 61.
cumstances

78 MISCELLANEOUS

cumstances of the World, there shou'd arise so high an expectation of a *divine Deliverer*; and that from the Eastern Parts and Confines of JUDEA the Opinion shou'd spread it-self of such a *Deliverer to come*, with Strength from Heaven sufficient to break that Empire, which no earthly Power remaining cou'd be thought sufficient to encounter. Nothing cou'd have better dispos'd the generality of Mankind, to receive the *Evangelical Advice*; whilst they mistook the *News*, as many of the first Christians plainly did, and understood the Promises of a MESSIAS in this temporal Sense, with respect to his *second Coming*, and *sudden Reign* here upon *Earth*.

* SUPERSTITION, in the mean while, cou'd not but naturally prevail, as *Misery* and *Ignorance* increas'd. The ROMAN Emperors, as they grew more barbarous, grew so much the more superstitious. The *Lands* and *Revenues*, as well as the *Numbers* of the Heathen Priests grew daily. And when the season came, that by means of a Convert-Emperor, the Heathen † *Church-Lands*, with an Increase of

* VOL. I. pag. 133. And below, pag. 90.

† How rich and vast these were, especially in the latter times of that Empire, may be judg'd from what belong'd to the single order of the *Vestals*,

of Power, became transfer'd to the Christian Clergy, 'twas no wonder if by such Riches and Authority they were in no small measure influenc'd and corrupted; as may be gather'd even from the accounts given us of these matters by themselves.

WHEN, together with this, the *Schools* of the antient † Philosophers, which had been long in their Decline, came now to be dissolv'd, and their sophistick Teachers became

Vestals, and what we read of the Revenues belonging to the Temples of the Sun (as in the time of the Monster HELIOGABALUS) and of other Donations by other Emperors. But what may give us yet a greater Idea of these Riches, is, That in the latter Heathen Times, which grew more and more superstitious, the restraining Laws (or Statutes of *Mort-main*) by which Men had formerly been with-held from giving away Estates by *Will*, or otherwise, to *Religious Uses*, were repeal'd; and the Heathen-Church left, in this manner, as a bottomless Gulph and devouring Receptacle of Land and Treasure. *Senatus-consulto, et Constitutionibus Principum, Heredes instituere concessum est Apollinem Didymæum, Dianam Ephesiam, Matrem Deorum, &c.* Ulpianus post Cod. Theodos. pag. 92. apud Marsh.

This answers not amiss to the modern Practice and Expression of *Making our Soul our Heir*: Giving to God what has been taken sometimes with freedom enough from *Man*; and conveying Estates in such a manner in this World, as to make good Interest of them in another. The Reproach of the antient *Satirist* is at present out of doors. 'Tis no affront to Religion now-a-days to compute its Profits. And a Man might well be accounted dull, who, in our present Age, shou'd ask the Question, *Dicite, Pontifices, in sacro quid facit Aurum?* Perf. Sat. 2. See below, pag. 90, and 125. in the Notes, and 88. *ibid.*

† As above, pag. 61.

80 MISCELLANEOUS

Ecclesiastical Instructors; the unnatural Union of *Religion* and *Philosophy* was compleated, and the monstrous Product of this Match appear'd soon in the World. The odd exterior Shapes of Deitys, Temples, and holy Utenfils, which by the * EGYPTIAN Sects had been formerly set in battle against each other, were now metamorphos'd into *philosophical Forms* and *Phantoms*; and, like Flags and Banners, display'd in hostile manner, and borne *offensively*, by one Party against another. In former times those barbarous Nations above mention'd were the sole Warriors in these religious Causes; but now the whole World became engag'd: when instead of *Storks* and *Crocodiles*, other Ensigns were erected; when *sophistical Chimeras*, *crabbed Notions*, *bombastick Phrases*, *Solecisms*, *Aburditys* and a thousand Monsters of a *scholastick* Brood, were set on foot, and made the Subject of vulgar Animosity and Dispute.

HERE first began that Spirit of *Bigotry* which broke out in a more raging manner than had been ever known before, and was less capable of *Temper* or *Moderation* than any Species, Form, or Mixture of Religion in the antient World. *Mysterys*, which were here-

* *Supra*, pag. 42, 46, 57, 60. And VOL. I. pag. 350. in the Notes.

tofore treated with profound respect, and lay unexpos'd to vulgar Eyes, became publick and prostitute; being enforc'd with Terrors, and urg'd with Compulsion and Violence, on the unfitted Capacities and Apprehensions of Mankind. The very *Jewish* Traditions, and *Cabalistical* Learning underwent this Fate. That which was naturally the Subject of profound Speculation and Inquiry, was made the necessary Subject of a strict and absolute Assent. The *allegorical, mythological* Account of Sacred Things, was wholly inverted: Liberty of Judgment and Exposition taken away: No Ground left for Inquiry, Search, or Meditation: No Refuge from the *dogmatical* Spirit let loose. Every Quarter was taken up; every Portion prepossess'd. All was reduc'd to * *Article* and *Proposition*.

THUS a sort of *philosophical* ENTHUSIASM overspread the World. And BIGOTRY (a † Species of *Superstition* hardly known before) took place in Mens Affections, and arm'd 'em with a new Jealousy against each other. Bar-

- * *Infra.* pag. 332, 3, 4. in the Notes. *Et supra*, p. 61.

† Let any one who considers distinctly the Meaning and Force of the word BIGOTRY, endeavour to render it in either of the antient Languages, and he will find how peculiar a Passion it implies; and how different from the mere Affection of *Enthusiasm* or *Superstition*.

82 MISCELLANEOUS

barous Terms and Idioms were every day introduc'd: Monstrous Definitions invented and impos'd: New Schemes of Faith erected from time to time; and Hostilities, the fiercest imaginable, exercis'd on these occasions. So that the ENTHUSIASM or ZEAL, which was usually shewn by Mankind in behalf of their particular Worship, and which for the most part had been hitherto *defensive* only, grew now to be universally of the *offensive* kind.

IT MAY be expected of me perhaps, that being fallen thus from remote Antiquity to later Periods, I shou'd speak on this occasion with more than ordinary Exactness and Regularity. It may be urg'd against me, that I talk here, as *at random*, and *without-book*: neglecting to produce my Authoritys, or continue my Quotations, according to the profess'd Style and Manner in which I began this present Chapter. But as there are many greater Privileges by way of Variation, Interruption, and Digression, allow'd to us *Writers of MISCELLANY*; and especially to such as are *Commentators* upon other Authors; I shall be content to remain mysterious in this respect, and explain my-self no further than by a noted *Story*; which seems to sute our Author's Purpose, and the present Argument.

'Tis

'Tis observable from Holy Writ, that the antient EPHESIAN Worshippers, however zealous or enthusiastick they appear'd, had only a *defensive* kind of Zeal in behalf of their * Temple; whenever they thought in earnest, it was brought in danger. In the † Tumult which happen'd in that City near the time of the holy Apostle's Retreat, we have a remarkable instance of what our Author calls a religious *Panick*. As little *Bigots* as the People were, and as far from any *offensive* Zeal, yet when their establish'd Church came to be call'd in question, we see in what a manner their Zeal began to operate. ‡ “ *All with one voice, about the space of two hours, cried out, saying, Great*

* The Magnificence and Beauty of that Temple is well known to all who have form'd any Idea of the antient *Grecian Arts and Workmanship*. It seems to me to be remarkable in our learned and elegant Apostle, that tho an Enemy to this mechanical Spirit of Religion in the EPHESIANS: yet according to his known Character, he accommodates himself to their Humour, and the natural Turn to their ENTHUSIASM; by writing to his Converts in a kind of *Architect-Style*, and almost with a perpetual Allusion to *Building*, and to that *Majesty, Order, and Beauty*, of which their Temple was a Master-piece. Ἐποικοδομηθέντες ἐν τῷ θεμελίῳ τῶν Ἀποστόλων καὶ Προφητῶν, ὡς οἰκοδομοῦμεν λίθον αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. Ἐν ᾧ πᾶσα ἡ οἰκοδομὴ συναρμολογούμενη αὐξοῖ ἐς τὸν ἅγιον ἐν Κυρίῳ. Ἐν ᾧ καὶ ὑμεῖς συνοικοδομεῖσθε εἰς πᾶτοι κτήριον τῷ θεῷ ἐν πνεύματι. — Eph. ch. ii. ver. 20, 21, 22. And so Ch. iii. ver. 17, 18, &c. And Ch. iv. ver. 16, 29.

† Act. Apost. chap. xix. ver. 23.

‡ Ibid. ver. 28, & 34.

84 MISCELLANEOUS

“ is DIANA of the Ephesians.” At the same time this Assembly was so confus’d, that * *the greater part knew not wherefore they were come together*; and consequently cou’d not understand why their Church was in *any Danger*. But the ENTHUSIASM was got up, and a PANICK Fear for the Church had struck the Multitude. It ran into a popular Rage or epidemical Phrenzy, and was communicated (as our † Author expresses it) “ by Aspect, or, as it were, “ by Contact, or Sympathy.”

IT must be confess’d, that there was besides these Motives a *secret Spring* which forwarded this ENTHUSIASM. For certain Partys concern’d, Men of Craft, and strictly united in Interest, had been secretly call’d together, and told, “ Gentlemen ! ‡ (or *Sirs!*) Ye know that “ by this *Mystery*, or Craft, we have our “ Wealth. Ye see withal and have heard that “ not only here at EPHESUS, but almost thro’- “ out all ASIA, this PAUL has persuaded “ and turn’d away many People, by telling “ them, *They are no real Gods who are figur’d, or* “ *wrought with hands*: so that not only this our

* Act. Apost. chap. xix. ver. 32.

† Letter of Enthusiasm, VOL. I. pag. 15.

‡ Act. Apost. chap. xix. ver. 25, &c.

“ *Craft*

"*Craft* is in danger; but also *the Temple* itself."

NOTHING cou'd be more *moderate* and wise, nothing more agreeable to that magisterial Science or Policy, which our Author * recommends, than the Behaviour of the *Town-Clerk* or *Recorder* of the City, as he is represented on this occasion, in Holy Writ. I must confess indeed, he went pretty far in the use of this moderating Art. He ventur'd to assure the People, "That every one acquiesc'd in
"their antient Worship of the great Goddess,
"and in their Tradition of the Image, which
"fell down from JUPITER: That these were
"Facts undeniable; and That the new Sect
"neither meant the pulling down of their
"Church, nor so much as offer'd to blaspheme
"or speak amiss of their Goddess."

THIS, no doubt, was stretching the point sufficiently; as may be understood by the Event, in after time. One might perhaps have suspected this Recorder to have been himself a *Dissenter*, or at least an *Occasional Conformist*, who cou'd answer so roundly for the new Sect, and warrant the *Church in Being* secure of Damage, and out of all *Danger* for the future.

* Letter of Enthusiasm, VOL. I. pag. 16, &c.

86 MISCELLANEOUS

Mean while the Tumult was appeas'd: No harm befel the Temple for that time. The new Sect acquiesc'd in what had been spoken on their behalf. They allow'd the Apology of the Recorder. Accordingly the Zeal of the Heathen Church, which was only *defensive*, gave way: And the new Religionists were prosecuted no further.

HITHERTO, it seems, the Face of PERSECUTION had not openly shewn it-self in the wide World. 'Twas sufficient Security for every Man, that he gave no disturbance to what was publickly establish'd. But when *offensive* Zeal came to be discover'd in one Party, the rest became in a manner necessitated to be Aggressors in their turn. They who observ'd, or had once experienc'd this intolerating Spirit, cou'd no longer tolerate on their part*. And they who had once exerted it
over

* Thus the Controversy stood before the Time of the Emperor JULIAN, when Blood had been so freely drawn, and Crueltys so frequently exchange'd not only between Christian and Heathen, but between Christian and Christian; after the most barbarous Manner. What the Zeal was of many early Christians against the Idolatry or the old Heathen Church (at that time the establish'd one) may be comprehended by any Person who is ever so slenderly vers'd in the History of those Times. Nor can it be said indeed of us Moderns, that in the quality of good Christians (as that Character is generally understood) we are found either backward or scrupulous in assigning to Perdition such Wretches as we pronounce

over others, cou'd expect no better Quarter for themselves. So that nothing less than *mutual Exterpation* became the Aim and almost open Profession of each religious Society.

IN

pronounce *guilty of Idolatry*. The name *Idolater* is sufficient excuse for almost any kind of Insult against the Person, and much more against the Worship of such a Mis-Believer. The very word *Christian* is in common Language us'd for *Man*, in opposition to *Brute-Beast*, without leaving so much as a middle place for the poor *Heathen* or *Pagan*: who, as the greater Beast of the two, is naturally doom'd to Massacre, and his Gods and Temples to Fracture and Demolishment. Nor are we masters of this Passion, even in our best humour. The *French Poets* (we see) can with great Success, and general Applause, exhibit this primitive Zeal even on the publick Stage: POLYEUCTE, Act II. Sc. 6.

*Ne perdons plus de temps, le Sacrifice est prêt.
Allons y du vray Dieu soutenir l'intérêt,
Allons fouler aux piés ce Foudre ridicule
Dont arme un bois pourri ce Peuple trop credule;
Allons en éclairer l'aveuglement fatal,
Allons briser ces Dieux de Pierre & de Metal:
Abandonnons nos jours à cette ardeur celeste,
Faisons triompher Dieu; qu'il dispose du reste.*

I shou'd scarce have mention'd this, but that it came into my mind how ill a Construction some People have endeavour'd to make of what our Author, stating the Case of Heathen and Christian Persecution, in his *Letter of Enthusiasm*, has said concerning the Emperor JULIAN. It was no more indeed than had been said of that virtuous and gallant Emperor by his greatest Enemies; even by those who (to the shame of Christianity) boasted of his having been most insolently affronted on all occasions, and even treacherously assassinated by one of his Christian Soldiers. As for such Authors as these, shou'd I cite them in their proper invective Style and Saint-like Phrase, they wou'd make no very agreeable appearance, especially in *Miscellanys* of the kind we have here undertaken. But a Letter of that elegant and witty Emperor, may not be improperly plac'd amongst our Citations, as a Pattern of his Humour and Genius,

IN this extremity, it might well perhaps have been esteem'd the happiest Wish for Mankind, That *one* of these contending Partys of incompatible Religionists shou'd at last prevail over the rest; so as by an universal and

as well as of his Principle and Sentiments, on this occasion. JULIAN'S *Epistles*, Numb. 52.

JULIAN to the BOSTREMS.

" I shou'd have thought, indeed, that the Galilæan Leaders wou'd have
 " esteem'd themselves more indebted to me, than to him who preceded me in the
 " Administration of the Empire. For in his time, many of them suffer'd Exile,
 " Persecution, and Imprisonment. Multitudes of those whom in their Religion
 " they term Hereticks, were put to the sword. Inasmuch that in Samolata,
 " Cyzicum, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Galatia, and many other Countries,
 " whole Towns were level'd with the Earth. The just Reverse of this has been
 " observ'd in my time. The Exiles have been recall'd; and the Proscrib'd re-
 " stor'd to the lawful Possession of their Estates. But to that height of Fury and
 " Distraction are this People arriv'd, that being no longer allow'd the Privilege
 " to tyrannize over one another, or persecute either their own Sectarys, or the
 " Religious of the lawful Church, they swell with rage, and leave no stone un-
 " turn'd, no opportunity unemploy'd, of raising Tumult and Sedition. So little
 " regard have they to true Piety; so little Obedience to our Laws and Constitutions;
 " however humane and tolerating. For still do we determine and steadily resolve,
 " never to suffer any one of them to be drawn involuntarily to our Altars. * * *
 " As for the mere People, indeed, they appear driven to these Riots and Seditions
 " by those amongst them whom they call CLERICKS: who are now enrag'd
 " to find themselves restrain'd in the use of their former Power and intemperate
 " Rule. * * * They can no longer act the Magistrate or Civil Judge, nor
 " assume Authority to make Peoples Wills, supplant Relations, possess themselves
 " of other Mens Patrimonys, and by specious Pretences transfer all into their own
 " possession. * * * For this reason I have thought fit, by this Publick EDICT,
 " to forewarn the People of this sort, that they raise no more Commotions, nor
 gather

and absolute Power to * determine Orthodoxy, and make that Opinion effectually *Catholick*, which in their particular Judgment had the best right to that Denomination. And thus by force of Massacre and Desolation, *Peace* in Worship, and *Civil* Unity by help of the *Spi-*

“gather in a riotous manner about their seditious *CLERICKS*, in defiance
 “of the Magistrate, who has been insulted and in danger of being ston’d by these
 “incited Rabbles. In their Congregations they may, notwithstanding, assemble
 “as they please, and crowd about their Leaders, performing Worship, receiving
 “Doctrine, and praying, according as they are by them taught and conducted:
 “But if with any Tendency to Sedition; let them beware how they hearken, or
 “give assent; and remember, ’tis at their peril, if by these means they are secretly
 “wrought up to Mutiny and Insurrection. * * * Live, therefore, in Peace and
 “Quietness! neither spitefully opposing, or injuriously treating one another. You
 “misguided People of the new way, Beware, on your side! And you of the antient
 “and establish’d Church, injure not your Neighbours and Fellow-Citizens, who
 “are enthusiastically led away, in Ignorance and Mistake, rather than with De-
 “sign or Malice! ’Tis by *DISCOURSE* and *REASON*, not by Blows,
 “Insults, or Violence, that Men are to be inform’d of Truth, and convinc’d of
 “Error. Again therefore and again I enjoin and charge the zealous Followers
 “of the true Religion, no way to injure, molest, or affront the Galilæan
 “People.”

Thus the generous and mild Emperor; whom we may indeed call *Heathen*, but not so justly *Apostate*: since being, at different times of his Youth, transfer’d to different Schools or Universities, and bred under Tutors of each Religion, as well *Heathen*, as *Christian*; he happen’d, when of full age, to make his choice (tho very unfortunately) in the former kind, and adher’d to the antient Religion of his Country and Forefathers. See the same Emperor’s Letters to *ARTABIUS*, Numb. 7. and to *HECEBOLUS*, Numb. 43. and to the People of *Alexandria*, Numb. 10. See *VOL. I. p. 25.*

* *Infra*, p. 343.

ritual, might be presum'd in a fair way of being restor'd to Mankind.

I SHALL conclude with observing how ably the ROMAN-*Christian*, and once *Catholick* Church, by the assistance of their converted * Emperors, proceeded in the Establishment of their growing Hierarchy. They consider'd wisely the various *Superstitions* and *Enthusiasms* of Mankind; and prov'd the different Kinds and Force of each. All these seeming Contrarietys of human Passion they knew how to comprehend in their political Model and subservient System of Divinity. They knew how to make advantage both from the high Speculations of *Philosophy*, and the *grossest Ideas* of vulgar *Ignorance*. They saw there was nothing more different than *that* ENTHUSIASM which ran upon *Spirituals*, according to the † simpler Views of the divine Existence, and *that* which ran upon ‡ external Proportions, Magnificence of Structures, Ceremonys, Processions, Quires, and those other Harmonys which captivate *the Eye* and *Ear*. On this account they even added to this *latter* kind, and display'd Religion in a yet more gorgeous Habit of Temples, Statues, Paintings, Vestments, Copes,

*VOL. I. pag. 133. *Supra*, 78, 79.

†VOL. II. pag. 270, 271.

‡*Supra*, pag. 41.

Miters,

Miters, Purple, and the Cathedral Pomp.
With these Arms they cou'd subdue the victo-
rious *Goths*, and secure themselves an AT-
TILA*, when their CAESARS fail'd them.

THE truth is, 'tis but a vulgar Species of
ENTHUSIASM, which is mov'd chiefly by
Shew and *Ceremony*, and wrought upon by
Chalices and Candles, Robes, and figur'd
Dances. Yet this, we may believe, was look'd
upon as no slight Ingredient of *Devotion* in
those Days; since, at this hour, the Manner
is found to be of considerable Efficacy with
some of the Devout amongst our-selves, who
pass the least for *superstitions*, and are reckon'd
in the number of the polite World. This the
wise Hierarchy duly preponderating; but be-
ing satisfy'd withal that there were other Tem-
pers and Hearts which cou'd not so easily be
Captivated by this *exterior* Allurement, they
assign'd another Part of Religion to Profelytes

* When this victorious Ravager was in full March to ROME, St.
LEON (the then Pope) went out to meet him in solemn Pomp. The
Goth was struck with the Appearance, obey'd the Priest, and retir'd in-
stantly with his whole Army in a *panick* Fear: alledging that among the
rest of the Pontifical Train, he had seen one of an extraordinary Form,
who threaten'd him with Death, if he did not instantly retire. Of this
important Encounter there are in St. PETER's Church, in the *Vatican*,
and elsewhere, at ROME, many fine Sculptures, Paintings, and Repre-
sentations, deservingly made, in honour of the Miracle.

92 MISCELLANEOUS

of another *Character* and *Complexion*, who were allow'd to proceed on a quite different bottom; by the *inward way* of *Contemplation*, and *Divine Love*.

THEY are indeed so far from being jealous of mere ENTHUSIASM, or the *extatick* manner of Devotion, that they allow their *Mysticks* to write and preach in the most rapturous and seraphick Strains. They suffer them, in a manner, to supersede all external Worship, and triumph over outward Forms; till the refin'd Religionists proceed so far as either expressly or seemingly to dissuade the Practice of the vulgar and establish'd Ceremonial Dutys. And then, indeed *, they check the suppos'd *exorbitant* ENTHUSIASM, which would prove dangerous to their *Hierarchal* State.

IF modern *Visions*, *Prophecys*, and *Dreams*, *Charms*, *Miracles*, *Exorcisms*, and the rest of this kind, be comprehended in that which we call FANATICISM or SUPERSTITION; to this Spirit they allow a full Career; whilst to ingenious Writers they afford the Liberty, on the other side, in a civil manner, to call in

* Witness the Case of MOLINOS, and of the pious, worthy and ingenious *Abbe FENELON*, now Archbishop of *Cambray*.

question

question these spiritual Feats perform'd in Monasterys, or up and down by their *mendicant* or *itinerant* Priests, and ghostly Missionarys.

THIS is that antient *Hierarchy*, which in respect of its first Foundation, its Policy, and the Consistency of its whole Frame and Constitution, cannot but appear in some respect august and venerable, even in such as we do not usually esteem weak Eyes. These are the spiritual Conquerors, who, like the first CAESARS, from small Beginnings, establish'd the Foundations of an almost Universal Monarchy. No wonder if at this day the immediate View of this Hierarchal Residence, the *City* and *Court* OF ROME, be found to have an extraordinary Effect on Foreigners of other later Churches. No wonder if the amaz'd Surveyors are for the future so apt either to conceive the horriddest Aversion to all Priestly Government; or, on the contrary, to admire it, so far as even to wish a Coalescence or Reunion with this antient *Mother-Church*.

IN reality, the Exercise of Power, however arbitrary or despotick, seems less intolerable under such a spiritual Sovereignty, so extensive, antient, and of such a long Succession, than under the petty Tyrannys and mimical
Politys

94 MISCELLANEOUS

Politys of some new Pretenders. The former may even * *persecute* with a tolerable Grace: The latter, who wou'd willingly derive their Authority from the former, and graft on their *successive Right*, must necessarily make a very aukard Figure. And whilst they strive to give themselves the same Air of Independency on the Civil Magistrate; whilst they affect the same Authority in Government, the same Grandure, Magnificence, and Pomp in Worship, they raise the highest Ridicule, in the Eyes of those who have real Discernment, and can distinguish *Originals* from *Copys*:

† *O Imitatores, servum pecus!*

* *Infra*, pag. 110.

† Horat. Lib. 1. Ep. 19.



CHAP. III.

Of the Force of Humour in Religion.—
Support of our Author's Argument in his
Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Raillery.
—ZEAL discus'd. Spiritual Surgeons:
Executioners: Carvers.—Original of hu-
man Sacrifice.—Exhilaration of Re-
ligion.—Various Aspects, from outward
Causes.

THE celebrated Wits of the MISCELLA-
 NARIAN Race, the *Essay-Writers*, *casual*
Discourfers, *Reflection-Coiners*, *Meditation-Foun-*
ders, and others of the irregular kind of Wri-
 ters, may plead it as their peculiar Advantage,
 "That they follow the *Variety* of NATURE."
 And in such a *Climate* as ours, their Plea, no
 doubt, may be very just. We *Islanders*, fam'd
 for other Mutabilitys, are particularly noted
 for the Variableness and Inconstancy of our
 Weather. And if our Taste in *Letters* be found
 answerable to this Temperature of our Cli-
 mate; 'tis certain a Writer must, in our Ac-
 count,

96 MISCELLANEOUS

count, be the more valuable in his kind, as he can agreeably *surprize* his Reader, by *sudden Changes*, and *Transports*, from one Extreme to another.

WERE it not for the known Prevalency of this Relish, and the apparent Deference paid to those Genius's who are said to *elevate* and *surprize*; the Author of these MISCELLANYS might, in all probability, be afraid to entertain his Reader with this multifarious, complex, and desultory kind of Reading. 'Tis certain, that if we consider the Beginning and Process of our present Work, we shall find sufficient Variation in it. From a profess'd Levity, we are laps'd into a sort of Gravity unsutable to our manner of setting out. We have steer'd an adventurous Course, and seem newly come out of a stormy and rough Sea, 'Tis time indeed we shou'd enjoy a Calm, and instead of expanding our Sails before the swelling Gusts, it befits us to retire under the Lee-shore, and ply our Oars in a smooth Water.

'Tis the *Philosopher*, the *Orator*, or the *Poet*, whom we may compare to some First Rate Vessel, which launches out into the wide Sea, and with a proud Motion insults the encountering Surges. We ESSAY-Writers are of the
Small-

Small-Craft, or Galley-kind. We move chiefly by Starts and Bounds; according as our Motion is by frequent Intervals renew'd. We have no great Adventure in view; nor can tell certainly Whither we are bound. We undertake no mighty Voyage, by help of Stars or Com-pafs; but row from Creek to Creek, keep up a coasting Trade, and are fitted only for fair Weather and the Summer Season.

HAPPY therefore it is for *us* in particular, that having finish'd our Course of ENTHUSIASM, and pursu'd our Author into his * *second* Treatise, we are now, at last, oblig'd to turn toward pleasanter Reflections, and have such Subjects in view as must naturally reduce us to a more familiar Style. WIT and HUMOUR (the profess'd Subject of the Treatise now before us) will hardly bear to be examin'd in ponderous Sentences and pois'd Discourse. We might now perhaps do best, to lay aside the Gravity of strict Argument, and resume the way of *Chat*; which, thro' Aversion to a contrary *formal manner*, is generally relish'd with more than ordinary Satisfaction. For Excess of *Physick* (we know) has often made Men hate the name of *wholesom*. And an abundance of

**Viz.* Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humour, VOL. I.

forc'd Instruction, and solemn Counsel, may have made Men full as averse to any thing deliver'd with an Air of high *Wisdom* and *Science*; especially if it be so *high* as to be set above all human Art of *Reasoning*, and even above *Reason* it-self, in the account of its sublime Dispensers.

HOWEVER, since it may be objected to us by certain *Formalists* of this sort, "That we "can prove nothing duly without proving it "in form:" we may for once condescend to their Demand; state our Case *formally*; and divide our Subject into Parts, after the *precise* manner, and according to just *Rule* and *Method*:

OUR purpose, therefore, being to defend an Author who has been charg'd as too presumptuous for introducing the way of WIT and HUMOUR in *religious Searches*; we shall endeavour to make appear:

1st, THAT WIT and HUMOUR are corroborative of *Religion*, and promotive of *true Faith*.

2^{ly}, THAT they are us'd as proper *Means* of this kind by the holy Founders of Religion.

3^{ly}, THAT notwithstanding the dark Complexion and sour Humour of some religious Teachers

Teachers, we may be justly said to have in the main, *A witty and good-humour'd Religion.*

AMONG the earliest Acquaintance of my Youth, I remember, in particular, *a Club* of three or four merry Gentlemen, who had long kept Company with one another, and were seldom separate in any Party of Pleasure or Diversion. They happen'd once to be upon a travelling Adventure, and came to a Country, where they were told for certain, they should find the worst Entertainment, as well as the worst Roads imaginable. One of the Gentlemen, who seem'd the least concern'd for this Disaster, said slightly and without any seeming Design, "That the best Expedient for them in this Extremity would be to keep themselves in high Humour, and endeavour to commend every thing which the Place afforded." The other Gentlemen immediately took the hint; but, as it happen'd, kept silence, pass'd the Subject over, and took no further notice of what had been propos'd.

BEING enter'd into the dismal Country, in which they proceeded without the least Complaint; 'twas remarkable, that if by great chance they came to any tolerable Bit of Road, or any ordinary Prospect, they fail'd not
to

100 MISCELLANEOUS

to say something or other *in its praise*, and wou'd light often on such pleasant *Fancys* and *Representations*, as made the Objects in reality agreeable.

WHEN the greatest part of the Day was thus spent, and our Gentlemen arriv'd where they intended to take their Quarters, the first of 'em who made trial of the Fare, or tasted either *Glass* or *Dish*, recommended it with such an air of Assurance, and in such lively Expressions of Approbation, that the others came instantly over to his Opinion, and confirm'd his *Relish* with many additional Encomiums of their own.

MANY ingenious Reasons were given for the several *odd* Tastes and Looks of Things, which were presented to 'em at Table. "Some Meats were *wholesom*: Others of a *high Taste*: Others according to the manner of eating *in this or that foreign Country*." Every Dish had the flavour of some celebrated Receipt in *Cookery*; and the *Wine*, and other Liquors, had, in their turn, the Advantage of being treated in the same elegant strain. In short, our Gentlemen eat and drank heartily, and took up with their indifferent Fare so well, that 'twas apparent they had wrought upon themselves *to believe* they were tolerably well serv'd.

T H E R E

THEIR Servants in the mean time, having laid no such Plot as this against themselves, kept to their *Senses*, and stood it out, "That their Masters had certainly lost *theirs*. For how else cou'd they *swallow* so contentedly, and take all for *good* which was set before 'em?"—

HAD I to deal with a malicious Reader; he might perhaps, pretend to infer from this *Story* of my travelling Friends, that I intended to represent it as an easy Matter for People to persuade themselves into what *Opinion* or *Belief* they pleas'd. But it can never surely be thought, that Men of true *Judgment* and *Understanding* shou'd set about such a Task as that of perverting their own *Judgment*, and giving a wrong Bias to their REASON. They must easily foresee that an Attempt of this kind, shou'd it have the least Success, wou'd prove of far worse Consequence to them than any Perversion of their *Taste*, *Appetite*, or ordinary *Senses*.

I MUST confess it, however, to be my Imagination, that where *fit Circumstances* concur, and many inviting Occasions offer from the side of Mens *Interest*, their *Humour*, or their *Passion*; 'tis no extraordinary Case to see 'em enter into such a *Plot* as this against their own Under-

standings, and endeavour by all possible means to persuade both themselves and others of what they think *convenient* and *useful to believe*.

IF in many particular Cases, where Favour and Affection prevail, it be found so easy a thing with us, to impose upon ourselves, it cannot surely be very hard to do it, where, we take for granted, *our highest Interest is concern'd*. Now it is certainly no small *Interest* or *Concern* with Men, to believe what is by Authority establish'd; since in the Case of Disbelief there can be no Choice left but either to live a *Hypocrite*, or be esteem'd *profane*. Even where Men are left to themselves, and allow'd the Freedom of their Choice, they are still forward enough *in believing*; and can officiously endeavour to persuade themselves of the Truth of any flattering Imposture.

NOR is it un-usual to find Men successful in this *Endeavour*: As, among other Instances, may appear by the many *religious Faiths* or *Opinions*, however preposterous or contradictory, which, Age after Age, we know to have been rais'd on the Foundation of *Miracles* and pretended *Commissions* from Heaven. These have been as generally espous'd and passionately cherish'd as the greatest Truths and most certain Revelations. 'Tis hardly to be suppos'd
that

that such Combinations shou'd be form'd, and Forgerys erected with such Success and Prevalency over the Understandings of Men, did not *they themselves* co-operate, of their own accord, towards the Imposture, and shew, "That
" *by a good-Will and hearty Desire of believing,*
" they had in reality a considerable Hand in
" the Deceit."

'Tis certain that in a Country, where FAITH, has for a long time, gone by *Inheritance*, and *Opinions* are entail'd by *Law*, there is little room left for the Vulgar to alter their Persuasion, or deliberate on the Choice of their religious Belief. Whensoever a Government thinks fit to concern it-self with *Mens Opinions*, and by its absolute Authority impose any particular *Belief*, there is none perhaps ever so ridiculous or monstrous in which it needs doubt of having good Success. This we may see thorowly effected in certain Countrys, by a steady Policy, and sound Application of Punishment and Reward: with the Assistance of *particular Courts* erected to this end; *peculiar Methods* of Justice; *peculiar Magistrates* and *Officers*; proper *Inquests*, and certain *wholesom Severitys*, not slightly administer'd, and play'd with, (as certain Triflers propose) but duly and properly inforc'd; as is absolutely requisite to this end of strict *Conformity*, and *Unity* in

one and the same Profession, and manner of Worship.

BUT shou'd it happen to be *the* TRUTH it-felf which was thus effectually propagated by the Means we have describ'd; the very Nature of such *Means* can, however, allow but little Honour to the *Propagators*, and little Merit to the *Disciples* and *Believers*. 'Tis certain that MAHOMETISM, PAGANISM, JUDAISM, or any other BELIEF may stand, as well as *the truest*, upon this Foundation. He who is now an *Orthodox* CHRISTIAN, wou'd by virtue of such a Discipline have been infallibly as true a MUSSULMAN, or as errant a HERETICK; had his Birth happen'd in another place.

FOR this reason there can be no rational Belief but where *Comparison* is allow'd, *Examination* permitted, and a sincere *Toleration* establish'd. And in this case, I will presume to say, "That *Whatever* BELIEF is once espous'd
 " or countenanc'd by the Magistrate, it will
 " have a sufficient advantage; without any
 " help from Force or Menaces on one hand,
 " or extraordinary Favour and partial Treatment on the other." If *the* BELIEF be in any measure consonant to *Truth* and *Reason*, it will find as much favour in the eyes of Mankind,

REFLECTIONS. 105

kind, as *Truth* and *Reason* need desire. Whatever Difficultys there may be in any particular *Speculations* or *Mysterys* belonging to it; the better sort of Men will endeavour to pass 'em over. They will *believe* (as our * Author says) *to the full stretch of their REASON*, and add Spurs to their FAITH, in order to be the more *sociable*; and conform the better with what their *Interest*, in conjunction with their *Good-Humour*, inclines them to receive as credible, and observe as their *religious Duty* and *devotional Task*.

HERE it is that GOOD HUMOUR will naturally take place, and the *hospitable Disposition* of our travelling Friends above-recited will easily transfer it-self into *Religion*, and operate in the same manner with respect to the *establish'd Faith* (however miraculous or incomprehensible) under a tolerating, mild, and gentle Government.

EVERY one knows, indeed, That by HERESY is understood a Stubbornness in the *Will*, not a Defect merely in the *Understanding*. On this account 'tis impossible that an honest and good-humour'd Man shou'd be a *Schismatick* or *Heretick*, and affect to separate from his national Worship on flight Reason, or without severe *Provocation*.

* Letter of Enthusiasm, VOL. I. pag. 34.

To be pursu'd by *petty* INQUISITORS; to be threatned with *Punishment*, or *penal Laws*; to be *mark'd out* as dangerous and suspected; to be rail'd at in *high Places*, with all the study'd Wit and Art of Calumny; are indeed sufficient Provocations to *ill Humour*, and may force People to *divide*, who at first had never any such Intention. But the Virtue of *Good-Humour* in RELIGION is such, that it can even reconcile Persons to a Belief, in which they were never bred, or to which they had conceiv'd a former Prejudice.

FROM these considerations we cannot but of course conclude. "That there is nothing
" so ridiculous in respect of Policy, or so wrong
" and odious in respect of common Human-
" ty, as a *moderate* and *half-way* PERSECU-
" TION." It only frets the Sore; it raises the *Ill-humour* of Mankind; excites the keener Spirits; moves Indignation in Beholders; and sows the very Seeds of Schism in Mens bosoms. A *resolute* and *bold-fac'd* PERSECUTION leaves no time or scope for these engendring Dis-temper, or gathering Ill-humours. It does the work at once; by *Extirpation*, *Banishment*, or *Massacre*; and like a bold Stroke in Surgery, dispatches by one short *Amputation*, what a bungling Hand wou'd make worse and worse,

worse, to the perpetual Sufferance and Misery of the Patient.

IF there be on earth a proper way to render the most sacred Truth suspected, 'tis by supporting it with *Threats*, and pretending to *terrify* People into the Belief of it. This is a sort of daring Mankind in a Cause where they know themselves superior, and out of reach. The weakest Mortal finds within himself, that tho he may be *out-witted* and *dehuded*, he can never be *forc'd* in what relates to his *Opinion* or *Affent*. And there are few Men so ignorant of human Nature, and of what they hold in common with their Kind, as not to comprehend, "That where great Vehemence is expressed by any-one in what relates solely to another, 'tis seldom without some private Interest of *his own*."

IN common Matters of Dispute; the angry Disputant makes the best Cause to appear the worst. A *Clown* once took a fancy to hear the *Latin* Disputes of Doctors at a University. He was ask'd what pleasure he cou'd take in viewing such Combatants, when he cou'd never know so much as which of the Partys had the better. "For that matter, reply'd the *Clown*, "I a'n't such a Fool neither, but I can see "who's the first that puts t'other into a Passion."

108 MISCELLANEOUS

“ fion.” Nature her-felf dictated this Lef-
fon to the Clown; “ That he who had the
“ better of the Argument, wou’d be *easy* and
“ *well-humour’d*: But he who was unable to
“ fupport his Caufe by Reason, wou’d natu-
“ rally lofe his Temper, and grow *violent*.”

WERE two Travellers agreed to tell their
Story feparate in publick; the one being a
Man of Sincerity, but *positive* and *dogmatical*;
the other lefs fincere, but *easy* and *good-humour’d*:
tho it happen’d that the Accounts of this lat-
ter Gentleman were of the more miraculous
fort; they wou’d yet fooner gain Belief, and
be more favourably receiv’d by Mankind,
than the ftrongly afferted Relations and vehe-
ment Narratives of the other *fierce* Defender of
the Truth,

THAT GOOD HUMOUR is a chief
Caufe of Compliance, or Acquiefcence in
matters of *Faith*, may be prov’d from the very
Spirit of thofe, whom we commonly call CRIT-
TICKS. ’Tis a known Prevention againft the
Gentlemen of this Character; “ That they
“ are generally *ill-humour’d* and *splenetick*.”
The World will needs have it, That their *Spleen*
difturbs ’em. And I muft confeff I think the
World in general to be fo far right in this
Conceit, That tho all *Criticks* perhaps are not
necef-

necessarily *splenetic*; all *splenetic* People (whether naturally such, or made so by ill Usage) have a necessary Propensity to *Criticism* and *Satir*. When Men are *easy* in themselves, they let others remain so; and can readily comply with what seems *plausible*, and is thought conducing to the *Quiet* or *good Correspondence* of Mankind. They study to raise no Difficultys or Doubts, and in religious Affairs, 'tis seldom that they are known forward to entertain ill Thoughts or Surmises, whilst they are unmolested. But if disturb'd by groundless Arraignments and Suspicions, by unnecessary Invectives, and bitter Declamations, and by a contentious quarrellsom Aspect of Religion; they naturally turn *Criticks*, and begin to question every thing. The Spirit of *Satir* rises with the *ill Mood*: and the chief Passion of Men thus diseas'd and thrown out of Good Humour, is to find fault, censure, unravel, confound, and leave nothing without exception and controversy.

THESE are the *Scepticks* or *Scrupulists*, against whom there is such a Clamor rais'd. 'Tis evident, in the mean while, that the very *Clamor* it-self, join'd with the usual Menaces and Shew of Force, is that which chiefly raises this *Sceptical* Spirit, and helps to multiply the number of these inquisitive and *ill-humour'd* CRITICKS.

110 MISCELLANEOUS

TICKS. Mere *Threats*, without power of Execution, are only exasperating and provocative. They * who are Masters of the *carnal* as well as *spiritual* Weapon, may apply each at their pleasure, and in what proportion they think necessary. But where the Magistrate resolves steadily to reserve his *Fasces* for his own proper Province, and keep the Edge-Tools and deadly Instruments out of other Hands, 'tis in vain for spiritual Pretenders to take such magisterial Airs. It can then only become them to brandish such Arms, when they have strength enough to make the Magistrate resign his Office, and become *Provost* or *Executioner* in their service.—

SHOU'D any one who happens to read these Lines, perceive in himself a rising Animosity against the Author, for asserting thus zealously the Notion of a *religious Liberty* and *mutual Toleration*; 'tis wish'd that he wou'd maturely deliberate on the Cause of his Disturbance and Ill-humour. Wou'd he deign to look narrowly into himself, he wou'd undoubtedly find that it is not ZEAL for *Religion* or the *Truth*, which moves him on this occasion. For had he happen'd to be in a Nation where he was *no Conformist*, nor had any Hope or Expectation of

* *Supra*, pag. 94.

obtaining

obtaining the Precedency for his *own* Manner of Worship, he wou'd have found nothing preposterous in this our Doctrine of *Indulgence*.

'Tis a Fact indisputable, that whatever Sect or Religion is undermost, tho it may have persecuted at any time before; yet as soon as it begins to suffer Persecution in its turn, it recurs instantly to the Principles of MODERATION, and maintains this our Plea for *Complacency*, *Sociableness*, and GOOD HUMOUR in Religion. The Mystery therefore of this Animosity, or rising Indignation of my devout and zealous *Reader*, is only this; “ That being de-

“ voted to the Interest of a *Party* already in

“ possession or expectation of the temporal

“ Advantages annex'd to a particular Belief;

“ he fails not, as a zealous *Party-Man*, to look

“ with jealousy on every unconformable Opi-

“ nion, and is sure to justify those *Means* which

“ he thinks proper to prevent its growth.”

He knows that if in Matters of Religion any one believes amiss, 'tis at his own peril. If

Opinion damns; *Vice* certainly does as much.

Yet will our Gentleman easily find, if he in-

quires the least into *himself* that he has no such

furious Concern for the Security of Mens

Morals, nor any such violent Resentment of

their *Vices*, when they are such as no-way incommode him. And from hence it will be

easy for him to infer, “ That the Passion he

“ feels

, ' feels on this occasion, is not from pure
 " ZEAL, but *private* INTEREST and *worldly*
 " EMULATION,"

COME we now (as authentick Rhetoricians express themselves) to our *second Head*: which we shou'd again subdivide into *Firsts* and *Seconds*, but that this manner of carving is of late days grown much out of fashion.

'Twas the Custom of our Ancestors, perhaps as long since as the days of our hospitable King ARTHUR, to have nothing serv'd at Table but what was *intire* and substantial. 'Twas a whole Boar, or solid Ox which made the Feast. The Figure of the Animal was preserv'd intire, and the Dissection made in form by the appointed *Carver*, a Man of Might as well as profound Craft and notable Dexterity; who was seen erect, with goodly Mein and Action, *displaying* Heads and Members, *dividing* according to Art, and *distributing* his Subject-matter into proper *Parts*, suitable to the Stomachs of those he serv'd. In latter days 'tis become the Fashion to eat with less Ceremony and Method, Every-one chuses to *carve* for himself. The learned Manner of *Dissection* is out of request; and a certain Method of Cookery has been introduc'd; by
 which

which the *anatomical* Science of the Table is intirely set aside. *Ragouts* and *Fricassees* are the reigning Dishes, in which every thing is so dismember'd and thrown out of all Order and Form, that no Part of the Mass can properly be *divided*, or distinguish'd from another.

FASHION is indeed a powerful Mistress, and by her single Authority has so far degraded the carving Method and Use of *Solids*, even in Discourse and Writing, that our religious Pastors themselves have many of 'em chang'd their Manner of distributing to us their spiritual Food. They have quitted their substantial Service, and uniform Division into *Parts* and *Under-Parts*; and in order to become fashionable, they have run into the more favourable way of learned *Ragout* and *Medley*. 'Tis the unbred rustick Orator alone, who presents his clownish Audience with a *divisible Discourse*. The elegant Court-Divine exhorts in MISCELLANY, and is asham'd to bring his *Two's* and *Three's* before a fashionable Assembly.

SHOU'D I therefore, as a mere *Miscellanarian* or *Essay-Writer*, forgetting what I had promis'd, be found to drop a *Head*, and lose the connecting Thred of my present Discourse; the Case perhaps wou'd not be so preposterous. For fear however lest I shou'd be charg'd
for

for being worse than my word, I shall endeavour to satisfy my Reader, by pursuing my *Method* propos'd : if peradventure he can call to mind, what that Method was. Or if he cannot, the matter is not so very important, but he may safely pursue his reading, without further trouble.

To proceed, therefore. Whatever Means or Methods may be employ'd at any time in maintaining or propagating a *religious Belief* already current and establish'd, 'tis evident that the first Beginnings must have been founded in that natural Complacency, and GOOD HUMOUR, which inclines to Trust and Confidence in Mankind. *Terrors* alone, tho' accompany'd with Miracles and Prodigys of whatever kind, are not capable of raising that sincere Faith and absolute Reliance which is requir'd in favour of the divinely authoriz'd *Instructor*, and spiritual *Chief*. The Affection and Love which procures a true Adherence to the new religious Foundation, must depend either on a real or counterfeit * GOODNESS in the *religious Founder*. Whatever ambitious Spirit may inspire him ; whatever savage Zeal or persecuting Principle may lie in reserve, ready to disclose it-self when Authority and Power is once obtain'd ; the *First* Scene of Doctrine,

* VOL. I. pag. 04. and VOL. II. pag. 334.

however, fails not to present us with the agreeable Views of *Joy, Love, Meekness, Gentleness, and moderation.*

IN this respect, RELIGION, according to the common Practice in many Sects, may be compar'd to that sort of *Courtship*, of which the Fair Sex are known often to complain. In the Beginning of an Amour, when these innocent Charmers are first accosted, they hear of nothing but *tender Vows, Submission, Service, Love.* But soon afterwards, when won by this Appearance of Gentleness and Humility, they have resign'd themselves, and are no longer *their own*, they hear a different Note, and are taught to understand *Submission* and *Service* in a sense they little expected. *Charity* and *Brotherly Love* are very engaging Sounds: But who wou'd dream that out of abundant *Charity* and *Brotherly Love* shou'd come *Steel, Fire, Gibbets, Rods,* and such a sound and hearty Application of these Remedys as shou'd at once advance the worldly Greatness of religious Pastors, and the particular Interest of private Souls, for which they are so charitably concern'd?

It has been observ'd by our * Author,
"That the JEWS were naturally a very cloudy

* Letter of Ethusiasm, VOL. I. pag. 29. And above, pag. 55, 56.
" People."

116 MISCELLANEOUS

“ People.” That they had certainly in Religion, as in every thing else, the least *Good-Humour* of any People in the World, is very apparent. Had it been otherwise, their holy Legislator and Deliverer, who was declar’d * *the meekest Man on Earth*, and who for many years together had by the most popular and kind Acts endeavour’d to gain their Love and Affection, wou’d in all probability have treated them afterwards with more Sweetness, and been able with † less Blood and Massacre to retain them in their religious Duty. This however we may observe, That if the first *Jewish* Princes and celebrated Kings acted in reality according to the Institutions of their great Founder, not only MUSICK, but even PLAY and DANCE were of holy Appointment, and divine Right. The first Monarch of this Nation, tho of a *melancholy Complexion*, join’d MUSICK with his spiritual Exercises, and even us’d it as a Remedy under that *dark ENTHUSIASM* or ‡ *evil Spirit*; which how far it might resemble that of *Prophecy*, experienc’d by him ** even

* Numb. Ch. xii. ver. 3.

† Exod. Ch. xxxii. ver. 27, &c. And Numb. Ch. xvi. ver-

41.

‡ 1 Sam. Ch. xviii. ver. 10. And Ch. xix. ver. 9.

** Ibid. ver. 23, 24.

after his Apostacy, our * Author pretends not to determine. 'Tis certain that the Successor of this Prince was a hearty Espouser of the *merry* Devotion, and by his example has shewn it to have been fundamental in the religious Constitution of his People. † The famous *Entry* or *high Dance* perform'd by him, after so conspicuous a manner, in the Procession of the sacred *Coffer*, shews that he was not ashamed of expressing any Extasy of Joy or ‡ playfom *Humour*, which was practis'd by the ** meanest of the Priests or People on such an occasion.

* Letter of Enthusiasm, VOL. I. pag. 45.

† 2 Sam. Ch. vi. ver. 5, 14, & 16.

‡ Ibid. ver. 22.

** Tho this *Dance* was not perform'd quite naked, the Dancers, it seems, were so slightly cloth'd, that in respect of Modesty, they might as well have wore nothing: their Nakedness appearing still by means of their high Caperings, Leaps, and violent Attitudes, which were proper to this Dance. The Reader, if he be curious, may examine what relation this religious Extasy and naked Dance had to the *naked* and *processional Prophecy*; (1 Sam. Ch. xix. ver. 23, & 24.) where Prince, Priests, and People prophesy'd in conjunction: the Prince himself being both of the *itinerant* and *naked* Party. It appears that even before he was yet advan'd to the Throne, he had been seiz'd with this prophesying Spirit-errant, *processional*, and *fallant*, attended, as we find, with a sort of Martial Dance perform'd in Troops or Companys, with Pipe and Tabret accompanying the March, together with Psaltry, Harp, Cornets, Timbrels, and other variety of Musick. See 1 Sam. Ch. x. ver 5. and Ch. xix. ver. 23, 24, &c. and 2 Sam. Ch. vi. ver. 5. And above, Letter of Enthusiasm, VOL. I. pag. 45.

BESIDES the many Songs and Hymns dispers'd in Holy Writ, the Book of *Psalms* it-self, *Job*, *Proverbs*, *Canticles*, and other intire Volumes of the sacred collection, which are plainly *Poetry*, and full of 'humorous Images, and jocular Wit, may sufficiently shew how readily the inspir'd Authors had recourse to HUMOUR and DIVERSION, as a proper Means to promote *Religion*, and strengthen the *establish'd Faith*.

WHEN the Affairs of the *Jewish Nation* grew desperate, and every thing seem'd tending to a total Conquest and Captivity, the Style of their holy Writers and Prophets might well vary from that of earlier days, in the Rise and Vigor of their Commonwealth, or during the first Splendor of their Monarchy, when the Princes themselves prophesy'd, and potent Kings were of the number of the sacred Penmen. This still we may be assur'd of; That however *melancholy* or *ill-humour'd* any of the Prophets may appear at any time, 'twas not that kind of Spirit, which *God* was wont to encourage in them. Witness the Case of the Prophet JONAH; whose Character is so naturally describ'd in Holy Writ.

PETTISH

PETTISH as this Prophet was, unlike a Man, and resembling rather some refractory boyish *Pupil*; it may be said that GOD, as a kind *Tutor*, was pleas'd to *humour him*, bear with his Anger, and in a lufory manner, expose his childifh Frowardnefs, and fhew him to *himself*.

“ * ARISE (faid his gracious Lord) and go to NINIVE”. “ No fuch matter,” fays our Prophet to himfelf; but away over-Sea for TARSHISH. He fairly plays the Truant, like an arch *School-Boy*; hoping to hide out of the way. But his *Tutor* had good Eyes, and a long Reach. He overtook him at Sea; where a Storm was ready prepar'd for his Exercife, and a Fish's Belly for his Lodging. The Renegade found himfelf in harder Durance than any at Land. He was fufficiently mortify'd: He grew good, pray'd, moraliz'd, and fpoke mightily againft † *Lying Vanitys*.

AGAIN ‡ the Prophet is taken into favour, and bid go to NINIVE, to foretel Defttruction. He foretells it. NINIVE repents: God pardons: and the Prophet is angry.

* Jonah, Ch. i, &c.

† Ibid. Ch. ii. ver. 8.

‡ Ch. iii. ver. 1, &c.

“ LORD! —Did I not foresee what this
 “ wou’d come to? *Was not this my Saying, when*
 “ *I was safe and quiet at home?*——What else
 “ shou’d I have run away for?——As if I
 “ knew not how little dependence there was
 “ on the Resolution of those, who are always
 “ so ready to forgive, and *repent* of what they
 “ have determin’d.—No!——Strike me
 “ *dead!*——*Take my Life*, this moment. *’Tis better*
 “ *for me.*——If ever I prophesy again” * * * * *

“ AND † *Doſt thou well then to be thus angry,*
 “ JONAH! Consider with thy-self.—Come!—
 “ Since thou wilt needs retire out of the City,
 “ to ſee at a diſtance *what will come of it*; here,
 “ Take a better Fence than thy own *Booth*
 “ againſt the hot Sun which incommodes Thee.
 “ Take this tall *Plant* as a *ſhady Covering* for
 “ *thy Head*. Cool thy-self, and be *deliver’d*
 “ *from thy Grief.*”

WHEN *The Almighty* had ſhown this Indul-
 gence to *the Prophet*, he grew better humour’d,
 and paſs’d a tolerable Night. But the ‡ next
 morning the *Worm* came, and an *Eaſt-Wind* :

* Jonah, Ch. iv. ver. 1, 2, 3.

† Ver. 4, 5, 6.

‡ Ver. 7, 8.

the Arbor was nip'd: the Sun shone vehemently, and the Prophet's Head was heated, as before. Presently the ill Mood returns, and the Prophet is at the old pafs. " *Better die, than live at this rate.—Death, Death,* alone can satisfy me. Let me hear no longer of Living. — No! — 'Tis in vain to talk of it." —

AGAIN * GOD expostulates; but is taken up short, and answer'd churlishly, by the testy Prophet. " Angry he is; angry he ought to be, and angry he will be to his Death". But the ALMIGHTY, with the utmost pity towards him, in this *melancholy* and *froward Temper*, lays open the Folly of it; and exhorts to *Mildness* and GOOD HUMOUR, in the most tender manner, and under the most *familiar* and *pleasant Images*; whilst he shews † *expressly* more Regard and Tendernefs to the very CATTEL and *Brute-Beasts*, than the Prophet to his own HUMAN KIND, and those very *Disciples* whom by his Preaching he had converted.

IN the antienter Parts of Sacred Story, where the Beginning of things, and Origin of human Race are represented to us, there are

* Ver. 9.

† See the last Verse of this Prophet.

122 MISCELLANEOUS

sufficient Instances of this *Familiarity of Style*, this popular pleasant Intercourse, and Manner of Dialogue between * GOD and Man; I might add even between † Man and Beast; and what is still more extraordinary, between GOD and ‡ SATAN.

WHATSOEVER of this kind may be *allegorically* understood, or in the way of PARABLE or FABLE; this I am sure of, That the *Accounts, Descriptions, Narrations, Expressions, and Phrases* are in themselves many times exceedingly *pleasant, entertaining, and facetious*. But fearing lest I might be mis-interpreted, shou'd I offer to set these Passages in their proper Light, (which however has been perform'd by undoubted good Christians, and most learned and ** eminent Divines of our own Church) I forbear to go any further into the Examination or Criticism of this sort.

As for our Saviour's Style, 'tis not more *vehement* and *majestick* in his gravest Animadversions or declamatory Discourses; than it is *sharp, humorous* and *witty* in his Repartees,

* Gen. Ch. iii. ver. 9, &c.

† Numb. Ch. xxii. ver. 28, &c.

‡ (1.) Job, Ch. i, & ii.

(2.) 2 Chron. Ch. xviii. ver. 18, 19, &c.

** See BURNET, *Archæol.* cap. 7. p. 280, &c.

Reflections, fabulous Narrations, or Parables, Similes, Comparifons, and other Methods of *milder* Censure and Reproof. His Exhortations to his Difciples; his particular Defignation of their Manners; the pleasant Images under which he often couches his Morals and prudential Rules; even his Miracles themselves (efpecially the * firft he ever wrought) carry with them a certain *Feftivity*, *Alacrity*, and GOOD HUMOUR fo remarkable, that I fhould look upon it as impoffible not to be mov'd in a pleasant manner at their Recital.

NOW if what I have here afferted in behalf of PLEASANTRY and HUMOUR, be found juft and real in refpect of the *Jewifh* and *Chriftian* Religions; I doubt not, it will be yielded to me, in refpect of the antient *Heathen* Eftablifhments; that the higheft Care was taken by their original Founders, and following Reformers, to *exhilarate* Religion, and correct that *Melancholy* and *Gloominefs* to which it is fubject; according to thofe different Modifications of ENTHUSIASM above fpecify'd.

* St. JOHN, Chap. ii. ver. 11.

† Above, Chap. i, ii.

OUR Author, as I take it, has * elsewhere shewn that these *Founders* were real *Musicians*, and Improvers of *Poetry*, *Musick*, and the *entertaining Arts*; which they in a manner *incorporated* with Religion: Not without good reason; as I am apt to imagine. For to me it plainly appears, That in the early times of all Religions, when Nations were yet barbarous and savage, there was ever an Aptness or Tendency towards the dark part of Superstition, which among many other Horrors produc'd that of *human Sacrifice*. Something of this nature might possibly be deduc'd even from † Holy

* VOL. I. pag. 237.

† Gen. chap. xxii. ver. 1, 2, &c. and Jud. chap. xi. ver. 30, 31, &c.

These Places relating to ABRAHAM and ЈЕРПТАН, are cited only with respect to the Notion which these Primitive Warriors may be said to have entertain'd concerning this horrid Enormity, so common among the Inhabitants of the *Palestine* and other neighbouring Nations. It appears that even the elder of these *Hebrew* Princes was under no extreme Surprize on this trying Revelation. Nor did he think of expostulating, in the least, on this occasion; when at another time he cou'd be so importunate for the Pardon of an inhospitable, murderous, impious and incestuous City; Gen. xviii. 23, &c. See *Marsham's Citations*, pag. 76, 77. *Ex istis satis est colligere hanc Abrahami Tentationem non fuisse καυχήσιμον παράξιν, actionem innovatam; non recens excogitatam, sed ad pristinos Cananæorum mores designatam.* See the learned CAPEL's Dissertation upon ЈЕРПТАН; "Ex hujus voti Lege (Lev. xxvii. ver. 28, 29.) "ЈЕРПТЕ Filiam omnino videtur immolasse, hoc est, morte affecisse, & excutis est in ea votum quod ipse voverat, Jud. xi. 39.

Writ.

Writ. And in other Historys we are inform'd of it more at large.

EVERY one knows how great a Part of the old *Heathen* Worship consisted in *Play*, *Poetry* and *Dance*. And tho some of the more melancholy and superstitious Votarys might approach the Shrines of their DIVINITYS with mean *Grimaces*, *Crouchings*, and other *fawning* Actions, betraying the low Thoughts they had of the Divine Nature; yet 'tis well known, that in those times the *illiberal* * *sycophantick* manner of Devotion was by the wiser sort contemn'd and oft suspected, † as knavish and indirect.

* See VOL. I. pag. 35.

† — Non tu prece poscis emaci, &c.

*Haud cuivis promptum est, murmurque humilesque susurros,
Tollere de Templis.* —

De Jove quid sentis? Estne, ut præponere cures

Hunc cuiam? —

— *Qua tu mercede Deorum*

Emeris aurículas? —

O curvæ in terris animæ, & caelestium inanes?

Quid juvat hoc, Templis nostros immittere mores,

Et bona Diis ex hac scelerata ducere pulpa?

Perf. Sat. 2.

Non est meum, si mugiat Africis

Malus procellis, ad miseras preces

Decurrere. —

Hor. Lib. 3. Od. 29.

See *VOL. I. pag. 133. And above, pag. 79. in the Notes.

How

How different an Air and Aspect the good and virtuous were presum'd to carry with them to the Temple, let PLUTARCH singly, instead of many others, witness, in his excellent Treatise of * *Superstition*; and
in

* Ὁ βάρβαρ' ἰξυρόβης Ἕλληνας κατὰ τῇ δεισιδαιμονίᾳ, πηλώσει, καταβορβορώσει, σαδουατισμῶς, ῥίψῃ ἐπὶ προσωπον αἰσχρῶς, προσπαδίσει, ἀλλοκότως προσκυνήσει, &c. "O wretched GREEKS! (says he, speaking to his then declining Countrymen) who in a way of Superstition run so easily into the Relish of barbarous Nations, and bring into Religion that frightful Mein of sordid and vilifying Devotion, ill-favour'd Humiliation and Contrition, abject Looks and Countenances, Consternations, Prostrations, Disfigurations, and, in the Act of Worship, Distortions, constrain'd and painful Postures of the Body, wry Faces, beggerly Tones, Mumpings, Grimaces, Cringings, and the rest of this kind—A shame indeed to us Grecians!—For to us (we know) 'tis prescrib'd from of old by our peculiar Laws concerning Musick, and the publick Chorus's, that we shou'd perform in the handsomest manner, and with a just and manly Countenance, avoiding those Grimaces and Contortions of which some Singers contract a Habit. And shall we not in the more immediate Worship of the DEITY preserve this liberal Air and manly Appearance? Or, on the contrary, whilst we are nicely observant of other Forms and Decencies in the Temple, shall we neglect this greater Decency in Voice, Words, and Manners; and with vile Cries, Fawnings, and prostitute Behaviour, betray the natural Dignity and Majesty of that Divine Religion and National Worship deliver'd down to us by our Forefathers, and purg'd from every thing of a barbarous and savage kind?"

What PLUTARCH mentions here, of the just Countenance or liberal Air, the *εὔμα δίκαιον*, of the Musical Performer, is agreeably illustrated in his ALGIBIADES. 'Twas that heroick Youth, who, as appears by this Historian, first gave occasion to the ATHENIANS of the higher Rank wholly to abandon the use of Flutes; which had before been highly in
favour

in another against the *Epicurean* Atheism, where

favour with them. The Reason given, was " *the liberal Air* which attended such Performers, and *the unmanly Disfiguration* of their Looks " and Countenance, which this Piping-work produc'd." As for the real Figure or Plight of the *superstitious Mind*, our Author thus describes it: " Gladly wou'd the poor comfortless Mind, by whiles, keep Festival and rejoice: But such as its Religion is, there can be no free Mirth or Joy belonging to it. Publick Thanksgivings are but private Mourning. Sighs and Sorrows accompany its Praises. Fears and Horrors corrupt its best Affections. When it assumes the outward Ornaments of best Apparel for the Temple, it even then strikes Melancholy, and appears in Paleness and ghastly Looks. While it worships, it trembles. It sends up Vows in faint and feeble Voices, with eager Hopes, Desires, and Passions, discoverable in the whole Disorder of the outward Frame: and in the main, it evinces plainly by Practice, that the Notion of PYTHAGORAS was but vain, who dar'd assert, That we were then in the best State, and carry'd our most becoming Looks with us, when we approach'd the Gods. For then, above all other Seasons, are the Superstitious found in the most abject miserable State of Mind, and with the meanest Presence and Behaviour; approaching the Sacred Shrines of the Divine Powers in the same manner as they wou'd the Dens of Bears or Lions, the Caves of Basilisks or Dragons, or other hideous Recesses of wild Beasts or raging Monsters. To me therefore it appears wonderful, that we shou'd arraign Atheism as impious; whilst Superstition escapes the Charge. Shall he who holds there are no Divine Powers, be esteem'd impious! and shalt not he be esteem'd far more impious, who holds the Divine Beings such in their Nature as the Superstitious believe and represent? For my own part, I had rather Men shou'd say of me, &c." See VOL. I. pag. 41. in the Notes. Nothing can be more remarkable than what our Author says again, a little below. " The Atheist believes there is no Deity; the Religionist (or superstitious Believer) wishes there were none. If he believes, 'tis against his Will: mistrust he dares not, nor call his Thoughts in question. But cou'd he with Security, at once, throw off that oppressive Fear, which like the Rock of TANTALUS impends, and presses over him, he wou'd with

" equal

128 MISCELLANEOUS

where it will plainly enough appear * what a share GOOD HUMOUR had in that which the politer Antients esteem'd as *Piety*, and true *Religion*.

"equal Joy spurn his enslaving Thought, and embrace the Atheist's State and Opinion as his happiest Deliverance. Atheists are free of Superstition, but the Superstitious are ever willing Atheists, tho' impotent in their Thought, and unable to believe of the Divine Being as they gladly wou'd. Νυνὶ δὲ τῶ μὲν Ἀθεῖω διωιδαιμονίας ἔδδιν μίτιςιν· ὁ δὲ διωιδαίμων τῇ προκαίσει αἰθερ· ὅς, ἀθεῖς τὸς ἱγνὴ τῷ δοξαζῶν περὶ θεῶν ὁ βέλαιαι." See VOL. I. pag. 35, 36, 40, 41.

* Where speaking of *Religion*, as it stood in the Heathen Church, and in his own time; he confesses, "That as to the vulgar *Disposition*, there was no remedy. Many even of the better sort would be found, of course, to intermix with their Veneration and Esteem something of *Terror* or *Fear* in their religious Worship, which might give it perhaps the Character of *SUPERSTITION*: But that this Evil was a thousand times over-balanc'd by the Satisfaction, Hope, Joy, and Delight which attended religious Worship. This (says he) is plain and evident from the most demonstrable Testimonys. For neither the Societys, or Publick Meetings in the Temples, nor the Festivals themselves, nor any other diverting Partys, Sights, or Entertainments, are more delightful or rejoicing than what we our-selves behold, and act in the Divine-Worship, and in the Holy Sacrifices and Mysteries which belong to it. Our Disposition and Temper is not, on this occasion, as if we were in the Presence of worldly Potentates, dread Sovereigns, and despotick Princes. Nor are we here found meanly humbling our-selves, crouching in Fear and Awe, and full of Anxiety and Confusion, as wou'd be natural to us in such a Case. But where the Divinity is esteem'd the nearest, and most immediately present, there Horrors and Amazements are the furthest banish'd; there the Heart, we find, gives freest way to Pleasure, to Entertainment, to Play, Mirth, Humour, and Diversion; and this even to an Excess."

BUT

BUT NOW, methinks, I have been sufficiently *grave* and *serious*, in defence of what is directly contrary to Seriousness and Gravity. I have very *solemnly* pleaded for *Gaiety* and GOOD HUMOUR: I have declaim'd against *Pedantry* in learned Language, and oppos'd *Formality* in Form. I now find my-self somewhat impatient to get loose from the Constraint of *Method*: And I pretend lawfully to exercise the Privilege which I have asserted, of rambling from Subject to Subject, from Style to Style, in my MISCELLANEOUS manner, according to my present Profession and Character.

I MAY, in the mean while, be censur'd probably for passing over my *Third* Head. But the methodical Reader, if he be scrupulous about it, may content himself with looking back: And if possibly he can pick it out of my *Second*, he will forgive this Anticipation, in a Writing which is govern'd less by Form than Humour. I had indeed resolv'd with my-self to make a large Collection of Passages from our most eminent and learned Divines, in order to have set forth this *Latter* Head of my Chapter; and by better Authority than my own to have evinc'd, "That we had in the main a *good-humour'd Religion*." But after considering a little while,

I

I came to this short Issue with myself: "That
 " it was better not to cite *at all*, than to cite
 " *partially*." Now if I cited *fairly* what was said
 as well on the melancholy as the chearful side
 of our Religion, the Matter, I found, wou'd be
 pretty doubtfully balanc'd: And the Result at
 last wou'd be this; "That, generally speaking,
 " as oft as a Divine was in good Humour, we
 " should find RELIGION *the sweetest and best-hu-*
 " *mour'd* thing in Nature: But at other times
 " (and *that*, pretty often) we shou'd find a ve-
 " ry different Face of Matters."

THUS are we alternately exalted and hum-
 bled, chear'd and dejected, according as our
 spiritual * Director is himself influenc'd: And
 this, peradventure, for our Edification and Ad-
 vantage; "That by these Contrarietys and
 " Changes we may be render'd more supple
 " and compliant." If we are very *low*, and
down; we are *taken up*. If we are *up*, and *high*;
 we are *taken down*.—This is *Discipline*. This is
Authority and Command.—Did Religion carry
 constantly *one and the same* Face, and were it al-
 ways represented to us *alike* in every respect;
 we might perhaps be over-bold, and make Ac-
 quaintance with it, in too familiar a manner:

* *Supra*, pag. 39.

REFLECTIONS. 131

We might think our-selves fully knowing in it, and assur'd of its true *Character* and *Genius*. From whence perhaps we might become more refractory towards the Ghostly Teachers of it, and be apt to submit our-selves the less to those who, by Appointment and Authority, represent it to us, in such Lights, as they esteem most proper and convenient.

I SHALL therefore not only conclude *abruptly*, but even *sceptically* on this my *last* Head: referring my Reader to what has been said already, on my preceding Heads, for the bare probability “ of our having, in the main, a *witty* and *good-humour'd* RELIGION.”

THIS, however, I may presume to assert; That there are undoubtedly some *Countenances* or *Aspects* of our Religion, which are *humorous* and *pleasant* in themselves; and that the sadder Representations of it are many times so *over-sad* and *dismal*, that they are apt to excite a very contrary Passion to what is intended by the Representers.



MISCELLANY III.



C H A P. I.

*Further Remarks on the Author of the
Treatises.—His Order and Design.—
His Remarks on the SUCCESSION of
Wit, and Progress of Letters, and Phi-
losophy.—Of Words, Relations, Af-
fections.—Country-Men and Country.—
Old-ENGLAND.—Patriots of the Soil,
—Virtuosi, and Philosophers.—
A TASTE.*

HAVING already asserted my Privilege,
as a MISCELLANEOUS or ESSAY-Writer
of the modern Establishment; to write on
every Subject, and in every Method, as I fan-
cy; to use Order, or lay it aside, as I think
fit; and to treat of *Order* and *Method* in other
Works, tho' free perhaps and unconfin'd as to
my own: I shall presume, in this place, to
consider—

consider the present Method and Order of my Author's Treatises, as in this *joint*-Edition they are rang'd.

NOTWITHSTANDING the high Airs of SCEPTICISM which our Author assumes in his first Piece; I cannot, after all, but imagine that even there he proves himself, at the bottom, a real DOGMATIST, and shews plainly that he has his private *Opinion, Belief, or Faith*, as strong as any *Devotee or Religionist* of 'em all. Tho he affects perhaps to strike at other Hypotheses and Schemes; he has something of his own still in reserve, and holds a certain *Plan or System* peculiar to himself, or such, at least, in which he has at present but few Companions or Followers.

ON this account I look upon his Management to have been much after the rate of some ambitious ARCHITECT; who being call'd perhaps to prop a Roof, redress a leaning Wall, or add to some particular Apartment, is not contented with this small Specimen of his Mastership: but pretending to demonstrate the Un-serviceableness and Inconvenience of the *old* Fabrick, forms the Design of a *new* Building, and longs to shew his Skill in the principal Parts of Architecture and Mechanics.

'Tis certain that in matters of Learning and Philosophy, the Practice of *pulling down* is far pleasanter, and affords more Entertainment, than that of *building and setting up*. Many have succeeded, to a miracle, in the first, who have miserably fail'd in the latter of these Attempts. We may find a thousand Engineers who can *sap, undermine, and blow up*, with admirable Dexterity, for one single-one who can *build* a Fort or lay the Plat-form of a Citadel. And tho Compassion in *real* War may make the ruinous Practice less delightful, 'tis certain that in the *literate* warring World, the springing of Mines, the blowing up of Towers, Bastions, and Ramparts of PHILOSOPHY, with *Systems, Hypotheses, Opinions, and Doctrines* into the Air, is a Spectacle of all other the most naturally rejoicing.

OUR Author, we suppose, might have done well to consider this. We have fairly conducted him thro' his *first* and *second* LETTER, and have brought him, as we see here, into his *third* Piece. He has hitherto, methinks—kept up his *sapping* Method, and *unravelling* Humour, with tolerable good Grace. He has given only some few, and very slender * Hint—

* Viz. in the Letter of *Enthusiasm*, which makes Treatise I. VOL. I. pag. 41, 43, 44, 49. at the end.—And 54: concerni—

of going further, or attempting to erect any Scheme or Model which may discover his Pretence to a real *Architect*-Capacity. Even in this his *Third Piece* he carries with him the same *sceptical Mein*: and what he offers by way of *Project* or *Hypothesis*, is very faint, hardly spoken aloud; but mutter'd to himself, in a kind of dubious Whisper, or feign'd *SOLILOQUY*. What he discovers of *Form* and *Method*, is indeed so accompany'd with the random *Micellaneous Air*, that it may pass for Raillery, rather than good Earnest. 'Tis in his following * *Treatise* that he discovers himself openly, as a plain *Dogmatist*, a *Formalist*, and *Man of Method*; with his *Hypothesis* tack'd to him, and his *Opinions* so close-sticking, as wou'd force one to call to mind the Figure of some precise and strait-lac'd Professor in a University.

WHAT may be justly pleaded in his behalf, when we come in company with him,

the *previous Knowledge*—So again, *Treatise II. VOL. I. pag. 81, and 116.*—And again, *Treatise III. VOL. I. pag. 294, 295, 297.* where the *INQUIRY* is propos'd, and the *System and Genealogy* of the *Affections* previously treated; with an *Apology (pag. 312.)* for the *examining practice*, and seeming *Pedantry* of the *Method*.—And afterwards the *Apology* for *Treatise IV. in Treatise V. VOL. II. pag. 263, 264.* Concerning this *Series and Dependency* of these joint *Treatises*, see more particularly below, *pag. 189, 190, 191, 284, &c.*

* *Viz. Treatise V. The INQUIRY concerning Virtue, VOL. II.*

136 MISCELLANEOUS

to *inquire* into such solemn and profound Subjects, seems very doubtful. Mean while, as his Affairs stand hitherto in this his Treatise of *Advice*, I shall be contented to yoke with him, and proceed, in my *miscellaneous* Manner, to give my ADVICE also to Men of Note; whether they are *Authors* or *Politicians*, *Virtuosi* or *Fine-Gentlemen*; comprehending *Him*, the said Author, as one of the Number of the Advis'd, and *Myself* too (if occasion be) after his own example of *Self-Admonition* and *private Addrefs*.

BUT FIRST as to our Author's Dissertation in this * *third* Treatise, where his Reflections upon *Authors* in general, and *the Rise and Progress of Arts*, make the Inlet or Introduction to his *Philosophy*; we may observe, That it is not without some Appearance of Reason that he has advanc'd this Method. It must be acknowledg'd, that tho, in the earliest times, there may have been *divine* Men of a transcending Genius, who have given Laws both in Religion and Government, to the great Advantage and Improvement of Mankind; yet PHILOSOPHY it-self, as a *Science* and known *Profession* worthy of that name, cannot with any probability be suppos'd to have risen (as our AUTHOR shews) till other *Arts* had been

* VOL. I. pag. 236, 7, 8, 9, &c.

rais'd, *

rais'd, and, in a certain proportion, advanc'd before it. And as this was of the greatest Dignity and Weight, so it came *last* into Form. It was *long* clearing it-self from the affected Drefs of *Sophists*, or Enthusiastick Air of *Poets*; and appear'd *late* in its genuine, simple, and just Beauty.

THE Reader perhaps may justly excuse our Author for having * in this place so over-loaded his Margin with those weighty Authoritys and antient Citations, when he knows that there are many grave Professors in Humanity and Letters among the Moderns who are puzzled in this Search, and write both repugnantly to one another, and to the plain and natural Evidence of the Case. The real *Lineage* and SUCCESSION of *Wit*, is indeed plainly founded in *Nature*: as our Author has endeavour'd to make appear both from *History* and *Fact*. The GREEK Nation, as it is *Original* to us, in respect to these polite *Arts* and *Sciences*, so it was in reality *original to it-self*. For whether the EGYPTIANS, PHENICIANS, THRACIANS, or BARBARIANS of any kind, may have hit fortunately on *this* or *that* particular Invention, either in Agriculture, Building, Navigation, or Letters; which-ever may have introduc'd *this* Rite of Worship, *this* Title

* *Viz.* VOL. I. pag. 242, &c.

138 MISCELLANEOUS

of a Deity, *this* or *that* Instrument of Musick, *this* or *that* Festival, Game, or Dance, (for on this matter there are high Debates among the Learned) 'tis evident, beyond a doubt, that the *Arts* and *Sciences* were form'd in GREECE it-self. 'Twas there that *Musick*, *Poetry*, and the rest came to receive some kind of shape, and be distinguish'd into their several Orders and Degrees. Whatever flourish'd, or was rais'd to any degree of Correctness, or real Perfection in the kind, was by means of GREECE alone, and in the hand of that sole polite, most civiliz'd, and accomplish'd Nation.

FOR can this appear strange, when we consider the fortunate Constitution of that People. For tho compos'd of different Nations, distinct in Laws and Governments, divided by Seas and Continents, dispers'd in distant Islands; yet being originally of the same Extract, united by one single Language, and animated by that social publick and *free* Spirit, which notwithstanding the Animosity of their several warring States, induc'd them to erect such heroick Congresses and Powers as those which constituted the AMPHICTONIAN *Councils*, the OLYMPICK, ISTHMIAN, and other *Games*; they cou'd not but naturally polish and refine each other. 'Twas thus they brought their beautiful and comprehensive Language

guage to a just *Standard*, leaving only such Variety in the Dialects as render'd their Poetry, in particular, so much the more agreeable. The *Standard* was in the same proportion carry'd into other *Arts*. The *Secretion* was made. The several *Species* found, and set apart. The Performers and Masters in every kind, honour'd, and admir'd. And, last of all, even CRITICKS themselves acknowledg'd and receiv'd as *Masters* over all the rest. From *Musick*, *Poetry*, *Rhetorick*, down to the simple Prose of *History*, thro' all the plastick Arts of *Sculpture*, *Statuary*, *Painting*, *Architecture*, and the rest; every thing *Muse-like*, graceful and exquisite, was rewarded with the highest Honours, and carry'd on with the utmost Ardor and Emulation. Thus GREECE, tho she *exported* Arts to other Nations, had properly for her own share no *Import* of the kind. The utmost which cou'd be nam'd, wou'd amount to no more than raw *Materials*, of a rude and barbarous form. And thus the Nation was evidently *Original* in Art; and with them every noble Study and Science was (as the great Master, so often cited by our Author, says of certain kinds of Poetry) * *self-*

* 'Αυτοσχηματική' VOL. I. pag. 244. 'Tis in this sense of the *natural* Production, and *Self-Formation* of the Arts, in this *Free State* of ancient GREECE, that the same great Master uses this Word a little before, in the same Chapter of his Poetics, (*viz.* the 4th) speaking in general of the Poets: Κατὰ μικρὸν προάγουσις, ἐγίνησαν τὴν ποιήσιν, ἐκ τῶν αὐτοσχημασμάτων. And presently after, Λέξις δὲ γινώσκουσα, αὐτὴ ἡ φύσις τὸ εὖρετον μέτρον εἶναι.

form'd, wrought out of Nature, and drawn from the necessary Operation and Course of things, working, as it were, of their own accord, and proper inclination. Now according to this *natural* Growth of Arts, peculiar to GREECE, it wou'd necessarily happen; That at the beginning, when the Force of Language came to be first prov'd; when the admiring World made their first *Judgment*, and essay'd their *Taste* in the Elegancys of this sort; the *Lofty*, the *Sublime*, the *Astonishing* and *Amazing* wou'd be the most in fashion, and prefer'd. *Metaphorical* Speech, Multiplicity of *Figures* and *high-sounding* Words wou'd naturally prevail. Tho in the Commonwealth it-self, and in the Affairs of Government, Men were us'd originally to plain and direct Speech; yet when Speaking became *an Art*, and was taught by Sophists, and other pretended Masters, the *high-poetick*, and the *figurative* Way began to prevail, even at the Bar, and in the Publick Assemblies: Infomuch that the Grand-Master, in the * above-cited part of his *Rhetoricks*, where he extols the Tragick Poet EURIPIDES, upbraids the Rhetoricians of his own Age, who retain'd that very bombastick Style, which even *Poets*, and those too of the tragick kind, had already thrown off, or at least con-

*VOL. I. *prg.* 245. in the Notes.

fiderably

siderably mitigated. But the *Taste* of GREECE was now polishing. A better Judgment was soon form'd, when a DEMOSTHENES was heard, and had found success. The People themselves (as our Author has shewn) came now to reform their COMEDY and familiar Manner, after TRAGEDY, and the higher Style, had been brought to its perfection under the last hand of an EURIPIDES. And now in all the principal Works of *Ingenuity* and *Art*, SIMPLICITY and NATURE began chiefly to be sought: And this was the TASTE which lasted thro' so many Ages, till the Ruin of all things, under a Universal Monarchy.

IF the Reader shou'd peradventure be led by his Curiosity to seek some kind of Comparison between this antient *Growth* of TASTE, and that which we have experienc'd in modern days, and within our own Nation; he may look back to the *Speeches* of our Ancestors in Parliament. He will find 'em generally speaking, to have been very short and plain, but coarse, and what we properly call *home-spun*; till *Learning* came in vogue, and *Science* was known amongst us. When our Princes and Senators became Scholars, they spoke *scholastically*. And the *pedantick Style* was prevalent, from the first Dawn of Letters, about the Age of the Reformation, and
till

till long afterwards. Witness the best written Discourses, the admir'd Speeches, Orations, or Sermons, thro' several Reigns, down to these latter, which we compute within the present Age. 'Twill undoubtedly be found, That till very late days, the Fashion of speaking, and the Turn of Wit, was after the *figurative* and *florid* Manner. Nothing was so acceptable as the high-sounding Phrase, the far-fetch'd Comparifon, the capricious Point, and Play of Words; and nothing so despicable as what was merely of the plain or natural kind. So that it must either be confess'd, that in respect of the preceding Age, we are fallen very low in TASTE; or that, if we are in reality improv'd, the *natural* and *simple* Manner which *conceals* and *covers* ART, is the most truly *artful*, and of the genteelest, truest, and best-study'd Taste: as has * above been treated more at large,

NOW, THEREFORE, as to our Author's PHILOSOPHY it-self, as it lies conceal'd in † *this* Treatise, but more profess'd and formal in his ‡ *next*; we shall proceed gradually according to his own Method: since it be-

* Page 21. and VOL. I. pag. 257, 258.

† Viz. *Soliloquy*, or *Advice to an Author*: Treatise III. VOL. I.

‡ Viz. *INQUIRY*, &c. Treatise IV. VOL. II.

comes

comes not one who has undertaken the part of his airy Assistant and humorous *Paraphrast*, to enter suddenly, without good preparation, into his *dry Reasonings* and *moral Researches* about the *social Passions* and *natural Affections*, of which he is such a punctilious *Examiner*.

OF all human Affections, the noblest and Most becoming human Nature, is that of LOVE to one's Country. This, perhaps, will easily be allow'd by all Men, who have really a COUNTRY, and are of the number of those who may be call'd * A PEOPLE, as enjoying the Happiness of a real Constitution and Polity, by which they are free and Independent. There are few such Country-men or Free-men so degenerate, as directly to discountenance or condemn this Passion of Love to their Community and national Brotherhood. The indirect manner of opposing this Principle, is the most usual. We hear it commonly, as a Complaint, "That there is little of this LOVE extant in the World." From whence 'tis hastily concluded, "That there is little or nothing of friendly

*A Multitude held together by Force, tho under one and the same Head, is not properly united: nor does such a Body make a people. 'Tis the social League, Confederacy, and mutual Consent, founded in some common Good or Interest, which joins the Members of a Community, and makes a People ONE. Absolute Power annuls the Publick: And where there is no Publick, or Constitution, there is in reality no Mother-COUNTRY, or NATION. See VOL. I. p. 105, 6, 7.

"OR

144 MISCELLANEOUS

“ or *social Affection* inherent in our *Nature*, or “ proper to our *species*.” ’Tis however apparent, That there is scarce a Creature of human Kind, who is not possess’d at least with some inferior degree or meaner sort of this *natural Affection to a Country*.

* *Nescio qua Natale Solum dulcedine captos Ducit.*——

’Tis a wretched Aspect of Humanity which we figure to our-selves, when we wou’d endeavour to resolve the very Essence and Foundation of this generous Passion into a Relation to mere Clay and Dust, exclusively of any thing *sensible, intelligent, or moral*. ’Tis, I must own, on certain *Relations*, or respective *Proportions*, that all natural Affection does in some measure depend. And in this View it cannot, I confess, be deny’d that we have each of us a certain Relation to the mere *Earth* itself, the very Mould or Surface of that *Planet*, in which, with other Animals of various sorts, We (poor Reptiles!) were also bred and nourish’d. But had it happen’d to one of us *British-Men* to have been born at *Sea*, cou’d we not therefore properly be call’d *British-Men*? Cou’d we be allow’d *Country-Men* of no sort, as

*Ovid. Pont. Lib. 1. Eleg. 3. ver. 35.

†Τὰ καθήκοντα ταῖς σχέσιν παραμύθια.

having

having no distinct relation to any certain *Soil* or *Region*; no original Neighbourhood but with the watry Inhabitants and Sea-Monsters? Surely, if we were born of *lawful* Parents, *lawfully* employ'd, and under the Protection of *Law*; wherever they might be then detain'd, to whatever Colonys sent, or whither-soever driven by any Accident, or in Expeditions or Adventures in the Publick Service, or that of Mankind, we shou'd still find we had a *Home*, and *Country*, ready to lay claim to us. We shou'd be oblig'd still to consider our-selves as *Fellow-Citizens*, and might be allow'd to love our *Country* or *Nation* as honestly and heartily as the most inland Inhabitant or Native of the Soil. Our *political* and *social* Capacity wou'd undoubtedly come in view, and be acknowledg'd full as natural and essential in our Species, as the *parental* and *filial* kind, which gives rise to what we peculiarly call *natural Affection*. Or supposing that both our Birth and Parents had been unknown, and that in this respect we were in a manner younger Brothers in Society to the rest of Mankind; yet from our Nurture and Education we shou'd surely espouse some *Country* or other, and joyfully embracing the Protection of a Magistracy, shou'd of necessity and by force of Nature join our-selves to the general Society of Mankind, and those in particular, with whom we had enter'd into a nearer Communication
of

146 MISCELLANEOUS

of Benefits, and cloſer Sympathy of Affections. It may therefore be eſteem'd no better than a mean Subterfuge of narrow Minds, to aſſign this *natural Paſſion* for *Society* and a *Country*, to ſuch a Relation as that of a mere *Fungus* or common *Excrescence*, to its *Parent-Mould*, or nurſing *Dung-hill*.

THE RELATION of *Country-man*, if it be allow'd any thing at all, muſt imply ſomething *moral* and *ſocial*. The Notion it-ſelf preſuppoſes a naturally *civil* and *political* State of Mankind, and has reference to that particular part of Society to which we owe our chief Advantages as *Men*, and rational Creatures; ſuch as are * *naturally* and *neceſſarily* united for each other's Happineſs and Support, and for the higheſt of all Happineſſes and Enjoyments; " The Inter-
" courſe of *Minds*, the free Uſe of our *Reason*,
" and the Exerciſe of mutual Love and *Friend-*
" *ſhip*."

AN ingenious Phyſician among the Moderns, having in view the natural Dependency of the *vegetable* and *animal* Kinds on their *common Mother-EARTH*, and obſerving that both the one and the other draw from her their continual Suſtenance, (ſome rooted and fix'd down to their

* VOL. I. p. 109, &c. and VOL. II. pag. 310, &c.

first abodes, others unconfined, and wandering from place to place to suck their Nourishment :) He accordingly, as I remember, styles this latter animal-Race, *her releas'd Sons; Filios Terræ emancipatos*. Now if this be our only way of reckoning for Mankind, we may call ourselves indeed, *The Sons of EARTH, at large*; but not of *any particular SOIL, or District*. The Division of Climates and Regions is fantastick and artificial: much more the Limits of particular Countries, Citys or Provinces. Our *Natale Solum*, or Mother-Earth, must by this account be the *real GLOBE* it-self which bears us, and in respect of which we must allow the common *Animals*, and even the *Plants* of all degrees, to claim an equal *Brotherhood* with us, under this common PARENT.

ACCORDING to this Calculation we must of necessity carry our *Relation* as far as to the whole material World or Universe; where alone it can prove compleat. But for the particular District or Tract of Earth, which in a vulgar sense we call *our COUNTRY*, however bounded or geographically divided, we can never, at this rate, frame any accountable *Relation* to it, nor consequently assign any *natural* or *proper Affection* towards it.

IF unhappily a Man had been born either at an *Inn*, or in some dirty *Village*; he wou'd
hardly,

hardly, I think, circumscribe himself so narrowly as to accept a Denomination or *Character* from those nearest Appendices, or local Circumstances of his Nativity. So far shou'd one be from making the *Hamlet* or *Parish* to be characteristical in the Case, that hardly wou'd the *Shire* it-self, or *County* however rich or flourishing, be taken into the honourary Term or Appellation of *one's COUNTRY*. "What, then, shall we presume to call *our COUNTRY*? Is it ENGLAND it-self? But what of SCOTLAND? Is it therefore BRITAIN? But what of *the other Islands*, the Northern ORCADES, and the Southern JERSEY and GUERNSEY? What of the *Plantations* and poor IRELAND?"—Behold, here, a very dubious Circumscription!

BUT what, after all, if there be a *Conquest* or *Captivity in the case*? a *Migration*? a national *Seccession*, or Abandonment of our native Seats for some other Soil or Climate? This has happen'd, we know, to our Forefathers. And as great and powerful a People as we have been of late, and have ever shewn our-selves under the influence of *free Councils*, and a tolerable *Ministry*; shou'd we relapse again into slavish Principles, or be *administer'd* long under such Heads as having no Thought of Liberty for themselves,

selves, can have much less for EUROPE or their Neighbours; we may at last feel a War at home, become the *Seat* of it, and in the end a *Conquest*. We might then gladly embrace the hard Condition of our Predecessors, and exchange our beloved native *Soil* for that of some remote and uninhabited part of the World. Now shou'd this possibly be our Fate; shou'd some considerable Colony or Body be form'd afterwards out of our Remains, or meet as it were by Miracle, in some distant Climate; wou'd there be, for the future, no *English-man* remaining? No common Bond of Alliance and Friendship, by which we cou'd still call *Country-men*, as before? How came we, I pray, by our antient name of *English-men*? Did it not travel with us over *Land* and *Sea*? Did we not, indeed, bring it with us heretofore from as far as the remoter Parts of GERMANY to this Island?

I MUST confess, I have been apt sometimes to be very angry with our Language, for having deny'd us the use of the word PATRIA, and afforded us no other name to express our *native Community*, than that of *Country*; which already bore * two different Significations ab-

* *Rus et Regio*. In French *Campagne et Pais*.

150 MISCELLANEOUS

fracted from Mankind or Society. Reigning words are many times of such force as to influence us considerably in our Apprehension of things. Whether it be from any such Cause as this, I know not: but certain it is, that in the Idea of a *CIVIL State* or *NATION*, we *English-men* are apt to mix somewhat more than ordinary gross and earthy. No People who ow'd so much to a *CONSTITUTION*, and so little to a *SOIL* or *CLIMATE*, were ever known so indifferent towards *one*, and so passionately fond of *the other*. One wou'd imagine from the common Discourse of our *Country-men*, that the finest Lands near the *EUPHRATES*, the *BABYLONIAN* or *PERSIAN Paradises*, the rich Plains of *EGYPT*, the *Grecian TEMPLE*, the *Roman CAMPANIA*, *LOMBARDY*, *PROVENCE*, the *Spanish ANDALUSIA*, or the most delicious Tracts in the *Eastern* or *Western INDIES*, were contemptible Countrys in respect of *OLD ENGLAND*.

Now by the good leave of these worthy *Patriots of the Soil*, I must take the liberty to say, I think *OLD ENGLAND* to have been in every respect a very indifferent Country: and that *Late ENGLAND*, of an Age or two old, even since *Queen BESS's* days, is indeed very much mended for the better. We were, in the beginning of her Grandfather's Reign, under a sort of *Po-*
lish

lish Nobility, and had no other Libertys, than what were in common to us with the then fashionable Monarchys and *Gothick* Lordships of EUROPE. For *Religion*, indeed, we were highly fam'd, above all Nations; by being the most subject to our *Ecclesiasticks* at home, and the best Tributarys and Servants to the *Holy See* abroad.

I MUST go further yet, and own, that I think *Late* ENGLAND, since the *Revolution*, to be better still than *Old* ENGLAND, by many a degree; and that, in the main, we make somewhat a better Figure in EUROPE, than we did a few Reigns before. But however our People may of late have flourish'd, our Name, or Credit have risen; our Trade, and Navigation, our Manufactures, or our Husbandry been improv'd; 'tis certain that our *Region*, *Climate*, and *Soil*, is, in its own nature, still one and the same. And to whatever Politeness we may suppose ourselves already arriv'd; we must confess, that we are the *latest* barbarous, the *last* civiliz'd or *polish'd* People of EUROPE. We must allow that our first Conquest by the ROMANS brought us out of a State hardly equal to the *Indian* Tribes; and that our last Conquest by the NORMANS brought us only into the capacity of receiving Arts and civil Accomplishments from *abroad*. They

152 MISCELLANEOUS

came to us by degrees, from remote distances, at second or third hand; from other Courts, States, Academys, and foreign Nurserys of Wit and Manners.

NOTWITHSTANDING this, we have as over-weaning an Opinion of our-selves, as if we had a claim to be *Original* and *Earth-born*. As oft as we have chang'd Masters, and mix'd Races with our several successive Conquerors, we still pretend to be as *legitimate* and *genuine* Possessors of *our Soil*, as the antient ATHENIANS accounted themselves to have been of *theirs*. 'Tis remarkable however in that truly antient, wise, and witty People, That as fine Territorys and noble Countrys as they possess'd, as indisputable Masters and Superiors as they were in all Science, Wit, Politeness and Manners; they were yet so far from a conceited, selfish, and ridiculous Contempt of others, that they were even, in a contrary Extreme, "Admirers of whatever was in the "least degree ingenious or curious in *foreign* "Nations." Their Great Men were constant Travellers. Their Legislators and Philosophers made their Voyages into EGYPT, pass'd into CHALDEA, and PERSIA; and fail'd not to visit most of the dispers'd Grecian Governments and Colonys thro' the Islands of the ÆGEAN, in ITALY, and on the Coasts of ASIA and AFRICA.

AFRICA. 'Twas mention'd as a Prodigy, in the case of a great Philosopher, tho known to have been always poor? " That he shou'd " never have travel'd, nor had ever gone out " of ATHENS for his Improvement." How modest a Reflection in those who were themselves ATHENIANS!

FOR our part, we neither care that * *Foreigners* shou'd travel to us, nor any of ours shou'd travel into *foreign* Countrys. Our best Policy

* An ill Token of our being thorowly civiliz'd: since in the Judgment of the Polite and Wise, this inhospitable Disposition was ever reckon'd among the principal Marks of *Barbarism*. So STRABO, from other preceding Authors, *κουνὸν μὲν εἶναι τοῖς βαρβάροις πᾶσιν ἔθου τὴν ΑἰΝΑΗΑΣΙΑΝ*, l. 17. p. 802.

The Ζεὺς ξένος of the Antients was one of the solemn *Characters* of Divinity: the peculiar *Attribute* of the supreme DEITY, benign to Mankind, and recommending universal Love, mutual Kindness, and Benignity between the remotest and most unlike of human Race. Thus their Divine Poet in Harmony with their Sacred Oracles, which were known frequently to confirm this Doctrine.

ξέν' ἔ μοι θέμις, ἔγ', ἔδ' εἰ πακίων σέθεν ἔλθοι,
ξένου ἀτιμῆσαι· πρὸς γὰρ Διός εἰσιν ἅπαντες
ξένοι· ————— ΟΔΥΣ. ξ.

Again,
—————'Ουδέ τις ἄμμι βροτῶν ἐπιμίσηται ἄλλου·
'Αλλ' ὅδε τις δόσσηται ἀλώμεν· ἐνθαδ' ἰκάνει,
Τὸν γυὴ χρεὴ κομέειν· πρὸς γὰρ Διός εἰσιν ἅπαντες
ξένοι· ————— ΟΔΥΣ. ζ.

And again,
'Αφροδῆς Εὐότοιο, φίλος δ' ἦν αἰθρώποισι·
Πάλλας γὰρ φιλίεσκεν, ἐδῶ ἔπι δικία ναίων.

ΙΛΙΑΔ. ζ.
L 3

154 MISCELLANEOUS

Policy and Breeding is, it seems, "To look
 "abroad as little as possible; contract our
 "Views within the narrowest Compass; and
 "despise all Knowledge, Learning, or Man-
 "ners which are not of a *Home-Growth*." For
 hardly will the *Antients* themselves be regarded
 by those who have so resolute a Contempt of
 what the politest *Moderns* of any Nation, be-
 sides their own, may have advanc'd in the
 way of *Literature*, *Politeness*, or PHILOSOPHY.

THIS Disposition of our *Country-men*, from
 whatever Causes it may possibly be deriv'd,
 is, I fear, a very prepossessing Circumstance
 against our Author; whose Design is to ad-
 vance something *new*, or at least something
different from what is commonly current in
 PHILOSOPHY and MORALS. To support this
 Design of his, he seems intent chiefly on this
 single Point; "To discover, how we may, to
 "best Advantage, form within our-selves what
 "in the polite World is call'd a *Relish*, or
 "Good TASTE."

See also Odyf. lib. 3. ver. 34, &c. and 67, &c. lib. 4. ver. 30, &c.
 and 60.

Such was antient *Heathen* CHARITY, and pious Duty towards the
Whole of Mankind; both those of different *Nations*, and different *Wor-*
ships. See VOL. II. pag. 165, 166.

H E

HE begins, it's true, as near *home* as possible, and sends us to the narrowest of all Conversations, that of SOLILOQUY or *Self-discourse*. But this Correspondence, according to his Computation, is wholly impracticable, without a previous Commerce with the World: And the larger this Commerce is, the more practicable and improving the other, he thinks, is likely to prove. The Sources of this improving Art of *Self-correspondence* he derives from the highest Politeness and Elegance of antient *Dialogue*, and *Debate*, in matters of Wit, Knowledge and Ingenuity. And nothing, according to our Author, can so well revive this *self-corresponding* Practice, as the same Search and Study of the highest Politeness in modern *Conversation*. For this, we must necessarily be at the pains of going further abroad than the Province we call HOME. And, by this Account, it appears that our Author has little hopes of being either relish'd or comprehended by any other of his Country-men. than those who delight in the open and *free* Commerce of the World, and are rejoic'd to gather Views, and receive Light from every Quarter; in order to judge the best of what is perfect, and according to a just *Standard*, and true TASTE in every kind.

IT may be proper for us to remark in favour of our Author, that the sort of *Ridicule* or *Raillery*, which is apt to fall upon PHILOSOPHERS, is of the same kind with that which falls commonly on the VIRTUOSI, or refin'd *Wits* of the Age. In this latter Denomination we include the real *fine Gentlemen*, the Lovers of *Art* and *Ingenuity*; such as have seen *the World*. And inform'd themselves of the *Manners* and *Customs* of the several Nations of EUROPE, search'd into their *Antiquitys*, and *Records*; consider'd their *Police*, *Laws* and *Constitutions*; observ'd the *Situation*, *Strength*, and *Ornaments* of their *Citys*, their principal *Arts*, *Studys* and *Amusements*; their *Architecture*, *Sculpture*, *Painting*, *Musick*, and their *Taste* in *Poetry*, *Learning*, *Language*, and *Conversation*.

HITHERTO there can lie no *Ridicule*, nor the least Scope for *Satirick Wit* or *Raillery*. But when we push this *Virtuoso-CHARACTER* a little further, and lead our polish'd Gentleman into more nice Researches; when from the view of *Mankind* and their *Affair*, our speculative Genius, and minute Examiner of Nature's Works, proceeds with equal or perhaps superior Zeal in the Contemplation of the *Insect-Life*, the *Conveniencys*, *Habitations* and

and OEconomy of a Race of *Shell-Fish*; when he has erected a *Cabinet* in due form, and made it the real Pattern of his Mind, replete with the same Trash and Trumpery of correspondent empty Notions, and chimerical Conceits; he then indeed becomes the Subject of sufficient *Raillery*, and is made the *Jest* of common Conversations.

A WORSE thing than this happens commonly to these *inferior VIRTUOSI*. In seeking so earnestly for *Rarities*, they fall in love with *RARITY* for *Rareness-sake*. Now the greatest *Rarities* in the World are MONSTERS. So that the Study and *Relish* of these Gentlemen, thus assiduously imploy'd, becomes at last in reality monstrous: And their whole Delight is found to consist in selecting and contemplating whatever is most monstrous, disagreeing, out of the way, and to the least purpose of any thing in Nature

IN PHILOSOPHY, Matters answer exactly to this *Virtuoso-Scheme*. Let us suppose a Man, who having this Resolution merely, how to employ his Understanding to the best purpose, considers “ *Who* or *What* he is; *Whence* he arose, “ or had his Being; to what *End* he was design'd; and to what Course of Action he is “ by his natural Frame and Constitution design'd;”

“fin’d:” shou’d he *descend* on this account *into himself*, and examine his inward Powers and Facultys; or shou’d he *ascend* beyond his own immediate Species, City, or Community, to discover and recognize his *higher Policy*, or *Community*, (that *common* and *universal-one*, of which he is born *a Member*;) nothing, surely, of this kind, cou’d reasonably draw upon him the least Contempt or Mockery. On the contrary, *the finest Gentleman* must after all be consider’d but as an IDIOT, who talking much of the knowledge of *the World* and *Mankind*, has never so much as thought of the Study or Knowledge of *himself*, or of the Nature and Government of that *real Publick* and *WORLD*, from whence he holds his *Being*.

* *Quid sumus, & quidnam victuri gignimur?*—

“Where are we? Under what *Roof*? Or on
 “board what *Vessel*? Whither bound? On wha
 “*Business*? Under whose *Pilotship*, *Government*,
 “or *Protection*?” are Questions which every Ma
 wou’d naturally ask, if he were on a sudde
 transported into a new Scene of Life. *Th*
 admirable, indeed, to consider, That a Ma
 shou’d have been long come into a *World*,

* Perf. Sat. 3. ver. 67.

carry'd his Reason and Sense about with him, and yet have never seriously ask'd himself this single Question, *WHERE am I? or WHAT?*" but, on the contrary, shou'd proceed regularly to every *other* Study and Inquiry, postponing *this* alone, as the least considerable; or leaving the Examination of it to *others* commission'd as he supposes, to understand and think for him, upon this Head. To be bubbled, or put upon by any sham-Advices in this Affair, is, it seems, of no consequence! We take care to examine accurately, by our own Judgment, the Affairs of *other* People, and the Concerns of the World which least belong to us: But what relates more immediately to *our-selves*, and is our chief *SELF-Interest*, we charitably leave to *others* to examine for us, and readily take up with the first Comers; on whose Honesty and good Faith 'tis presum'd we may safely rely.

HERE, methinks, *the Ridicule* turns more against the *Philosophy-haters* than the *Virtuosi* or *Philosophers*. Whilst PHILOSOPHY is taken (as in its prime Sense it ought) for *Mastership in LIFE and MANNERS*, 'tis like to make no ill Figure in the World, whatever Impertinencys may reign, or however extravagant the Times may prove. But let us view PHILOSOPHY,

160 MISCELLANEOUS

PHILOSOPHY, like mere *Virtuoso-ship*, in its usual Career, and we shall find *The Ridicule* rising full as strongly against the professors of the higher as the lower kind. *Cockleshell* abounds with each. Many things exterior, and without our-selves, of no relation to our real Interests or to those of Society and Mankind, are diligently investigated: Nature's remotest Operations, deepest Mysteries, and most difficult *Phænomena* discuss'd, and whimsically explain'd; *Hypotheses* and *fantastick Systems* erected; a Universe anatomiz'd; and by some * notable Scheme so solv'd and reduc'd, as to appear an easy *Knack* or *Secret* to those who have the *Clew*. *Creation* it-self can, upon occasion, be exhibited! *Transmutations*, *Projections*, and other *Philosophical ARCANES*, such as in the *corporeal* World can accomplish all things; while in the *intellectual*, a set Frame of metaphysical Phrases and Distinctions can serve to solve whatever Difficultys may be propounded either in *Logicks*, *Ethicks*, or any *real Science*, of whatever kind.

IT appears from hence, that the Defects of PHILOSOPHY, and those of *Virtuoso-ship* are of the same nature. Nothing can be more dangerous than a wrong *Choice*, or *Misapplication* in these Affairs. But as ridiculous as these

* VOL II. pag. 184, 190.

Studys are render'd by their senseless Managers; it appears, however, that each of 'em are, in their nature, essential to the *Character* of a *Fine Gentleman* and *Man of Sense*.

To philosophize, in a just Signification, is but to carry *Good-breeding* a step higher. For the Accomplishment of Breeding is, To learn what *ever* is *decent* in Company, or *beautiful* in Arts; and the Sum of Philosophy is, To learn what *is* *just* in Society, and *beautiful* in Nature, and the Order of the World.

'Tis not *Wit* merely, but a *Temper* which must form the WELL-BRED MAN. In the same manner, 'tis not a *Head* merely, but a *Heart* and *Resolution* which must compleat the *real* PHILOSOPHER. Both *Characters* aim at what is *excellent*, aspire to a *just Taste*, and carry in view the Model of what is *beautiful* and *becoming*. Accordingly, the respective Conduct and distinct Manners of each Party are regulated: *The one* according to the perfectest Ease, and good Entertainment of COMPANY; *the other* according to the strictest Interest of MANKIND and SOCIETY: *The one* according to a Man's Rank and Quality in his private Nation; *the other* according to his Rank and Dignity in NATURE.

WHETHER

WHETHER each of these Offices, or social Parts, are in themselves as *convenient* as *becoming*, is the great Question which must some-way be decided. The WELL-BRED MAN has already decided this, in his own Case, and declar'd on the side of what is Handsom: For whatever he practises in this kind *, he accounts no more than what he owes purely to himself; without regard to any further Advantage. The *pretender* to PHILOSOPHY, who either knows not how to determine this Affair, or if he has determin'd, knows not how to pursue his Point, with Constancy, and Firmness, remains in respect of *Philosophy*, what a Clown or Coxcomb is in respect of *Breeding* and *Behaviour*. Thus according to our Author, the TASTE of Beauty, and the *Relish* of what is decent, just, and amiable, perfects the *Character* of the GENTLEMAN, and the PHILOSOPHER. And the Study of such a TASTE or *Relish* will, as we suppose, be ever the great Employment and Concern of him, who covets as well to be *wise* and *good*, as *agreeable* and *polite*.

† Quid VERUM atque DECENS, curo, & rogo,
& omnis in hoc sum.

* VOL. I. pag. 129, 130.

† Horat. lib. 1. Ep. 1. ver. 11.



C H A P. II.

Explanation of a TASTE continu'd.—Ridiculers of it.—Their Wit, and Sincerity.—Application of the Taste to Affairs of Government and Politicks.—Imaginary CHARACTERS in the State.—Young Nobility, and Gentry.—Pursuit of BEAUTY.—Preparation for Philosophy.

BY this time, surely, I must have prov'd myself sufficiently engag'd in the Project and Design of our *Self-discoursing* AUTHOR, whose Defence I have undertaken. His Pretension, as plainly appears in this third Treatise, is to * recommend MORALS on the same foot, with what in a lower sense is call'd *Manners*; and to advance PHILOSOPHY (as harsh a Subject as it may appear) on the very Foundation of what is call'd *agreeable* and *polite*. And 'tis in this Method and Management that, as his Interpreter, or Paraphrast, I have propos'd to imitate and

* VOL. I. pag. 336, &c.

accompany him, as far as my *Miscellaneous* CHARACTER will permit.

OUR joint Endeavour, therefore, must appear this: To shew, * “ That nothing which is found
 “ charming or delightful in the polite World,
 “ nothing which is adopted as Pleasure, or Entertainment, of whatever kind, can any way
 “ be accounted for, supported, or establish’d,
 “ without the Pre-establishment or Supposition
 “ of a *certain* TASTE.” Now a TASTE or *Judgment*, ’tis suppos’d, can hardly come ready form’d with us into the World. Whatever Principles or Materials of this kind we may possibly bring with us; whatever good Facultys, Senses, or anticipating Sensations, and Imaginations, may be of Nature’s Growth, and arise properly, of themselves, without our Art, Promotion, or Assistance; the general *Idea* which is form’d of all this Management, and the clear *Notion* we attain of what is preferable and principal in all these Subjects of Choice and Estimation, will not, as I imagine, by any Person, be taken for *in-nate*. Use, Practice and Culture must precede the *Understanding* and *Wit* of such an advanced Size and Growth as this. A legitimate and just TASTE can neither be begotten, made,

* VOL. I. *pag.* 336, &c.

conceiv’d,

conceiv'd, or produc'd, without the antecedent
Labour and Pains of CRITICISM.

FOR this reason we presume not only to defend the Cause of CRITICKS; but to declare open War against those indolent supine *Authors, Performers, Readers, Auditors, Actors or Spectators*; who making their HUMOUR alone the Rule of what is *beautiful and agreeable*, and having no account to give of such their HUMOUR or odd FANCY, reject the *criticizing or examining Art*, by which alone they are able to discover the *true BEAUTY and WORTH* of every Object.

ACCORDING to that affected *Ridicule* which these insipid Remarkers pretend to throw upon just CRITICKS, the Enjoyment of all real Arts or natural Beautys wou'd be intirely lost: Even in Behaviour and Manners we shou'd at this rate become in time as barbarous, as in our Pleasures and Diversions. I wou'd presume it, however, of these *Critick-Haters*, that they are not yet so unciviliz'd, or void of all social Sense, as to maintain, "That the most barbarous Life, or brutish Pleasure, is as desirable as the most polish'd or refin'd."

FOR my own part, when I have heard sometimes Men of reputed Ability join in with that

effeminate plaintive Tone of *Invective* against CRITICKS, I have really thought they had it in their Fancy, to keep down the growing Genius's of the Youth, their Rivals, by turning them aside from that *Examination* and *Search*, on which all good Performance as well as good Judgment depends. I have seen many a time a well-bred Man, who had himself a real good TASTE, give way, with a malicious Complaisance, to the Humour of a Company, where, in favour chiefly of the tender Sex, this soft languishing Contempt of *Criticks*, and their Labours, has been the Subject set a-foot. "Wretched Creatures! (says one) impertinent Things, these *Criticks*, as ye call 'em!—As if one cou'dn't know what was agreeable or pretty, without their help.—'Tis fine indeed, that one shou'dn't be allow'd to fancy for one's self.—Now shou'd a thousand Criticks tell me that Mr. A—'s new *Play* wan't the wittiest in the World, I wou'dn't mind 'em one bit."

THIS our real Man of Wit hears patiently; and adds, perhaps of his own, "That he thinks it, truly, somewhat hard, in what relates to People's Diversion and Entertainment, that they shou'd be oblig'd to chuse what pleas'd others, and not *themselves*." Soon after this he

he goes himself to the *Play*, finds one of his effeminate Companions commending or admiring at a wrong place. He turns to the next Person who sits by him, and asks privately, "*What he thinks of his Companion's Relish.*"

SUCH is the Malice of the World! They who by Pains and Industry have acquir'd a *real TASTE* in Arts, rejoice in their Advantage over Others, who have either none at all, or such as renders 'em ridiculous. At an *Auction* of Books, Or Pictures, you shall hear these Gentlemen persuading every one "*To bid for what he fancies.*" But, at the same time, they wou'd be soundly mortify'd themselves, if by such as they esteem'd good Judges, they shou'd be found to have purchas'd by a *wrong Fancy*, or *ill TASTE*. The same Gentleman who commends his Neighbour for ordering his Garden or Apartment, as his *HUMOUR* leads him, takes care his own shou'd be so order'd *as the best Judgments wou'd advise*. Being once a Judge himself, or but tolerably knowing in these Affairs, his Aim is not "*To change the Being of Things, and*" "*bring TRUTH and NATURE to his Humour:*" "*but, leaving NATURE and TRUTH just as he*" "*found 'em, to accommodate his Humour and*" "*Fancy to their STANDARD.*" Wou'd he do this

168 MISCELLANEOUS

in a yet higher Case, he might in reality become as *wise* and *great* a MAN, as he is already a *refin'd and polish'd* GENTLEMAN. By *one* of these TASTES he understands how to lay out his Garden, model his House, fancy his Equipage, appoint his Table: By *the other* he learns of what Value these Amusements are in Life, and of what importance to a Man's Freedom, Happiness, and Self-enjoyment. For if he wou'd try effectually to acquire the real *Science* or TASTE of *Life*; he wou'd certainly discover, "That a RIGHT MIND, and GENEROUS AFFECTION, had more Beauty and Charm, "than all other *Symmetrys* in the World besides." And, "That a Grain of *Honesty* and *native* "Worth, was of more value than all the *adventitious* Ornaments, *Estates*, or *Preferments*; for "the sake of which some of the better sort so oft turn *Knaves*: forsaking their Principles, "and quitting their *Honour* and *Freedom*, for a "mean, timorous, shifting State of *gaudy* *Servitude*."

A LITTLE better TASTE (were it a *very little*) in the Affair of *Life itself*, wou'd, if I mistake not, mend the Manners, and secure the Happiness of some of our *noble Countrymen*, who come with high Advantage and a worthy Character

rafter into the Publick. But ere they have long engag'd in it, their WORTH unhappily becomes venal. *Equipages, Titles, Precedencys, Staffs, Ribbons,* and other such glittering *Ware*, are taken in exchange for inward MERIT, HONOUR, and a CHARACTER.

THIS they may account perhaps a *shreud Bargain*. But there will be found very untoward Abatements in it, when the matter comes to be experienc'd. They may have descended in reality from ever so glorious Ancestors, Patriots, and Sufferers for their Nation's Liberty and Welfare: They may have made their Entrance into the World upon this bottom of anticipated Fame and Honour: They may have been advanc'd on this account to Dignitys, which they were thought to have deserv'd. But when induc'd to change their honest Measures, and sacrifice their *Cause* and *Friends* to an *imaginary private Interest*; they will soon find, by Experience, that they have lost the Relish and TASTE of *Life*; and for insipid wretched *Honours*, of a deceitful kind, have unhappily exchange'd an amiable and sweet *Honour*, of a sincere and lasting Relish, and good Savour. They may, after this, act *Farces*, as they think fit, and hear Qualitys and Virtues assign'd to 'em under the Titles of *Graces, Excellencys, Honours*, and the rest of

170 MISCELLANEOUS

this mock-Praise and mimical Appellation. They may even with serious Looks be told of *Honour and Worth, their PRINCIPLE, and their COUNTRY*: But they know better within themselves; and have occasion to find That, after all, the World too knows better; and that their few *Friends and Admirers* have either a very shallow Wit, or a very profound Hypocrisy.

'Tis not in *one* Party alone that these *Purchases* and *Sales* of HONOUR are carry'd on. I can represent to my-self a noted PATRIOT, and reputed *Pillar* of the religious Part of our Constitution, who having by many and long Services, and a steady Conduct, gain'd the Reputation of thorow Zeal with his own Party, and of Sincerity and Honour with his very Enemys, on a sudden (the time being come that the Fulness of his Reward was set before him) submits complacently to the propos'd Bargain, and sells himself for what he is worth, in a vile detestable Old-Age, to which he has reserv'd the Infamy of betraying both his *Friends and Country*.

I CAN imagine, on the other side, one of a contrary Party; a noted Friend to LIBERTY in *Church and State*; an Abhorrer of the slavish Dependency on *Courts*, and of the narrow Principles

ciples of *Bigots*: Such a one, after many publick Services of note, I can see wrought upon, by degrees, to seek *Court-Preferment*; and this too under a *Patriot-Character*. But having perhaps try'd this way with less success, he is oblig'd to change his *Character*, and become a *royal Flatterer*, a *Courtier against his Nature*; submitting himself, and suing, in so much the meaner degree, as his inherent Principles are well known at Court, and to his new-adopted Party, to whom he feigns himself a *Profelyte*.

THE greater the *Genius* or *Character* is of such a Person, the greater is his Slavery, and heavier his Load. Better had it been that he had never discover'd such a Zeal for publick Good, or signaliz'd himself in *that Party* which can with least grace make Sacrifices of national Interests to a *Crown*, or to the *private Will*, Appetite or Pleasure of a *Prince*. For supposing such a *Genius* as this had been to act his Part-of Courtship in some foreign and absolute Court; how much less infamous wou'd his Part have prov'd? How much less slavish, amidst a People who were *All Slaves*? Had he peradventure been one of that forlorn begging Troop of Gentry extant in DENMARK, or SWEDEN, since the time that those Nations lost their Libertys; had he liv'd out of a free Nation, and happily-balanc'd Constitution; had

he been either conscious of no Talent in the Affairs of Government, or of no Opportunity to exert any such, to the advantage of Mankind: Where had been the mighty shame, if perhaps he had employ'd some of his Abilities in flattering like others, and paying the necessary Homage requir'd for Safety's sake, and Self-preservation, in absolute and despotick Governments? The TASTE, perhaps, in strictness, might still be *wrong*, even in *this* hard Circumstance: But how *inexcusable* in a *quite contrary one*! For let us suppose our Courtier not only an *English-man*, but of the Rank and Stem of those old *English* Patriots who were wont to curb the Licentiousness of our Court, arraign its Flatterers, and purge away those Poisons from the Ear of Princes; let us suppose him of a competent Fortune and moderate Appetites, without any apparent *Luxury* or *Lavishment* in his Manners: What shall we, after this, bring in Excuse, or as an Apology, for such a *Choice* as his? How shall we explain this preposterous *Relish*, this odd Preference of *Subtlety* and *Indirectness*, to true *Wisdom*, open *Honesty*, and *Uprightness*?

'Tis easier, I confess, to give account of this *Corruption* of TASTE in some noble Youth of a more sumptuous gay Fancy; supposing him born truly *Great*, and of *honourable Descent*;

scent; with a *generous free MIND*, as well as *ample Fortune*. Even these *Circumstances* themselves may be the very *Causes* perhaps of his being thus ensnar'd. The * *Elegance* of his *Fancy* in outward things, may have made him over-look the *Worth* of *inward Character* and *Proportion*: And the *Love* of *Grandure* and *Magnificence*, wrong turn'd, may have possess'd his *Imagination* over-strongly with such things as *Frontispieces*, *Parterres*, *Equipages*, *trim Varlets* in *party-colour'd Clothes*; and others in *Gentlemens Apparel*.——Magnanimous Exhibitions of *Honour* and *Generosity*!—" In *Town*,
 " a *Palace* and *substantial Furniture*! In the
 " *Country* the same; with the addition of such
 " *Edifices* and *Gardens* as were unknown to
 " our *Ancestors*, and are *unnatural* to such a
 " *Climate* as *GREAT BRITAIN*!"

MEAN while the *Year* runs on; but the *Year's Income* answers not its *Expence*. For
 " Which of these *Articles* can be *retrench'd*?
 " Which way take up, after having thus set
 " out? A *Princely Fancy* has begot all this,
 and a *Princely Slavery*, and *Court-Dependance*
 must maintain it.

* VOL. I. pag. 139.

THE young Gentleman is now led into a *Chace*, in which he will have slender Capture, tho' Toil sufficient. He is himself *taken*. Nor will he so easily get out of that Labyrinth, to which he chose to commit his steps, rather than to the more direct and plainer Paths in which he trod before. "Farewel that generous proud Spirit, which was wont to speak only what it approv'd, commend only whom it thought worthy, and act only what it thought right! *Favourites* must be now observ'd, *little Engines* of Power attended on, and loathfomly caress'd: an honest Man dreaded, and every free Tongue or Pen abhor'd as dangerous and reproachful". For till our Gentleman is become wholly prostitute and shameless; till he is brought to laugh at *publick Virtue*, and the very Notion of *common Good*; till he has openly renounc'd all Principles of Honour and Honesty, he must in good Policy avoid those to whom he lies so much expos'd, and shun that Commerce and Familiarity which was once his chief Delight.

SUCH is the Sacrifice made to a wrong Pride, and ignorant Self-esteem; by one whose inward Character must necessarily, after this manner, become as mean and abject, as his outward

outward Behaviour insolent and intolerable.

THERE are another sort of *Suitors to Power*, and *Traffickers of inward WORTH and LIBERTY* for outward *Gain*, whom one wou'd be naturally drawn to compassionate. They are themselves of a humane, compassionate, and friendly nature, Well-wishers to their Country and Mankind. They cou'd, perhaps, even embrace *POVERTY* contentedly, rather than submit to any thing diminutive either of their *inward Freedom* or *national Liberty*. But what they can bear in their own Persons, they cannot bring themselves to bear in the Persons of such as are to come after them. Here the *best and noblest* of Affections are borne down by the Excess of the *next best*, those of *Tenderness for Relations* and *near Friends*.

SUCH Captives as these wou'd disdain, however, to devote themselves to any Prince or Ministry whose Ends were wholly tyrannical, and irreconcilable with the true Interest of their Nation. In other cases of a less Degeneracy, they may bow down perhaps in the *Temple of RIMMON*, support the Weight of their *supine LORDS*. And prop the steps and ruining Credit of their *corrupt Patrons*.

THIS

THIS is Drudgery sufficient for such honest Natures; such as by hard Fate alone cou'd have been made dishonest. But as for *Pride* or *Insolence* on the account of their outward Advancement and seeming Elevation; they are so far from any thing resembling it, that one may often observe what is very contrary in these fairer *Characters* of Men. For tho perhaps they were known somewhat *rigid* and *severe* before; you see 'em now grown in reality *submissive* and *obliging*. Tho in Conversation formerly *dogmatical* and *over-bearing*, on the Points of State and Government; they are now *the patientest* to hear, the *least forward* to dictate, and the readiest to embrace any entertaining Subject of Discourse, rather than that of the *Publick*, and their own *personal Advancement*.

NOTHING is so near *Virtue* as this Behaviour; and nothing so remote from it, nothing so sure a Token of the most profligate Manners, as the contrary. In a free Government, 'tis so much the Interest of every one *in Place*, who profits by the Publick, to demean himself with *Modesty* and *Submission*; that to appear immediately the more insolent and haughty on such an Advancement, is the mark only of a contemptible Genius, and of a want of
true

true Understanding, even in the narrow Sense of *Interest* and *private Good*.

THUS we see, after all, that 'tis not merely what we call *Principle*, but a *TASTE*, which governs Men. They may think for certain, "This is *right*, or that *wrong*:" They may believe "This a *Crime*, or that a *Sin*; This punishable by *Man*, or that by *God*:" Yet if the *Savor* of things lies cross to *HONESTY*; if the *Fancy* be florid, and the *Appetite* high towards the subaltern Beautys and lower Order of worldly Symmetrys and Proportions; the Conduct will infallibly turn this latter way.

EVEN *Conscience*, I fear, such as is owing to religious Discipline, will make but a slight Figure, where this *TASTE* is set amiss. Among the Vulgar perhaps it may do wonders. A *Devil* and a *Hell* may prevail, where a *Jail* and *Gallows* are thought insufficient. But such is the Nature of the liberal, polish'd, and refin'd part of Mankind; so far are they from the mere Simplicity of Babes and Sucklings; that, instead of applying the Notion of a future Reward or Punishment to their immediate Behaviour in Society, they are apt, much rather, thro' the whole Course of their Lives, to shew evidently that they look on the pious Narrations

178 MISCELLANEOUS

tions to be indeed no better than Childrens Tales, or the Amusement of the mere Vulgar :

† *Esse aliquos Manes, & subterranea regna,*
* * * * *

Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum ære lavantur.

SOMETHING therefore shou'd, methinks, be further thought of, in behalf of our generous Youths, towards the correcting of their TASTE, or *Relish* in the Concerns of *Life*. For this at last is what will influence. And in this respect *the Youth* alone are to be regarded. Some hopes there may be still conceiv'd of *These*. The rest are confirm'd and harden'd in their way. A middle-ag'd Knave (however devout or orthodox) is but a common Wonder: An old-one is no Wonder at all: But a young-one is still (thank Heaven!) somewhat extraordinary. And I can never enough admire what was said once by a worthy Man at the first appearance of one of these young able Prostitutes, " That he even trembled " at the sight, to find Nature capable of being " turn'd so soon: and That he boded greater " Calamity to his Country from this single " Example of *young Villany*, than from the

† Juven. Sat. 2. ver. 149.

“ Practices and Arts of all the *old* Knaves in
“ being.”

LET us therefore proceed in this view, addressing our-selves to the grown *Youth* of our polite World. Let the Appeal be to these whose *Relish* is retrievable, and whose *Taste* may yet be form'd in *Morals*; as it seems to be, already, in *exterior Manners* and *Behaviour*.

THAT there is really A STANDARD of this latter kind, will immediately, and on the first view, be acknowledg'd. The Contest is only, “ Which is *right*:——Which the *un-affected* Carriage, and *just* Demeanour: And “ Which the *affected* and *false*.” Scarce is there any-one, who pretends not to know and to decide What is *well-bred* and *handsom*. There are few so affectedly clownish, as absolutely to disown *Good-breeding*, and renounce the Notion of A BEAUTY in *outward Manners* and *Deportment*. With such as these, wherever they shou'd be found, I must confess, I cou'd scarce be tempted to bestow the least Pains or Labour, towards convincing 'em of a *Beauty* in *inward Sentiments* and *Principles*.

WHOEVER has any Impression of what we call *Gentility* or *Politeness*, is already so acquainted

quainted with the DECORUM and GRACE of things, that he will readily confess a Pleasure and Enjoyment in the very *Survey* and *Contemplation* of this kind. Now if in the way of polite Pleasure, *the Study* and *Love* of BEAUTY be essential; *the Study* and *Love* of SYMMETRY and ORDER, on which *Beauty* depends, must also be essential, in the same respect.

'Tis impossible we can advance the least in any *Relish* or *Taste* of outward Symmetry and Order; without acknowledging that the proportionate and regular State, is the truly *prosperous* and natural in every Subject. The same Features which make Deformity, create Incommodiousness and Disease. And the same Shapes and Proportions which make Beauty, afford Advantage, by adapting to Activity and Use. Even in the imitative or *designing* Arts (to which our Author so often refers) the *Truth* or *Beauty* of every Figure or Statue is measur'd from the Perfection of Nature, in her just adapting of every Limb and Proportion to the Activity, Strength, Dexterity, Life and Vigor of the particular Species or Animal *design'd*.

THUS *Beauty* and * *Truth* are plainly join'd with the Notion of *Utility* and *Convenience*, even

* VOL. I. pag. 142, &c.

R E F L E C T I O N S. 181

in the Apprehension of every ingenious Artift, the * *Archite&ct*, the *Statuary*, or the *Painter*. 'Tis the fame in the *Physician's* way. Natural *Health* is the juft Proportion, *Truth*, and regular Courfe of things, in a Conftitution. 'Tis the *inward Beauty of the BODY*. And when the Harmony and juft Meafures of the rifing Pulfes, the circulating Humours, and the moving Airs or Spirits are disturb'd or loft, *Deformity* enters, and with it, *Calamity* and *Ruin*.

SHOU'D not this (one wou'd imagine) be ftill the fame Cafe, and hold equally as to the *MIND*? Is there nothing *there* which tends to Difurbance and Diffolution? Is there no natural Tenour, Tone or Order of the Paflions or Affections? No *Beauty*, or *Deformity* in this *moral* kind?

* In *GRÆCIS* Operibus, nemo ſub mutulo denticulos conſtituit, &c. Quod ergo ſupra Cantherios et Tempia in Veritate debet eſſe collocatum, id in Imaginibus, ſi infra conſtitutum fuerit, mendofam habebit operis rationem. Etiamque *ANTIQU*I non probaverunt, neque inſtituerunt, &c. Ita quod non poteſt in Veritate fieri, id non putaverunt in Imaginibus factum, poſſe certam rationem habere. Omnia enim certa proprietate et a veris *NATURÆ* deduc&lis Moribus, traduxerunt in Operum perfectiones: et ea probaverunt quorum explicationes in Diſputationibus rationem poſſunt habere *VERITATIS*. Itaque ex eis Originibus Symmetrias et Proportiones uniuſcuſque generis conſtitutas reliquerunt. *VITRUVIUS*, lib. 4. cap. 2. whoſe Commentator *PHILANDER* may be alſo read on this place. See above, *VOL. I.* pag. 208, 336, &c. 340, 350, &c. And below, pag. 259, 260.

182 MISCELLANEOUS

Or allowing that there really is; must it not, of consequence, in the same manner imply *Health* or *Sickliness*, *Prosperity* or *Disaster*? Will it not be found in this respect, above all, "That what
is

* This is the HONESTUM, the PULCHRUM, τὸ Καλόν, on which our Author lays the stress of VIRTUE, and the Merits of this Cause; as well in his other Treatises, as in this of *Soliloquy* here commented. This *Beauty* the ROMAN Orator, in his rhetorical way, and in the Majesty of Style, cou'd express no otherwise than as *A Mystery*. "HONESTUM igitur id intelligimus quod tale est, ut, detracta
"omni utilitate, sine ullis præmiis fructibusve, per seipsum possit jure laudari.
"Quod quale sit, non tam definitione qua sum usus intelligi potest (quanquam
"aliquantum potest) quam COMMUNI omnium JUDICIO, et
"optimi cujusque studiis, atque factis; qui permulta ab eam unam causam fa-
"ciunt, quia decet, quia rectum, quia honestum est; etsi nullum consecuturus
"emolumentum vident." Our Author, on the other side, having little
of the Orator, and less of the Constraint of Formality belonging to
some graver Characters can be more familiar on this occasion: and ac-
cordingly descending, without the least scruple, into whatever Style, or
Humour; he refuses to make the least Difficulty or *Mystery* of this mat-
ter. He pretends, on this head, to claim the Assent not only of Orators,
Poets, and the higher Virtuosi, but even of the Beaux themselves, and such
as go no farther than the Dancing-Master to seek for *Grace* and *Beauty*.
He pretends, we see, to fetch this natural Idea from as familiar Amuse-
ments as Dress, Equipage, the Tiring-Room, or Toy-shop. And thus
in his proper manner of SOLILOQUY, or *Self-discourse*, we may
imagine him running on: beginning perhaps with some particular *Scene*
or fancy'd *Scale* of BEAUTY, which, according to his Philosophy,
he strives to erect; by distinguishing, sorting, and dividing into Things
animate, in-animate, and mixt: as thus.

In the IN-ANIMATE; beginning from those regular Figures
and Symmetries with which Children are delighted; and proceeding
gradually to the Proportions of Architecture and the other Arts.

The

REFLECTIONS. 383

“ is * BEAUTIFUL is *harmonious* and *proportion-
 “ able*; what is *harmonious* and *proportion-
 “ able*, is TRUE; and what is at once both *beau-
 “ tiful* and *true*, is, of consequence, *agreeable*
 “ and GOOD?”

WHERE

The same in respect of *Sounds* and MUSIC. From beautiful *Stones*, *Rocks*, *Minerals*; to *Vegetables*, *Woods*, aggregate *Parts* of the *World*, *Seas*, *Rivers*, *Mountains*, *Vales*,———The *Globe*.———Celestial *Bodys*, and their *Order*. The higher *Architecture* of *Nature*.———NATURE herself, consider'd as *in-animate* and *passive*.

In the ANIMATE; from *Animals*, and their several *Kinds*, *Tem-
 pers*, *Sagacitys*, to *Men*,———And from single *Persons* of *Men*, their pri-
 vate *Characters*, *Understandings*, *Genius's*, *Dispositions*, *Manners*; to Pub-
 lick *Societys*, *Communitys* or *Commonwealths*.———From *Flocks*, *Herd*s,
 and other natural *Assemblages* or *Groups* of living *Creatures*, to human In-
 telligency and Correspondency, or whatever is higher in the kind. The
 Correspondence, Union and Harmony of NATURE herself, confi-
 der'd as *animate* and *intelligent*.

In the MIXT; as in a *single Person* (a *Body* and a *Mind*) the Union
 and Harmony of this kind, which constitutes the real *Person*: and the
 Friendship, Love, or whatever other Affection is form'd on such an Ob-
 ject. A *Household*, a *City*, or *Nation*, with certain *Lands*, *Buildings*, and
 other *Appendices*, or local *Ornaments*, which jointly form that agreeable
 Idea of *Home*, *Family*, *Country*.———

“ And what of this?” (says an airy Spark, no Friend to Meditation or
 deep Thought) “ What means this *Catalogue*, or *Scale*, as you are pleas'd
 “ to call it? Only, Sir, to satisfy my-self, That I am not alone,
 “ or single in a certain Fancy I have of a thing call'd BEAUTY; That
 “ I have almost the whole *World* for my *Companions*; and That each
 “ of us *Admirers* and earnest *Pursuers* of BEAUTY (such as in a manner
 “ we *All* are) if peradventure we take not a certain *Sagacity* along with
 “ us, we must err widely, range extravagantly, and run ever upon a false
 “ Scent. We may (in the Sportfman's Phrase) have many *Hares* afoot, but
 “ shall stick to no real *Game*, nor be fortunate in any *Capture* which may
 “ content us.

WHERE then is this BEAUTY, or *Harmony* to be found? How is this SYMMETRY to be discover'd and apply'd? Is it any other *Art* than that of PHILOSOPHY, or *the Study of inward Numbers* and

“ See with what Ardour and Vehemence, the young Man, neglect-
 “ ing his proper Race and Fellow-Creatures, and forgetting what is de-
 “ cent, *handsom*, or *becoming* in human Affairs, pursues these S P E-
 “ C I E S in those common Objects of his Affection, a *Horse*, a *Hound*,
 “ a *Hawk*!——What doting on these *Beautys*!——What Ad-
 “ miration of the *Kind* it-self! And of the particular *Animal*, what
 “ Care, and in a manner Idolatry and Consecration; when the Beast
 “ beloved is (as often happens) even set apart from use, and only kept
 “ to gaze on, and feed the enamour'd Fancy with highest Delight!——
 “ See! in another Youth not so forgetful of *Human Kind*, but remem-
 “ bring it still in a wrong way! a φιλέω of another sort, a CHÆ-
 “ R E A. *Quam elegans formarum Spectator*!——See! as to othe-
 “ *Beautys*, where there is no Possession, no Enjoyment or Reward, but
 “ barely seeing and admiring: as in the *Virtuoso*-Passion, the Love of
 “ *Painting*, and the *Designing* Arts of every kind, so often observ'd.——
 “ How fares it with our princely Genius, our Grandee who assembles all these
 “ *Beautys*, and within the Bounds of his sumptuous Palace incloses all these
 “ Graces of a thousand kinds?——What Pains! Study! Science!——
 “ Behold the Disposition and Order of these finer sorts of Apartments,
 “ Gardens, *Villas*!——The kind of Harmony to the Eye, from the
 “ various Shapes and Colours agreeably mixt, and rang'd in Lines, in-
 “ tercrossing without confusion, and fortunately co-incident.——A
 “ *Parterre*, Cypresses, Groves, Wildernesses.——Statues, here and
 “ there, of *Virtue*, *Fortitude*, *Temperance*.——*Heroes*-Busts, *Philosophers*
 “ Heads; with futable Motto's and Inscriptions.——Solemn Repre-
 “ sentations of things deeply natural.——*Caves*, *Grotto's*, *Rocks*.——
 “ *Urns* and *Obelisk's* in retir'd places, and dispos'd at proper distances and
 “ points of Sight: with all those Symmetrys which silently express a reign-
 “ ing

REFLECTIONS. 185

and Proportions, which can exhibit this in Life? If no other; Who, then, can possibly have a TASTE of this kind, without being beholden to PHILOSOPHY? Who can admire the *outward Beautys*, and not recur instantly to the *inward*, which are the most real and essential, the most naturally affecting, and of the highest Pleasure, as well as Profit and Advantage?

IN

“ing *Order, Peace, Harmony, and Beauty!*——But what is there answerable to this, in the MINDS of the *Possessors?*——What *Possession or Propriety* is theirs? What *Constancy or Security* of Enjoyment? “What *Peace, what Harmony WITHIN.*”

Thus our MONOLOGIST, or *self-discoursing* Author, in his usual Strain; when incited to the Search of BEAUTY and the DECORUM, by vulgar Admiration, and the universal Acknowledgment of the SPECIES in outward Things, and in the *meaner and subordinate* Subjects. By this inferior *Species*, it seems, our strict Inspector disdains to be allur'd: And refusing to be captivated by any thing less than the *superior, original, and genuine* Kind; he walks at leisure, without Emotion, in deep philosophical Reserve, thro' all these pompous Scenes; passes unconcernedly by those Court-Pageants, the illustrious and much-envy'd Potentates of the Place; overlooks the *Rich, the Great*, and even the *Fair*: Feeling no other Astonishment than what is accidentally rais'd in him, by the View of these Impostures, and of this specious Snare. For here he observes those Gentlemen chiefly to be caught and fastest held, who are the highest Ridiculers of such Reflections as his own, and who in the very height of this Ridicule prove themselves the impotent Contemners of a SPECIES, which, whether they will or no, they ardently pursue; Some, in a *Face*, and certain regular Lines, or Features: Others in a *Palace and Apartments*: Others in an *Equipage and Dress*.——“O EFFEMINACY! EFFEMINACY! Who wou'd imagine this cou'd be the *Vice* of such as appear no inconsiderable Men?——“But *Person* is a Subject of Flattery which reaches beyond the Bloom of

IN so short a compass does that Learning and Knowledge lie, on which *Manners* and *Life* depend. 'Tis *We our-selves* create and form our TASTE. If we resolve to have it *just*; 'tis in our power. We may esteem and value, approve and disapprove, as we wou'd wish. For who wou'd not rejoice to be always equal and consonant to himself, and have constantly that Opinion of things which is natural and proportionable? But who dares search OPINION to the bottom, or call in question his *early* and *prepossessing* TASTE? Who is so just to himself, as to recal his FANCY from the power of *Fashion* and *Education*, to that of REASON? Cou'd we, however, be thus courageous; we shou'd soon settle in our-selves such an *Opinion* of GOOD as wou'd secure to us an *invariable*, agree-

" Youth. The experienc'd Senator and aged General, can, in our days,
 " dispense with a *Toilet*, and take his outward Form into a very extraor-
 " dinary Adjustment and Regulation. All *Embellishments* are affect-
 " ed, besides the true. And thus, led by Example, whilst we run in search
 " of *Elegancy* and *Neatness*; pursuing B E A U T Y; and adding, as we
 " imagine, more Lustre, and Value to our own *Person*; we grow, in our
 " real *Character* and truer S E L F, deform'd and monstrous, servile and ab-
 " ject; stooping to the lowest Terms of Courtship; and sacrificing all in-
 " ternal Proportion, all *intrinsic* and real B E A U T Y and W O R T H,
 " for the sake of Things which carry scarce a Shadow of the Kind." *Supra*,
 VOL. II. pag. 394, &c. and VOL. I. pag. 138, &c. and pag. 337.
 able,

able, and *just* TASTE in Life and Manners.

THUS HAVE I endeavour'd to tread in my *Author's* steps, and prepare the Reader for the serious and downright Philosophy, which even in this * last commented Treatise, our Author keeps still as a Mystery, and dares not formally profess. His pretence has been to *advise Authors*, and polish *Styles*; but his Aim has been to correct *Manners*, and regulate *Lives*. He has affected SOLILOQUY, as pretending only to censure Himself; but he has taken occasion to bring others into his Company, and make bold with *Personages* and *Characters* of no inferior Rank. He has given scope enough to Raillery and Humour; and has intrench'd very largely on the Province of us *Miscellanarian Writers*. But the Reader is † now about to see him in a new aspect, “ a formal and profess'd *Philosopher*, a *System-Writer*, a *Dogmatist*, and *Expounder*.”——*Habes confitentem reum*.

So to his PHILOSOPHY I commit him. Tho, according as my Genius and present Dispositi-

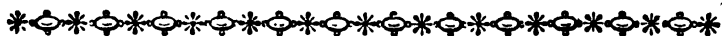
* Viz. Treatise III. (ADVICE to an Author) VOL. I.

† Viz. In Treatise IV. (The INQUIRY, &c.) VOL. II.

188 *MISCELLANEOUS*

on will permit, I intend still to accompany him at a distance, keep him in sight, and convoy him, the best I am able, thro' the dangerous Seas he is about to pass.

MISCEL-



MISCELLANY IV.



CHAP. I.

Connexion and Union of the Subject-Treatise.—PHILOSOPHY *in form.*—*Metaphysics.*—EGO-ity.—Identity.—*Moral Footing.*—*Proof and Discipline of the Fancys.* Settlement of OPINION.—*Anatomy of the Mind.*—*A Fable.* ..

WE have already, in the beginning of our preceding *Miscellany*, taken notice of our Author's Plan, and the Connection and Dependency of his * *Joint-Tracts*, comprehended in two preceding Volumes. We are now in our Commentator-Capacity, arriv'd at length to his *second* Volume, to which the three Pieces of his *first* appear preparatory. That they were really so design'd, the *Adver-*

* Above, pag. 135. Again below, 214, 285, &c.

tisement to the first Edition of his *Soliloquy* is a sufficient Proof. He took occasion there, in a line or two, under the Name of his *Printer*, or (as he otherwise calls him) his *Amanuensis*, to prepare us, for a more elaborate and methodical Piece which was to follow. We have this System now before us. Nor need we wonder, such as it is, that it came so hardly into the World, and that our Author has been deliver'd of it with so much difficulty, and after so long a time. His *Amanuensis* and he, were not, it seems, heretofore upon such good Terms of Correspondence. Otherwise such an unshapen *Fœtus*, or false Birth, as that of which our Author in his * Title-page complains, had not formerly appear'd abroad. Nor had it ever risen again in its more decent Form, but for the accidental Publication of our Author's First † Letter, which, by a necessary Train of Consequences, occasion'd the revival of this abortive Piece, and gave usherance to its Companions.

It will appear therefore in this *Joint-Edition* of our Author's *Five Treatises*, that the *Three* former are preparatory to the *Fourth*, on which we are now enter'd; and the *Fifth*

* Viz. To the INQUIRY (Treatise IV.) VOL. II.

† Viz. Letter of Enthusiasm, VOL. I.

(with

(with which he concludes) a kind of *Apology* for this reviv'd Treatise concerning *Virtue* and *Religion*.

As for his *APOLOGY*) particularly in what relates to *reveal'd Religion*, and a *World to come*) I commit the Reader to the disputant Divines, and Gentlemen, whom our Author has introduc'd in that concluding Piece of *Dialogue-Writing*, or *rhapsodical Philosophy*. Mean while, we have here no other part left us, than to enter into the dry *PHILOSOPHY*, and rigid *Manner* of our Author; without any *Excursions* into various Literature; without help from the *Comick* or *Tragick MUSE*, or from the Flowers of *Poetry* or *Rhetorick*.

SUCH is our present Pattern, and strict *moral Task*; which our more humorous Reader fore-knowing, may immediately, if he pleases, turn over; skipping (as is usual in many grave Works) a Chapter or two, as he proceeds. We shall, to make amends, endeavour afterwards, in our following *MISCELLANY*, to entertain him again with more chearful Fare, and afford him a *Dessert*, to rectify his Palat, and leave his Mouth at last in good relish.

To the *patient* and *grave* READER, therefore, who in order to *moralize* can afford to retire

tire into his Closet, as to some religious or devout Exercise, we presume thus to offer a few Reflections, in the support of our Author's profound INQUIRY. And accordingly, we are to imagine our Author speaking as follows.

HOW LITTLE regard soever may be shewn to that *moral Speculation* or INQUIRY, which we call the *Study of ourselves*; it must, in strictness, be yielded, That all Knowledge whatsoever depends upon this *previous-one*: "And that we can in reality be assur'd of no-thing, till we are first assur'd of *What we are OURSELVES*." For by this alone we can know what *Certainty* and *Affurance* is.

THAT there is *something* undoubtedly which *thinks*, our very Doubt it-self and scrupulous Thought evinces. But in *what Subject* that Thought resides, and how *that Subject* is continu'd *one and the same*, so as to answer constantly to the suppos'd Train of Thoughts or Reflections which seem to run so harmoniously thro' a long Course of Life, with the *same* relation still to one *single* and *self-same* PERSON; this is not a Matter so easily or hastily decided, by those who are nice Self-Examiners, or Searchers after *Truth* and *Certainty*.

TWILL

TWILL not, in this respect, be sufficient for us to use the seeming *Logick* of a famous * Modern, and say, “*We think, therefore We are.*” Which is a notably invented Saying, after the Model of that like philosophical Proposition; That “*What is, is.*”——Miraculously argu’d! “*If I am; I am.*”——Nothing more certain! For the *Ego* or *I*, being establish’d in the first part of the Proposition, the *Ergo*, no doubt, must hold it good in the latter. But the Question is, “What constitutes the *WE* or *I*?” And, “Whether the *I* of this instant, be the same with that of any instant “preceding, or to come.” For we have nothing but *Memory* to warrant us: and *Memory* may be false. We may believe we have thought and reflected thus or thus: But we may be mistaken. We may be conscious of that, as *Truth*; which perhaps was no more than *Dream*: and we may be conscious of that as a *past* Dream, which perhaps was never before so much as dreamt of.

THIS is what *Metaphysicians* mean, when they say, “That *Identity* can be prov’d only “by *Consciousness*; but that *Consciousness*, with-
“al, may be as well false as real, in respect

* Monsieur DES CARTES.

194 MISCELLANEOUS

“ of what is past.” So that the same successional *We* or *I* must remain still, on this account, undecided.

To the force of this Reasoning I confess I must so far submit, as to declare that for my own part, I take my Being *upon Trust*. Let others philosophize as they are able: I shall admire their strength, when, upon this Topick, they have refuted what able *Metaphysicians* object, and PYRRHONISTS plead in their own behalf.

MEAN while, there is no Impediment, Hindrance, or Suspension of *Action*, on account of these wonderfully refin'd *Speculations*. Argument and Debate go on still. Conduct is settled. Rules and Measures are given out, and receiv'd. Nor do we scruple to act as resolutely upon the mere Supposition that *we are*, as if we had effectually prov'd it a thousand times, to the full satisfaction of our *Metaphysical* or *Pyrrhonian* Antagonist.

THIS to me appears sufficient Ground for a *Moralist*. Nor do I ask more, when I undertake to prove the reality of VIRTUE and MORALS.

IF it be certain that I AM; 'tis certain and demonstrable WHO and WHAT I ought to be,
ever

REFLECTIONS. 195

even on my own account, and for the sake of my own private Happiness and Success. For thus I take the liberty to proceed

THE *Affections*, of which I am conscious, are either GRIEF or JOY; DESIRE, or AVERSION. For whatever mere *Sensation* I may experience; if it amounts to neither of these, 'tis indifferent, and no way *affects* me.

THAT which causes *Joy* and *Satisfaction* when present, causes *Grief* and *Disturbance* when absent: And that which causes *Grief* and *Disturbance* when present, does, when absent, by the same necessity occasion *Joy* and *Satisfaction*.

THUS LOVE (which implies *Desire* with *Hope* of Good) must afford occasion to *Grief* and *Disturbance*, when it acquires not what it earnestly seeks. And HATRED (which implies *Aversion* and *Fear* of Ill) must, in the same manner, occasion *Grief* and *Calamity*, when that which it earnestly shun'd, or wou'd have escap'd, remains present, or is altogether unavoidable.

THAT which being *present* can never leave the Mind at rest, but must of necessity cause *Aversion*, is its ILL. But that which can be sustain'd without any necessary *Abhorrence*, or
Aversion

196 MISCELLANEOUS

Aversion, is not its *ILL*; but remains *indifferent* in its own nature; the *ILL* being in the Affection only, which wants redress.

IN the same manner, that which being *absent*, can never leave the Mind at rest, or without *Disturbance* and *Regret*, is of necessity its *GOOD*. But that which can be *absent*, without any *present or future Disturbance to the Mind*, is not its *GOOD*, but remains *indifferent* in its own nature. From whence it must follow, That the Affection towards it, as *suppos'd GOOD*, is an *ill* Affection, and creative only of *Disturbance* and *Disease*. So that the AFFECTIONS of *Love* and *Hatred*, *Liking* and *Dislike*, on which the Happiness or Prosperity of the Person so much depends, being influenc'd and govern'd by *OPINION*; the highest *Good* or *Happiness* must depend on *right Opinion*, and the highest *Misery* be deriv'd from *wrong*.

To explain this, I consider for instance, the Fancy or Imagination I have of *Death*, according as I find this Subject naturally passing in my Mind. To this *Fancy*, perhaps, I find united an *OPINION* or *APPREHENSION* of *Evil* and *Calamity*. Now the more my *Apprehension* of this *Evil* increases; the greater, I find, my *Disturbance* proves, not only at the approach

approach of the suppos'd Evil, but at the very distant Thought of it. Besides that, the *Thought* itself will of necessity so much the oftner recur, as the *Aversion* or *Fear* is violent, and increasing:

FROM this suppos'd Evil I must, however, fly with so much the more earnestness, as the OPINION of the *Evil* increases. Now if the Increase of the *Aversion* can be no Cause of the Decrease or Diminution of the *Evil it-self*, but rather the contrary; then the Increase of the *Aversion* must necessarily prove the *Increase of Disappointment and Disturbance*. And so on the other hand the *Diminution* or *Decrease* of the *Aversion* (if this may any way be effected) must of necessity prove the *Diminution of inward Disturbance*, and the better *Establishment of inward Quiet and Satisfaction*.

AGAIN, I consider with my-self, That I have the * *Imagination* of something BEAUTIFUL, GREAT, and BECOMING in Things. This *Imagination* I apply perhaps to such Sub-

* Of the necessary Being and Prevalency of some such IMAGINATION or SENSE (natural and common to all Men, irresistible, of Original Growth in the Mind, the Guide of our Affections, and the Ground of our *Admiration, Contempt, Shame, Honour, Disdain*, and other natural and unavoidable Impressions) See VOL. I. pag. 138, 139, 336, 337. VOL. II. pag. 28, 29, 30, 394, 420, 421, 429, 430. And above, p. 30, 31, 2, 3, &c. 182, 3, 4, 5, 6. in the Notes.

198 MISCELLANEOUS

jects as *Plate, Jewels, Apartments, Coronets, Patents of Honour, Titles, or Precedencys*. I must therefore naturally seek these, not as mere *Conveniencys, Means, or Helps in Life*, (for as such my *Passion* cou'd not be so excessive towards 'em) but as EXCELLENT in themselves, necessarily attractive of my *Admiration*, and directly and immediately causing my *Happiness*, and giving me *Satisfaction*. Now if the *PASSION* rais'd on this *Opinion* (call it *Avarice, Pride, Vanity, or Ambition*) be indeed incapable of any real *Satisfaction*, even under the most successful *Course of Fortune*; and then too, attended with perpetual *Fears of Disappointment and Loss*: how can the *Mind* be other than miserable, when possess'd by it? But if instead of forming thus *the Opinion of GOOD*; if instead of placing *WORTH or EXCELLENCE* in these *outward Subjects*, we place it, where it is truest, in *the Affections or Sentiments*, in the *governing Part* and *inward Character*; we have then the full *Enjoyment of it* within our power: The *Imagination or Opinion* remains fledgy and irreversibile: And the *Love, Desire and Appetite* is answer'd; without *Apprehension of Loss or Disappointment*.

HERE therefore arises *Work and Employment for us Within*: " To regulate *FANCY*,
and

REFLECTIONS. 199

“ and rectify * OPINION, on which all depends.” For if our *Loves, Desires, Hatreds* and *Aversions* are left to themselves; we are necessarily expos’d to endless Vexation and Calamity: but if these are found capable of Amendment, or in any measure flexible or variable by *Opinion*; we ought, methinks, to make trial, at least, how far we might by this means acquire Felicity and Content.

ACCORDINGLY, if we find it evident, on one hand, that by indulging any wrong Appetite (as either *Debauch, Malice, or Revenge*) the Opinion of the *false Good* increases; and the Appetite, which is a *real Ill*, grows so much the stronger: we may be as fully assur’d, on the other hand, that by restraining this Affection, and nourishing a contrary sort in opposition to it; we cannot fail to diminish what is *Ill*, and increase what is properly *our Happiness and Good*.

* “Οτι πάντα ἡ ὑπόληψις· καὶ αὐτὴ ἐπὶ σοί. Ἄρει ὅτι θέλεις τὴν ὑπόληψιν, καὶ ὅσπιν κάμψαι τὴν ἀρετὴν Γαλήνη, γαθαρεὰ πάντα καὶ κοιλῶ ἀκύνων. Μ. Αἰ. βιβ. 16.

“Οἱσι ἔστιν ἡ λεκάνη τῆ ὕδατος, τοιοῦτοι ἡ ψυχὴ. “Οἱσι ἡ αὐγὴ ἡ προσωπία τῶ ἔδαλι, τοιοῦτοι αἱ φανασίαι. “Οἱσι ὅτι τὸ ὕδωρ κινηθῇ, δοκεῖ μὲν καὶ ἡ αὐγὴ κινεῖσθαι· καὶ μὴ τοι κινεῖται· καὶ ὅταν τόνου σκόλωθῃ τίς, εἴχαι τίχθαι καὶ αἱ ἀρίαι συλχέονται, ἀλλὰ τὸ πνεῦμα ἰφ’ ἑῶσι· καλῶς αἰετὶ δὲ, γαθίζεσθαι κακῶνα. Αἰγ. βιβ. γ’. κεφ γ’. See VOL. I. pag. 185, &c. 294, 5, 6, 324, &c. And VOL. II. pag. 437.

ON this account, a Man may reasonably conclude, "That it becomes him, by working upon his own Mind to withdraw the *Fancy or Opinion of GOOD or ILL* from that to which justly and by necessity it is not join'd; and apply it, with the strongest Resolution, to that with which it naturally agrees." For if the *Fancy or Opinion of Good* be join'd to what is not durable, nor in my power either to acquire or to retain; the more such an *Opinion* prevails, the more I must be subject to Disappointment and Distress, But if there be that to which, whenever I apply the *Opinion or Fancy of Good*, I find the *Fancy* more consistent, and the *Good* more durable, solid, and within my Power and Command; then the more such an *Opinion* prevails in me, the more Satisfaction and Happiness I must experience.

Now, if I join the *Opinion of Good* to the Possessions of the MIND; if it be in the *Affections* themselves that I place my highest Joy, and in those Objects, whatever they are, of inward Worth and Beauty, (such as *Honesty, Faith, Integrity, Friendship, Honour*) 'tis evident I can never possibly, in this respect, rejoice amiss, or indulge my-self too far in the Enjoyment. The greater my Indulgence is, the less I have reason to fear either Reverse or Disappointment.

THIS,

THIS, I know, is far contrary in another *Regimen* of Life. The Tutorage of FANCY and PLEASURE, and the easy Philosophy of taking that for Good which * *pleases me*, or which *I fancy merely*, will, in time, give me Uneasiness sufficient. 'Tis plain, from what has been debated, That the less *fanciful* I am, in what relates to my Content and Happiness, the more powerful and absolute I must be, in Self-enjoyment, and the Possession of my Good. And since 'tis *Fancy* merely, which gives the force of Good, or power of passing as such, to Things of Chance and outward Dependency; 'tis evident, that the more I take from *Fancy* in this respect, the more I confer upon *my-self*. As I am less led or betray'd by *Fancy* to an Esteem of what depends on *others*; I am the more fix'd in the Esteem of what depends on *my-self* alone. And if I have once gain'd the *Taste* of LIBERTY, I shall easily understand the force of this Reasoning, and know both my true SELF and INTEREST.

THE Method therefore requir'd in this my inward OEconomy, is, to make those *Fancys* themselves the Objects of my Aversion which justly deserve it; by being the Cause of a

* VOL. I. pag. 308. VOL. II. pag. 227.

† VOL. II. pag. 432. And below, pag. 307, &c.

202 MISCELLANEOUS

wrong Estimation and Measure of *Good* and *Ill*, and consequently the Cause of my Unhappiness and Disturbance.

ACCORDINGLY (as the learned Masters in this Science advise) we are to begin rather * by the *averse*, than by the *prone* and *forward* Disposition. We are to work rather by the weaning than the ingaging Passions: since if we give way chiefly to *Inclination*, by loving, applauding and admiring what is *Great* and *Good*, we may possibly, it seems, in some high Objects of that kind, be so amus'd and extasy'd,
as

* Ἄρον ἔν τῇ ἐκκλισίῳ ἀπὸ παύσει τῶν ἐκ ἑφ' ἡμῶν, καὶ μετὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τὰ παρὰ φύσιν τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῶν. Εγγ. κ. φ. ζ.

Ὁριξίν ἀρεαί σι δὲ παύσει, ἐκκλισιν ἐπὶ μόνα μετὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τὰ παρὰ φύσιν τῶν ἐφ' ἡμῶν. Εγγ. κ. φ. ζ. This subdu'd or moderated *Admiration* or *Zeal* in the highest Subjects of *Virtue* and *Divinity*, the Philosopher calls σύμμετρον καὶ ῥαδισαμίνην τῇ Ὁριξίῳ; the contrary Disposition, τὸ ἄλογον καὶ ὠςικόν. Βιβ. γ'. κ. φ. κς. The Reason why this over-forward Ardor and Pursuit of high Subjects runs naturally into Enthusiasm and Disorder, is shewn in what succeeds the first of the Passages here cited; viz. Τῶν δὲ ἐφ' ἡμῶν, ὅσον ὀρέγναι καλὸν αὖ, ἔδδιν ἔδδιν σοι πάρεστι. And hence the repeated Injunction, Ἀπόσχου ποτὶ παλαιάσιν ὀρέξιν, ἵνα ποτὶ καὶ ἐν λόγῳ ὀρεχθῇς· εἰ δ' ἐν λόγῳ, ὅταν ἔχῃς τί ἐν σιαυτῷ ἀγαθὸν εὖ ὀρεχθῇς. Βιβ. γ. κ. φ. ιγ. To this HORACE, in one of his latest Epistles of the deeply philosophical kind, alludes.

Insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquis iniqui,

Ultra quam satis est Virtutem si petat ipsam. Ep. 6. lib. 1.

And in the beginning of the Epistle,

Nil admirari prope res est una, Numici,

Solaq; quæ possit facere & servare beatum. Ibid.

For tho these first Lines (as many other of HORACE's on the Subject of Philosophy) have the Air of the EPICUREAN Discipline and LUCRETIAN Style;

as to lose our-selves, and miss our proper Mark, for want of a steady and settled Aim. But being more sure and infallible in what relates to our *Ill*, we shou'd begin, they tell us by applying our Aversion, on that side, and raising our Indignation against those Meannesses of Opinion, and Sentiment, which are the Causes of our Subjection, and Perplexity.

THUS the COVETOUS FANCY, if consider'd as the Cause of Misery (and consequently detested as a real *Ill*) must of necessity abate: And the AMBITIOUS FANCY, if oppos'd in the same manner, with Resolution, by better Thought, must resign it-self, and leave the Mind free, and disincumber'd in the pursuit of its better Objects.

NOR is the Case different in the Passion of COWARDICE, or FEAR OF DEATH. For if

Style; yet, by the whole taken together, it appears evidently on what System of antient Philosophy this Epistle was form'd. Nor was this Prohibition of the *wondering* or *admiring* Habit, in early Students, peculiar to one kind of Philosophy alone. It was common to many; however the Reason and Account of it might differ, in one Sect from the other. The PYTHAGOREANS sufficiently check'd their TYRO's, by silencing them so long on their first Courtship to *Philosophy*. And tho *Admiration*, in the Peripatetick Sense as above-mention'd, may be justly call'd the inclining Principle or first Motive to PHILOSOPHY; yet this Mistress, when once espous'd, teaches us to *admire*, after a different manner from what we did before. See above, pag. 37. And VOL. I. pag. 41.

we leave this Passion *to itself* (or to certain *Tutors* to manage for us) it may lead us to the most anxious and tormenting State of Life. But if it be oppos'd by sounder Opinion, and a just Estimation of things, it must diminish of course: And the natural Result of such a Practice must be, the Rescue of the Mind from numberless Fears, and Miserys of other kinds.

THUS at last a MIND, by knowing *itself*, and its own proper Powers and Virtues, becomes *free*, and independent. It sees its Hindrances and Obstructions, and finds they are wholly from *itself*, and from *Opinions wrong-conceiv'd*. The more it conquers in this respect, (be it in the least particular) the more it is its own *Master*, feels its own *natural LIBERTY*, and congratulates with *itself* on its own *Advancement* and *Prosperity*.

WHETHER some who are call'd *Philosophers* have so apply'd their Meditations, as to understand any thing of this Language, I know not. But well I am assur'd that many an honest and free-hearted Fellow, among the vulgar Rank of People, has naturally some kind of Feeling or Apprehension of this Self-enjoyment; when refusing to act for Lucre or outward Profit, the Thing which from his Soul he abhors, and thinks below him; he goes on, with

with harder Labour, but more Content, in his direct plain Path. He is secure *within*; free of what the World calls *Policy*, or *Design*; and sings (according to the old *Ballad*)

My Mind to me a Kingdom is, &c.

Which in *Latin* we may translate,

* ————— *Et mea*
Virtute me involvo, probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quæro.

BUT I FORGET, it seems, that I am now speaking in the Person of our grave INQUIRER. I shou'd consider I have no Right to vary from the Pattern he has set; and that whilst I accompany him in this particular Treatise, I ought not to make the least Escape out of the high Road of Demonstration, into the diverting Paths of *Poetry* or *Humour*.

As grave however as MORALS are pre-
sum'd in *their own nature*, I look upon it as an essential matter in their Delivery, to take now and then the natural Air of *Pleasantry*. The first MORALS which were ever deliver'd in the World, were in *Parables*, *Tales*, or *Fables*.

* Horat. Od. 29. lib. 3.

And

And the latter and most consummate Distributers of Morals, in the very politest times, were great *Tale-Tellers*, and Retainers to honest Æsop.

AFTER all the regular *Demonstrations* and *Deductions* of our grave Author, I dare say 'twou'd be a high Relief and Satisfaction to his Reader, to hear an *Apologue*, or *Fable*, well told, and with such humour as to need no sententious *Moral* at the end, to make the application.

As an Experiment in this case, let us at this instant imagine our grave *Inquirer* taking pains to shew us, at full length, the unnatural and unhappy Excursions, Rovings, or Expeditions of our ungovern'd FANCYS and OPINIONS over a World of *Riches*, *Honours*, and other ebbing and flowing Goods. He performs this, we will suppose, with great Sagacity, to the full measure and scope of our Attention. Mean while, as full or satiated as we might find our-selves of serious and solid Demonstration, 'tis odds but we might find Vacancy still sufficient to receive Instruction by another Method. And I dare answer for success, shou'd a merrier *Moralist* of the ÆSOPÆAN-School present himself; and, hearing of this *Chace* describ'd by our *Philosopher*, beg leave to represent it to the life, by a homely *Cur* or two, of his Master's ordinary breed.

“ Two

“ Two of this Race (he wou’d tell us) hav-
 “ ing been daintily bred, and in high thoughts
 “ of what they call’d *Pleasure* and *good Living*,
 “ travel’d once in quest of Game and Rarities,
 “ till they came by accident to the Sea-side.
 “ They saw there, at a distance from the shore,
 “ some floating pieces of a Wreck, which
 “ they took a fancy to believe some wonder-
 “ ful rich *Dainty*, richer than *Amber-greese*, or
 “ the richest Product of the Ocean. They
 “ cou’d prove it, by their Appetite and Long-
 “ ing, to be no less than *Quintessence of the Main*,
 “ *ambrosial Substance*, the *Repast of marine Deitys*,
 “ surpassing all which *Earth* afforded.—By
 “ these rhetorical Arguments, after long Rea-
 “ soning with one another in this florid Vein,
 “ they proceed from one Extravagance of
 “ Fancy to another; till they came at last to
 “ this issue. Being unaccustom’d to Swim-
 “ ming, they wou’d not, it seems, in prudence,
 “ venture so far out of their Depth as was
 “ necessary to reach their imagin’d *Prize*:
 “ But being stout Drinkers, they thought
 “ with themselves, they might compass to
 “ drink all which lay in their way; even
 “ *The SEA* it-self; and that by this method
 “ they might shortly bring their Goods safe
 “ to dry Land. To work therefore they
 went;

“ went; and drank till they were both
 “ *burst.*”

FOR my own part, I am fully satisfy'd that there are more *Sea-drinkers* than one or two, to be found among the principal Personages of Mankind; and that if these *Dogs* of ours were *filly Curs*, many who pass for *wise* in our own Race are little wiser; and may properly enough be said to have *the Sea to drink.*

'Tis pretty evident that they who live in the highest Sphere of human Affairs have a very uncertain View of the thing call'd *Happiness* or *Good*. It lies out at Sea, far distant in the *Offin*; where those Gentlemen ken it but very imperfectly: And the means they employ in order to come up with it, are very wide of the matter and far short of their propos'd End.— “ First a general Acquaintance.— “ —Visits, Levees.—Attendance upon the *Great and Little*.—Popularity.—A Place in Parliament.—Then another at Court.—Then Intrigue, Corruption, Prostitution.—Then a higher Place.—Then a *Title*.—Then a Remove.—A *new MINISTER!*—Factions at Court.—Ship-wreck of *Ministry*.—The *new*: The *old*.—Engage with one piece up with *t'other*.—Bargains; Losses After

“ After-Games ; Retrievals.”—Is not this, *the Sea to drink?*

* *At si Divitiæ prudentem reddere possent,
Si cupidum timidumque minus te; nempe rube-
res,
Viveret in Terris te si quis avarior uno.*

But lest I shou'd be tempted to fall into a manner I have been oblig'd to disclaim in this part of my *Miscellaneous Performancc*; I shall here set a Period to this Discourse, and renew my attempt of serious Reflection and grave Thought, by taking up my Clew in a fresh Chapter.

* Horat. Ep. 2. lib. 2.



C H A P. II.

*Passage from Terra Incognita to the visible
World.——Mistress-ship of NATURE.——
Animal-Confederacy, Degrees, Subordinati-
on.——Master-Animal Man. Privilege
of his Birth.——Serious Countenance of
the Author.*

AS heavily as it went with us, in the deep philosophical part of our preceding Chapter; and as necessarily engag'd as we still are to prosecute the same serious INQUIRY, and Search, into those dark Sources; 'tis hoped, That our remaining *Philosophy* may flow in a more easy Vein; and the second Running be found somewhat clearer than the first. However it be; we may, at least, congratulate with ourselves for having thus briefly pass'd over that *Metaphysical* part, to which we have paid sufficient deference. Nor shall we scruple to declare our Opinion, "That it is, in a manner, necessary for one who wou'd usefully philosophize, to have a Knowledge in this part of Philosophy sufficient to satisfy him that there is no Knowledge or Wisdom to be learnt from it."

“ it.” For of this Truth nothing besides Experience and Study will be able fully to convince him.

WHEN we are even past these empty Regions and Shadows of Philosophy; 'twill still perhaps appear an uncomfortable kind of travelling thro' those other *invisible Ideal Worlds*: such as the Study of *Morals*, we see, engages us to visit. Men must acquire a very peculiar and strong Habit of turning their Eye inwards, in order to explore the *interior Regions* and *Recesses* of the MIND, the *hollow Caverns* of deep *Thought*, the private Seats of *Fancy*, and the *Wastes* and *Wildernesses*, as well as the more fruitful and cultivated *Tracts* of this *obscure Climate*.

BUT what can one do? Or how dispense with these *darker Disquisitions* and *Moon-light Voyages*, when we have to deal with a sort of *Moon-blind WITS*, who tho very acute and able in their kind, may be said to renounce *Day-light*, and *extinguish*, in a manner, the bright visible outward World, by allowing us to *know* nothing beside what we can *prove*, by strict and formal *Demonstration*?

'Tis therefore to satisfy such rigid *Inquirers* as these, that we have been necessitated to proceed

212 MISCELLANEOUS

ceed by the *inward* way; and that in our preceding Chapter we have built only on such foundations as are taken from our very *Perceptions, Fancys, Appearances, Affections* and *Opinions* themselves, without regard to any thing of an *exterior WORLD*, and even on the supposition that there is *no such World in being*.

SUCH has been our late dry Task. No wonder if it carries, indeed, a meagre and raw Appearance. It may be look'd on, in *Philosophy*, as worse than a mere EGYPTIAN *Imposition*. For to make *Brick* without *Straw* or *Stubble*, is perhaps an easier labour, than to prove *MORALS* without a *World*, and establish a *Conduct of Life* without the Supposition of *any thing living or extant* besides our immediate *Fancy*, and *WORLD of Imagination*.

BUT having finish'd this *mysterious Work*, we come now to open *Day*, and *Sunshine*: And, as a Poet perhaps might express himself, we are now ready to quit

*The dubious Labyrinths, and Pyrrhonian Cells
Of a Cimmerian Darknefs,——*

We are, henceforward, to trust our Eyes, and take for real *the whole Creation*, and the *fair Forms*
which

which lie before us. We are to believe the Anatomy of our *own Body*, and in proportionable Order, the *Shapes, Forms, Habits, and Constitutions* of other Animal-Races. Without demurring on the profound modern Hypothesis of *animal Insensibility*, we are to believe firmly and resolutely, "That other Creatures have " their *Sense and Feeling*, their mere *Passions* and " *Affections*, as well as our-selves." And in this manner we proceed accordingly, on our Author's Scheme, "To inquire what is truly *natural* to each Creature: And Whether that " which is *natural* to each, and is its *Perfection*, " be not withal its *Happiness, or Good*."

To deny there is any thing properly *natural* (after the Concessions already made) wou'd be undoubtedly very preposterous and absurd. NATURE and the *outward World* being own'd existent, the rest must of necessity follow. The *Anatomy* of Bodys, the *Order* of the Spheres, the *proper Mechanisms* of a thousand kinds, and the infinite *Ends* and futable *Means* establiſh'd in the general Constitution and Order of Things; all this being once admitted, and allow'd to pass as certain and unquestionable, 'tis as vain afterwards to except against the Phrase of *natural* and *unnatural*, and question the Propriety of this Speech apply'd to the particular Forms

214 MISCELLANEOUS

and Beings in the World, as it wou'd be to except against the common Appellations of *Vigour* and *Decay* in Plants, *Health* or *Sickness* in Bodys, *Sobriety* or *Distraction* in Minds, *Prosperity* or *Degeneracy* in any variable part of the known Creation.

WE may, perhaps, for Humour's sake, or after the known way of disputant Hostility, in the support of any odd Hypothesis, pretend to deny this *natural* and *unnatural* in Things. 'Tis is evident however, that tho our Humour or Taste be, by such Affection, ever so much deprav'd; we cannot resist our natural * *Anticipation* in behalf of NATURE; according to whose suppos'd

Standar — d

* See what is said above on the word *Sensus Communis*, in that second Treatise, VOL. I. pag. 103, &c. and pag. 110, 138, 139, 140, And in the same VOL. p. 336, &c. and 352, 353, &c. And in VOL. I p. 307, 411, 412, &c. concerning the *natural Ideas*, and the *Pre-conceptions* or *Pre-sensations* of this kind; the Περὶ ἰδέων, of which a learned Critick and Master in all Philosophy, modern and antient, takes notice, in his lately publish'd Volume of *Socratick Dialogues*; where he adds the Reflection, with respect to some Philosophical Notions much in vogue amongst us, of late, here in ENGLAND. Obiter dumtaxat addemus, Socraticam, quam exposuimus, Doctrinam magno usui esse posse si probe expendatur, dirimendæ inter viros doctos controversiæ, ante paucos annos; in BRITANNIA præsertim, exorte, de Ideis Innatis, quas dicere possis ὑποφωτισμένης. Quævis enim nullæ sint, si accurate loquamur, notionēs a natura animis nostris infixatamen nemo negarit ita esse facultates Animorum nostrorum natura adfectas, quam primum ratione uti incipimus, Verum a Falso, Malum a Bono aliquo n

REFLECTIONS. 215

Standard we perpetually approve and disapprove, and to whom in all natural Appearances, all moral Actions (whatever we contemplate, whatever we have in debate) we inevi-

distinguere incipiamus. Species Veritatis nobis semper placet; displicet contra Mendacii: Imo et HONESTUM INHONESTO præferimus; ob Semina nobis indita, quæ tum demum in lucem prodeunt, cum ratiocinari possumus, eoque uberiores fructus proferunt, quo melius ratiocinamur, adcuratiusque institutione adjuvamus. Æsch. Dial. cum Silvis Philol. Jo. Cler. n. 1711. pag. 176. They seem indeed to be but weak *Philosophers*, so able *Sophists*, and artful Confounders of Words and Notions, who ou'd refute *Nature* and *Common Sense*. But *NATURE* will be able ill to shift for her-self, and get the better of those Schemes, which need no other Force against them, than that of *HORACE*'s single Verse:

Dente Lupus, cornu Taurus petit. Unde, nisi INTUS monstratum?

Sat. 1. Lib. 2.

An ASS (as an *English* Author says) never butts with his Ears; tho a Creature born to an arm'd Forehead, exercises his butting Faculty long ere his Horns are come to him. And perhaps if the *Philosopher* wou'd accordingly examine himself, and consider his *natural* Passions, he wou'd find there were such belong'd to him as *Nature* had premeditated in his behalf, and for which she had furnish'd him with *Ideas* long before any particular Practice or Experience of his own. Nor wou'd he need be scandaliz'd with the Comparison of a Goat, or Boar, or other of *HORACE*'s premeditating Animals, who have more *natural* Wit, it seems, than our *Philosopher*; if we may judge of him by his own Hypothesis, which denies the same implanted SENSE and *natural* Ideas to his own Kind.

Cras donaberis Hædo,

Cui Frons turgida Cornibus

Primis, et Venerem et Prælia destinat.

Od. 13. lib. 3.

And,

Verris obliquum meditantis Ictum.

Ib. Od. 22.

216 MISCELLANEOUS

tably appeal, and pay our constant Homage ~~we~~,
with the most apparent Zeal and Passion.

'Tis here, above all other places, that w~~we~~
say with strict Justice,

* *NATURAM expellas Furca, tamen usque recu~~ur~~.
ret.*

THE airy Gentlemen, who have never h~~ad~~
it in their thoughts to study NATURE in the~~ir~~
own Species; but being taken with other Lov~~es~~,
have apply'd their Parts and Genius to the~~e~~
same Study in a Horse, a Dog, a Game-Cock, a
Hawk, or any other † Animal of that degree;
know very well, that to each Species there be~~l~~
ongs a several Humour, Temper, and Tur~~bu~~
of inward Disposition, as real and peculiar as ~~as~~
the Figure and outward Shape which is with~~h~~
so much Curiosity beheld and admir'd. If there~~e~~
be any thing ever so little amiss or wrong in~~n~~
the inward Frame, the Humour or Temper of the ~~the~~
Creature, 'tis readily call'd vicious; and when~~n~~
more than ordinary wrong, unnatural. Th~~e~~
Humours of the Creatures, in order to thei~~r~~
redress, are attentively observ'd; sometimes in~~in~~

* Hor. Lib. I. Ep. 10.

† VOL. II. pag. 92, 93, &c. and 131, &c. and pag. 307, &c.

dulg'd and flatter'd; at other times controul'd and check'd with proper Severitys. In short, their Affections, Passions, Appetites, and Antipathys are as duly regarded as those in Human Kind, under the strictest Discipline of Education. Such is *The SENSE of inward Proportion and Regularity of Affections*, even in our Noble Youths themselves; who in this respect are often known expert and able *Masters of Education*, tho not so susceptible of *Discipline and Culture* in their own case, after those early Indulgences to which their Greatness has intitled 'em.

As little favourable however as these sporty Gentlemen are presum'd to shew themselves towards the Care or Culture of their own Species; as remote as their Contemplations are thought to lie from *Nature and Philosophy*; they confirm plainly and establish our philosophical Foundation of the *natural* Ranks, Orders, interior and exterior Proportions of the several distinct Species and Forms of Animal Beings.

Ask one of these Gentlemen, unawares, when solicitously careful and busy'd in the great Concerns of his *Stable*, or *Kennel*, "Whether his *Hound* or *Greyhound-Bitch* who eats her Puppies, is as *natural* as the other who nurses 'em?" and he will think you frantick. Ask him again, "Whether he thinks

218 MISCELLANEOUS

" the *unnatural* Creature who acts thus, or the
 " *natural-one* who does otherwise, is best in
 " its kind, and enjoys it-self the most?" And
 he will be inclin'd to think still as strangely of
 you. Or if perhaps he esteems you worthy of
 better Information; he will tell you, " That
 " his *best-bred* Creatures, and of the *truest* Race,
 " are ever the noblest and most generous in
 " their *Natures*: That it is this chiefly which
 " makes the difference between the *Horse* of
 " good Blood, and the errant *Jade* of a base
 " Breed; between the *Game-Cock*, and the *Dung-*
 " *hil-Craven*; between the true *Hawk*, and the
 " mere *Kite* or *Buzzard*; and between the right
 " *Mastiff*, *Hound*, or *Spaniel*, and the very *Mun-*
 " *grel*." He might, withal, tell you perhaps
 with a Masterly Air in this Brute-Science,
 " That the timorous, poor-spirited, lazy and
 " gluttonous of his *Dogs*, were those whom he
 " either suspected to be of a spurious Race, or
 " who had been by some accident spoil'd in
 " their Nursing and Management: For that
 " this was not *natural* to 'em. That in every
 " Kind, they were still the miserablest Creatures
 " who were thus spoil'd: And that having each
 " of 'em their proper *Chace* or *Business*, if they
 " lay resty and *out of their Game*, chamber'd, and
 " idle, they were the same as if taken out of
 " their Element. That the saddest Curs, in
 " the

“ the world, were those who took the Kitch-
 “ in-Chimney and Dripping-pan for their De-
 “ light; and that the only *happy* Dog (were
 “ one to be a *Dog ONE’S-SELF*) was *he* who in
 “ his *proper* Sport and *Exercise*, his *natural* Pur-
 “ suit and Game, endur’d all Hardships, and
 “ had so much delight in Exercise and in
 “ the Field, as to forget *Home* and his *Re-*
 “ *ward.*”

THUS the *natural* Habits and Affections of the inferior Creatures are known; and their *unnatural* and degenerate part discover’d. Depravity and Corruption is acknowledg’d as real in their *Affections*, as when any thing is misshapen, wrong, or monstrous in their *outward Make*. And notwithstanding much of this inward Depravity is discoverable in the Creatures tam’d by Man, and, for his Service or Pleasure merely, turn’d from their natural Course into a contrary Life and Habit; notwithstanding that, by this means, the Creatures who naturally herd with one another, lose their associating Humour, and they who naturally pair and are constant to each other, lose their kind of conjugal Alliance and Affection; yet when releas’d from human Servitude, and return’d again to their natural *Wilds*, and rural Liberty, they instantly resume their *natural* and regular Habits, such as are conducing to

the Increase and Prosperity of their own Species.

WELL it is perhaps for *Mankind*, that tho there are so many Animals who naturally herd *for Company's sake*, and *mutual Affection*, there are so few who for *Conveniency*, and *by Necessity* are oblig'd to a strict Union, and kind of confederate State. The Creatures who, according to the OEconomy of their Kind, are oblig'd to make themselves Habitations of Defence against the Seasons and other Incidents; they who in some parts of the Year are depriv'd of all Subsistence, and are therefore necessitated to accumulate in another, and to provide withal for the Safety of their collected Stores, are by *their Nature* indeed as strictly join'd, and with as proper Affections towards their Publick and Community, as the looser Kind, of a more easy Subsistence and Support, are united in what relates merely to their Offspring, and the Propagation of their Species. Of these *thorowly-affociating* and *confederate-Animals*, there are none I have ever heard of, who in Bulk or Strength exceed *the BEAVER*. The major part of these *political* Animals, and Creatures of a *joint Stock*, are as inconsiderable as the Race of ANTS or BEES. But had Nature assign'd such an OEconomy as this to so puissant an Animal, for instance, as *the ELEPHANT*, and made

made him withal as prolifick as those smaller Creatures commonly are; it might have gone hard perhaps with *Mankind*: And a single Animal, who by his proper Might and Prowess has often decided the Fate of the greatest Battels which have been fought by Human Race, shou'd he have grown up into a Society, with a Genius for Architecture and Mechanicks proportionable to what we observe in those smaller Creatures; we shou'd, with all our invented Machines, have found it hard to dispute with him the Dominion of the Continent.

WERE we in a disinterested View, or with somewhat less Selfishness than ordinary, to consider the OEconomys, Parts, Interests, Conditions, and Terms of Life, which *Nature* has distributed and assign'd to the several *Species* of Creatures round us, we shou'd not be apt to think ourselves so hardly dealt with. But Whether our Lot in this respect be just, or equal, is not the Question with us, at present. 'Tis enough that we know " There is certainly an *Assignment* and *Distribution*: That each *OEconomy* or *Part* so distributed, is in it-self " uniform, fix'd and invariable: and That if " any thing in the Creature be accidentally " impair'd; if any thing in the inward Form, " the Disposition, Temper or Affections, be " contrary

“contrary or unfutable to the distinct OEconomy or Part, the Creature is *wretched* and *unnatural*.”

THE social or natural Affections, which our Author considers as essential to the Health, *Wholeness*, or Integrity of the particular Creature, are such as contribute to the Welfare and Prosperity of that *Whole* or *Species*, to which he is by Nature join'd. All the Affections of this kind our Author comprehends in that single name of *natural*. But as the Design or End of Nature in each Animal-System, is exhibited chiefly in the Support and Propagation of the particular Species; it happens, of consequence, that those Affections of earliest Alliance and mutual Kindness between the Parent and the Offspring, are known more particularly by the name of * *natural Affection*. However, since it is evident that all Defect or Depravity of Affection, which counterworks or opposes the original Constitution and OEconomy of the Creature, is *unnatural*; it follows, “That in
“Creatures who by their particular OEconomy are fitted to the *strictest Society* and Rule
“of *common Good*, the most *unnatural* of all Affections are those which separate from this
“Community; and the most *truly natural*,”

* *Στόγν*. For which we have no particular Name in our Language.

“generous”

“ generous and noble, are those which tend
 “ towards *Publick Service*, and the Interest of
 “ *the SOCIETY at large.*”

THIS is the main *Problem* which our Author in more *philosophical* Terms demonstrates, * in this Treatise, “ That for a Creature whose
 “ natural End is Society, to operate as is by *Nature*
 “ appointed him towards the Good of such his
 “ SOCIETY, or WHOLE, is in reality to pursue his own natural and proper GOOD.” And
 “ That to operate contrary-wise, or by such Affections as sever from that common Good,
 “ or publick Interest, is, in reality, to work towards his own natural and proper ILL.” Now
 If Man, as has been prov’d, be justly rank’d
 in the number of those Creatures whose OEconomy is according to a joint-Stock and publick Weal; if it be understood, withal, that the
 only State of his Affections which answers rightly to this publick-Weal, is the regular, orderly, or virtuous State; it necessarily follows,
 “ That VIRTUE is his natural Good, and VICE
 “ his Misery and Ill.”

As for that further Consideration, “ Whether NATURE has orderly and justly distributed the several OEconomys or Parts; and

* Viz. The INQUIRY concerning Virtue, VOL. II.

Whether

" Whether the Defects, Failures, or Calamitys
 " of *particular* Systems are to the advantage
 " of all *in general*, and contribute to the Per-
 " fection of the *one* common and universal
 " System;" we must refer to our Author's pro-
 founder Speculations in this his INQUIRY,
 and in his following *Philosophick* DIALOGUE.
 But if what he advances in this respect be
 real, or at least the most probable by far of any
 Scheme or Representation which can be made
 of the *Universal Nature and Cause of things*; it will
 follow, " That since MAN has been so con-
 " stituted, by means of his rational Part, as
 " to be conscious of this his more imme-
 " diate Relation to the Universal System, and
 " Principle of Order and Intelligence; he is
 " not only *by Nature* sociable, within the Li-
 " mits of his own Species, or Kind; but in
 " a yet more generous and extensive man-
 " ner. He is not only *born to VIRTUE, Friend-*
 " *ship, Honesty, and Faith*; but to RELIGION,
 " *Piety, Adoration*, and a * *generous Surrender of*
 " his Mind to whatever happens from that
 " *Supreme CAUSE, or ORDER of Things,*
 " which he acknowledges intirely *just*, and
 " *perfect*."

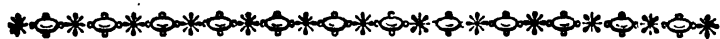
* VOL. II. pag. 72, 73, &c.

THESE ARE our *Author's* formal and grave Sentiments; which if they were not truly *his*, and sincerely espous'd by him, as the real Result of his best Judgment and Understanding, he wou'd be guilty of a more than common degree of Imposture. For, according to his own * Rule, an affected Gravity, and feign'd Seriousness carry'd on, thro any Subject, in such a manner as to leave no Insight into the Fiction or intended Raillery; is in truth no *Raillery*, or *Wit*, at all: but a gross, immoral, and illiberal way of *Abuse*, foreign to the Character of a *good Writer*, a *Gentleman*, or *Man of WORTH*.

BUT since we have thus acquitted ourselves of that serious Part, of which our Reader was before-hand well appriz'd; let him now expect us again in our original MISCELLANEOUS Manner and Capacity. 'Tis here, as has been explain'd to him, that *Raillery* and *Humour* are permitted: and Flights, Sallys, and excursions of every kind are found agreeable and requisite. Without this, there might be less Safety found, perhaps, in *Thinking*. Every light *Reflection* might run us up to the dangerous State of *Me-*

* VOL. I. pag. 63.

itation. And in reality, *profound Thinking* is many times the Cause of *shallow Thought*. To prevent this *contemplative Habit* and *Character*, of which we see so little good effect in the World, we have reason perhaps to be fond of the *diverting Manner* in Writing, and Discourse, especially if the Subject be of a *solemn kind*. There is more need, in this case, to interrupt the long-spun Thred of Reasoning, and bring into the Mind, by *many* different Glances and broken Views, what cannot so easily be introduced by *one* steady Bent, or continu'd Stretch of Sight.



MISCELLANY V.



C H A P. I.

Ceremonial adjusted, between AUTHOR and READER.——Affectation of Precedency in the former.——Various Claim to Inspiration.——Bards; Prophets; Sibyline Scripture.——Written Oracles; in Verse and Prose.——Common Interest of anti-ent Letters and Christianity.——State of Wit, Elegance, and Correctness.——Poetick Truth.——Preparation for Criticism on our Author, in his concluding Treatise.

OF all the artificial Relations, form'd between Mankind, the most capricious and variable is that of *Author and Reader*, Our Author, for his part, has declar'd his Opinion of

228 MISCELLANEOUS

of this, where * he gives his Advice to modern Authors. And tho he supposes that every *Author in Form*, is, in respect of the particular matter he explains, superior in Understanding to his *Reader*; yet he allows not that any Author shou'd assume the upper hand, or pretend to withdraw himself from that necessary Subjection to foreign Judgment and Criticism, which must determine the Place of Honour on the Reader's side.

'Tis evident that an Author's Art and Labour are for his *Reader's* sake alone. 'Tis to his Reader he makes his application, if not openly and avowedly, yet, at least, with implicit Courtship. *Poets* indeed, and especially those of a modern kind, have a peculiar manner of treating this Affair with a high hand. They pretend to set themselves above Mankind. "Their *Pens* are *sacred*: Their Style and Utterance *divine*." They write, often, as in a Language foreign to human Kind; and wou'd disdain to be reminded of those poor Elements of Speech, their *Alphabet* and *Grammar*.

BUT here inferior Mortals presume often to intercept their Flight, and remind them of their

* *Viz.* Treatise III. VOL. I.

fallible and human part. Had those first Poets who began this Pretence to *Inspiration*, been taught a manner of communicating their rapturous Thoughts and high Ideas by some other Medium than that of *Style* and *Language*; the Case might have stood otherwise. But the *inspiring* DIVINITY or MUSE having in the Explanation of her-self, submitted her Wit and Sense to the mechanick Rules of *human arbitrary* Composition; she must, in consequence, and by necessity, submit her-self to *human Arbitration*, and the *Judgment* of the *literate World*. And thus THE READER is still superior, and keeps the upper hand.

'Tis indeed no small Absurdity, to assert a Work or Treatise, written in *human Language*, to be above *human Criticism* or *Censure*. For if the Art of Writing be from the grammatical Rules of human Invention and Determination; if even these Rules are form'd on casual Practice and various Use: there can be no *Scripture* but what must of necessity be subject to the Reader's narrow Scrutiny and strict Judgment; unless a Language and Grammar, different from any of human Structure, were deliver'd down from Heaven, and miraculously accommodated to human Service and Capacity.

'Tis no otherwise in the grammatical Art of Characters, and *painted Speech*, than in the Art of *Painting* it-self. I have seen in certain Christian-Churches, an antient Piece or two, affirm'd, on the solemn Faith of Priestly Tradition, "to have been Angelically and Divinely wrought, by a supernatural Hand, and sacred Pencil." Had the Piece happen'd to be of a Hand like RAPHAEL'S, I could have found nothing certain to oppose to this Tradition. But having observ'd the whole Style and Manner of the pretended heavenly Workmanship to be so indifferent as to vary in many Particulars from *the Truth of Art*, — I presume within my-self to beg pardon of the Tradition, and assert confidently, "That if the *Pencil* had been Heaven-guided, it could never have been so lame in its performance." It being a mere contradiction to all Divine and Moral Truth, that a *Celestial Hand*, submitting it-self to the Rudiments of a *human Art*, shou'd sin against *the ART it-self*, and express *Falshood* and *Error*, instead of *Justness* and *Proportion*.

It may be alledg'd perhaps, "That there are, however, certain AUTHORS in the World, who tho, of themselves, they neither boldly claim the Privilege of *Divine Inspiration*,

“*spiration*, nor carry indeed the least resemblance of *Perfection* in their Style or Composition; yet they subdue the READER, gain the ascendent over his Thought and Judgment, and force from him a certain *implicit Veneration and Esteem*.” To this I can only answer, “That if there be neither Spell nor Inchantment in the Case; this can plainly be no other than mere ENTHUSIASM;” except, perhaps, where the *supreme Powers* have given their Sanction to any *religious Record*, or *pious Writ*: And in this Case, indeed, it becomes immoral and profane in any one, to deny absolutely, or dispute the *sacred Authority* of the least Line or Syllable contain’d in it. But shou’d the *Record*, instead of being *single, short and uniform*, appear to be *multifarious, voluminous, and of the most difficult Interpretation*; it wou’d be somewhat hard, if not wholly impracticable in the Magistrate, to suffer this Record to be *universally current*, and at the same time prevent its being *variously apprehended and descanted on*, by the several differing *Genius’s and contrary Judgments* of Mankind.

’Tis remarkable, that in the politest of all Nations, the Writings look’d upon as most *sacred*, were those of their great POETS; whose Works indeed were truly *divine*, in respect of *Art*, and the *Perfection of their Frame and Composition*.

232 MISCELLANEOUS

position. But there was yet more * *Divinity* ascrib'd to them, than what is comprehended in this latter Sense. The Notions of vulgar Religion were built on their miraculous Narrations. The wiser and better sort themselves paid a regard to them in this respect; tho they interpreted them indeed more *allegorically*. Even the *Philosophers* who criticiz'd 'em with most Severity, were not their least Admirers; when they † ascrib'd to 'em that divine *Inspiration* or *sublime ENTHUSIASM*, of which our Author has largely treated ‡ elsewhere.

• It wou'd, indeed, ill become any Pretender to Divine Writing, to publish his Work under a Character of *Divinity*; if, after all his Endeavours, he came short of a *consummate and just Performance*: In this respect the *Cumean SIBYL* was not so indiscreet or frantick, as she might appear, perhaps, by writing her *Prophetick Warnings* and pretended *Inspirations* upon *Joint-Leaves*; which, immediately after their elaborate Superscription, were torn in pieces, and scatter'd by the Wind.

* *Supra*, pag. 153, 154. in the Notes.

† VOL. I. pag. 53, 54.

‡ *Viz.* Letter of Enthusiasm, VOL. I. And above, MISC. II. chap. 1, 2.

* *Insanam vatem aspicias; quæ rupe sub ima
Fata canit, foliisque notas & nomina man-
dat.*

*Quæcunque in foliis descripsit Carmina Virgo,
Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relin-
quit.*

*Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine ce-
dunt.*

*Verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine ven-
tus*

Impulit, & teneras turbavit janua frondes:

*Nunquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere
saxo,*

*Nec revocare situs, aut jungere carmina cu-
rat.*

Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere SIBYLLÆ.

'Twas impossible to disprove the DIVINITY of such *Writings*, whilst they cou'd be perus'd only in *Fragments*. Had the Sister-Priestess of DELPHOS, who deliver'd her-self in audible plain *Metre*, been found at any time to have transgress'd the *Rule of Verse*, it wou'd have been difficult in those days to father the lame Poetry upon APOLLO himself. But where the Invention of the *Leaves* prevented the Reading of a single Line intire; whatever Interpreta-

* Virg. Æn. lib. 3.

tions might have been made of this *fragil* and *volatil* Scripture, no imperfection could be charged on the *Original* TEXT it-self.

WHAT those * Volumes may have been, which the disdainful SIBYL or Prophetess committed to the Flames; or what the remainder was, which the *Roman* Prince receiv'd and consecrated; I will not pretend to judge: Tho it has been admitted for Truth by the antient Christian Fathers, That these Writings were so far sacred and divine, as to have prophesy'd of the Birth of our *religious Founder*, and bore testimony to that *holy Writ* which has preserv'd his Memory, and is justly held, in the highest degree, *sacred* among Christians.

THE Policy however of *Old* ROME was such, as not absolutely to rest the Authority of their Religion on any *Composition of Literature*. The SIBYLLINE Volumes were kept safely lock'd, and inspect'd only by such as were ordain'd, or deputed for that purpose. And in this Po-

* *Libri tres in Sacrarium conditi, Sibyllini apellati. Ad eos quasi ad Oraculum Quindecimviri adeunt, cum Dii immortales publice consulendi sunt.* Aul. Gell. lib. 1. c. 19. & Plin. lib. 13. c. 13. But of this first Sibylline Scripture, and of other canoniz'd Books and additional Sacred Writ among the ROMANS; see what DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSEUS cites (from VARRO's *Roman Theologicks*) in his History, lib. 4. c. 62.

licy the *New ROME* has follow'd their Example; in scrupling to annex the supreme Authority and sacred Character of Infallibility to *SCRIPTURE it-self*; and in refusing to submit *that Scripture* to *publick* Judgment, or to any Eye or Ear but what they qualify for the Inspection of such sacred Mysterys.

THE *Mahometan* Clergy seem to have a different Policy. They boldly rest the Foundation of their Religion on a *Book*: Such a one as (according to their Pretension) is not only perfect, but *inimitable*. Were a real Man of Letters, and a just Critick permitted to examine this *Scripture* by the known Rules of Art; he wou'd soon perhaps refute this Plea. But so barbarous is the accompanying Policy and Temper of these *Eastern* Religionists, that they discourage, and in effect extinguish all true Learning, Science, and the politer Arts, in company with the antient Authors and Languages, which they set aside; and by this infallible Method, leave their SACRED WRIT *the sole Standard of literate Performance*. For being *compar'd* to nothing besides it-self, or what is of an inferior kind, it must undoubtedly be thought *incomparable*.

'TWILL be yielded, surely, to the Honour of the *Christian World*, that their *Faith* (especially

236 MISCELLANEOUS

ally, that of the Protestant Churches) stands on a more generous Foundation. They not only allow *Comparison* of Authors, but are content to derive their Proofs of the Validity of their sacred Record and Revelation, even from those Authors call'd *Profane*; as being well appriz'd, (according to the Maxim of * our *Divine Master*) " That in what we bear witness only to " our-selves, our Witness cannot be establish'd " as a Truth." So that there being at present no immediate Testimony of *Miracle* or *Sign* in behalf of holy Writ: and there being in its own particular Composition or Style nothing miraculous, or self-convincing; if the collateral Testimony of other antient Records, Historians and foreign Authors, were destroy'd, or wholly lost; there wou'd be less Argument or Plea remaining against that natural Suspicion of those who are call'd *Sceptical*, " That the *holy Records* themselves were no other than the pure Invention or artificial Compilement of an *interested Party*, in behalf of the *richest Corporation* and most profitable *Monopoly* which cou'd be erected in the World."

THUS, in reality, the Interest of our pious Clergy is necessarily join'd with that of *antient Letters*, and *polite Learning*. By this they per-

* John, chap. v. ver. 31.

petually

pre

petually refute the crafty Arguments of those Objectors. When they abandon *this*; they resign their Cause. When they strike at it; they strike even at the Root and Foundation of our holy *Faith*, and weaken that Pillar on which the whole Fabrick of our *Religion* depends.

It belongs to mere *Enthusiasts* and *Fanaticks* to plead the Sufficiency of a reiterate traslated *Text*, deriv'd to 'em thro' so many Channels, and subjected to so many Variations, of which they are wholly ignorant. Yet wou'd they persuade us, it seems, that from hence alone they can recognize the Divine Spirit, and receive it in themselves, un-subject (as they imagine) to any Rule, and superior to what they themselves often call *the dead Letter* and *unprofitable Science*.—This, any one may see, is building Castles in the Air, and demolishing them again at pleasure; as the exercise of an aerial *Fancy*, or heated *Imagination*.

BUT the judicious Divines of the establish'd Christian Churches, have sufficiently condemn'd this Manner. They are far from resting their Religion on the common Aspect, or obvious Form of their *vulgar BIBLE*, as it presents it-self in the *printed Copy*, or modern *Version*. Neither do they *in the Original it-self* represent it to us as *a very Master-piece of Writing*,
or

238 MISCELLANEOUS

or as absolutely perfect in the Purity and Justness either of Style, or Composition. They allow the Holy Authors to have written according to their best Facultys, and the Strength of their natural Genius: "A Shepherd like *a Shepherd*; and a Prince like *a Prince*. A "Man of reading, and advanc'd in Letters, "like a *Proficient in the kind*; and a Man of "meaner Capacity and Reading, like one of "the ordinary sort, in his own common *Idiom* "and imperfect manner of Narration."

'Tis the *Substance* only of the Narrative, and the *principal Facts* confirming the Authority of the Revelation, which our Divines think themselves concern'd to prove, according to the best Evidence of which the Matter it-self is capable. And whilst the Sacred Authors themselves allude not only to the *Annals* and *Historys* of the HEATHEN World, but even to the *philosophical Works*, the regular * *Poems*, the very *Plays* and † *Comedys* of the learned and

* ARATUS, Acts ch. xvii. ver. 28. And EPI MENIDES, Titus ch. i. ver. 12. *Even one of their own* PROPHETS. For so the holy Apostle deign'd to speak of a Heathen Poet, a Physiologist, and Divine: who prophesy'd of Events, wrought Miracles, and was receiv'd as an inspir'd Writer, and Author of Revelations, in the chief Citys and States of GREECE.

† MENANDER, 1 Cor. ch. xv. ver. 33.

polite Antients; it must be own'd, that as those antient Writings are impair'd, or lost, not only the *Light* and *Clearness* of holy Writ, but even the *Evidence* it-self of its *main Facts*, must in proportion be diminish'd and brought in question. So ill advis'd were * those devout Church-men heretofore, who in the height

* Even in the *sixth* Century, thesam'd GREGORIUS Bishop of ROME, who is so highly celebrated for having planted the Christian Religion, by his Missionary Monks, in our *English* Nation of Heathen Saxons, was so far from being a Cultivator or Supporter of Arts or Letters, that he carry'd on a kind of general Massacre upon every Product of human Wit. His own Words in a Letter to one of the *French* Bishops, a Man of the highest Consideration and Merit (as a noted modern Critick, and satirical Genius of that Nation acknowledges) are as follow. *Pervenit ad nos quod sine verecundia memorare non possumus, fraternitatem tuam GRAMMATICAM quibusdam exponere. Quam rem ita moleste suscepimus, ac sumus vehementius aspernati, ut ea quæ prius dicta fuerunt, in gemitum & tristitiam verteremus, quia in uno se ore cum JOVIS laudibus CHRISTI laudes non capiunt. * * * * Unde si post hoc evidenter ea quæ ad nos perlata sunt, falsa esse claruerint, nec vos NUGIS & SECULARIBUS LITERIS studere contigerit, Deo nostro gratias agimus, qui cor vestrum maculari blasphemis nefandorum laudibus non permisit. GREGORII Opera, Epist. 48. lib. 9. Paris. Ann. 1533.* And in his Dedication, or first Preface to his *Morals*, after some very insipid *Rhetorick*, and *figurative* Dialect employ'd against the *Study* and *Art* of *Speech*, he has another Fling at the *Classick* Authors and *Discipline*; betraying his inveterate Hatred to antient Learning, as well as the natural Effect of this *Zealot-Passion*, in his own *Barbarity* both of *Style* and *Manners*. His words are, *Unde & ipsam artem loquendi, quam Magisteria Disciplina exterioris insinuant, servare desepxi. Nam sicut hujus quoque Epistolæ tenor enunciat, non Metacismi collisionem fugio: non Barbarismi confusionem devito, situs motusque præpositionum casusque servare*

240 MISCELLANEOUS

height of Zeal did their utmost to destroy all Foot-steps of *Heathen Literature*, and consequently all further use of *Learning* or *Antiquity*.

BUT happily the Zeal of this kind is now left as proper only to those despis'd and ignorant

*servare contemno: quia indignum vehementer existimo, ut verba celestis oraculire-
tringam sub regulis DONATI.* That he carry'd this savage Zeal of his so
far as to destroy (what in him lay) the whole Body of *Learning*, with a all
the *Classick Authors* then in being, was generally believ'd. And (wh at
was yet more notorious and unnatural in a ROMAN Pontiff) the Destru c-
tion of the *Statues, Sculptures*, and finest Pieces of *Antiquity* in ROM r,
was charg'd on him by his Successor in the SEE; as, besides PLATIN A,
another Writer of his Life, without the least Apology, confesses. See
in the above-cited Edition of St. GREGORY's Works at the beginning g,
viz. Vita D. Gregorii ex Joan. Laziardo Calesino. 'Tis no wonder, the e-
fore, if other Writers have given account of that Sally of the Prelat e's
Zeal against the *Books and Learning* of the *Antients*, for which the Real on
all'dg'd was very extraordinary; "That the holy Scriptures wou'd be
"the better relish'd, and receive a considerable Advantage by the D e-
"struction of these Rivals." It seems they had no very high Idea of
the holy Scripture, when they suppos'd them such losers by a Comparis n.
However, 'twas thought advisable by other Fathers (who had a like view w)
to frame new Pieces of Literature, after the Model of these condemn d
Antients. Hence those ridiculous Attempts of new heroick Poems, new
Epicks and Dramaticks, new HOMERS, EURIPIDES's MENANDERS s,
which were with so much Pains and so little Effect industriously set a a-
foot by the zealous Priesthood; when Ignorance prevail'd, and the Hi-
erarchal Dominion was so universal. But tho their Power had well nigh
compass'd the Destruction of those great Originals, they were far from be-
ing able to procure any Reception for their puny Imitations. The Mock
Works have lain in their deserv'd Obscurity; as will all other Attempts
of that kind, concerning which our Author has already given his Opi-
nion.

rant modern *Enthusiasts* we have describ'd. The ROMAN Church it-self is so recover'd from this *primitive Fanaticism*, that their Great Men, and even their *Pontiffs*, * are found ready to give their helping Hand, and confer their Bounty liberally towards the advancement of all anti-ent and polite Learning. They justly observe that their very *Traditions* stand in need of some collateral Proof. The Conservation of these other antient and disinterested Authors, they

nion, VOL. I. pag. 356, 357, &c. But as to the ill Policy as well as Barbarity of this Zealot-Enmity against the Works of the Antients, a foreign Protestant Divine, and most learned Defender of Religion, making the best Excuse he can for the GREEK-Fathers, and endeavouring to clear them from this general Charge of Havock and Massacre committed upon Science and Erudition, has these words: “ Si cela est, voilà encore un nouveau Sujet de mépriser les Patriarches de CONSTANTINOPLE qui n'étoient d'ailleurs rien moins que gens de bien; mais j'ai de la peine à le croire, parce qu'il nous est resté de Poetes infiniment plus sales que ceux qui se sont perdus. Personne ne doute qu' ARISTOPHANE ne soit beaucoup plus sale, que n'étoit MENANDER. PLUTARQUE en est un bon témoin, dans la Comparaison qu'il a faite de ces deux Poetes. Il pouvoit être néanmoins arrivé, que quelques ECCLESIASTIQUES ennemis des Belles Lettres, en eussent usé comme, dit CHALCONDYLE, sans penser qu'en conservant toute l'Antiquité Grecque, ils conserveroient la Langue de leurs Prédecesseurs, et une infinité de Faits qui servoient beaucoup à l'intelligence et à la confirmation de l'Histoire Sacrée, et même de la Religion Chrétienne. Ces gens-là devoient au moins nous conserver les Histoires Anciennes des Orientaux, comme des Chaldéens, des Tyriens, et des Egyptiens; mais ils agissoient plus par ignorance et par négligence, que par raison.” BIBL. CHOIS. Tom. XIV. pag. 131, 132, 133.

* Such a one is the present Prince, CLEMENT XI. an Incourager of all Arts and Sciences.

wisely

242 MISCELLANEOUS

wisely judge essential to the Credibility of those principal Facts, on which the whole *religious History* and *Tradition* depend.

'TWOU'D indeed be in vain for us, to bring a PONTIUS PILATE into our Creed, and recite what happen'd *under him*, in JUDEA, if we knew not "Under *whom* he himself govern'd, *whose* " Authority he had, or *what* Character he bore, " in that remote Country, and amidst a foreign " People." In the same manner, 'twou'd be in vain for a ROMAN Pontiff to derive his Title to spiritual Sovereignty from the Seat, Influence, Power, and Donation of the ROMAN CAESARS, and their *Successors*; if it appear'd not by any *History*, or *collateral Testimony*, " Who " the first CAESARS were; and how they came " possess'd of that universal Power, and long " Residence of Dominion."

MY READER doubtless, by this time, must begin to wonder thro' what Labyrinth of Speculation, and odd Texture of capricious Reflections I am offering to conduct him. But he will not, I presume, be altogether displeas'd with me, when I give him to understand, that being now come into my last MISCELLANY, and being sensible of the little Courtship I have paid

DE
tha
with

paid him, comparatively with what is practis'd in that kind by other modern Authors; I am willing, by way of Compensation, to express my *Loyalty* or *Homage* towards him, and shew, by my natural Sentiments, and Principles, "What particular Deference and high Respect
" I think to be his *Due*."

THE Issue therefore of this long *Deduction* is, in the first place, with due Compliments, in my Capacity of *Author*, and in the name of all *modest Workmen* willingly joining with me in this Representation, to congratulate our *English* READER on the Establishment of what is so advantageous to himself; I mean, that mutual *Relation* between him and ourselves, which naturally turns so much to his Advantage, and makes *us* to be in reality the subservient Party. And in this respect 'tis to be hop'd he will long enjoy his just Superiority and Privilege over his humble Servants, who compose and labour for his sake. The *Relation* in all likelihood must still continue, and be improv'd. Our common Religion and Christianity, founded on *Letters* and *Scripture*, promises thus much. Nor is this Hope likely to fail us, whilst READERS are really allow'd the Liberty to *read*; that is to say, to *examine, construe* and *remark with Understanding*. LEARNING and SCIENCE
must

must of necessity flourish, whilst the Language of the wisest and most learned of Nations is acknowledg'd to contain the principal and essential part of our holy Revelation. And CRITICISM, *Examinations, Judgments, literate Labours* and *Inquirys* must still be in Repute and Practice; whilst *antient Authors*, so necessary to the Support of the *sacred Volumes*, are in request, and afford Employment of such infinite Extent to us *Moderns* of whatever degree, who are desirous to signalize ourselves by any Atchievement in *Letters*, and be consider'd as the Investigators of *Knowledge* and *Politeness*.

I MAY undoubtedly, by virtue of my preceding Argument in behalf of Criticism, be allow'd, without suspicion of Flattery or mere Courtship, to assert the READER'S Privilege above the *Author*; and assign to him, as I have done, the upper Hand, and Place of Honour. As to Fact, we know for certain, that the greatest of *Philosophers*, the very Founder of Philosophy it-self, was no *Author*. Nor did the *Divine Author* and *Founder of our Religion*, condescend to be an *Author* in this other respect. He who cou'd best have given us the History of his own Life, with the *intire* Sermons and divine Discourses which he made in publick, was pleas'd

to

to leave it *to others*, * “ *To take in hand:*” As there were *many*, it seems, long afterwards, who did; and undertook accordingly “ to write *in order*, and as *seem'd good to them*, for the better information of *particular* Persons, what was then *believ'd* among the Initiated

* So LUKE, chap. i. ver. 1, 2, 3, 4. “ (1) For as much as MANY have taken in hand to set forth, in order, a Declaration (*Exposition* or *Narrative*, Διήγησις) of those things which are most surely believ'd among (or were fulfill'd in, or among) us; (2) Even as they deliver'd them unto us, which from the beginning were Eye-witnesses and Ministers of the Word: (3) It seem'd good to ME also, having had perfect understanding of all things from the very first (or having look'd back and search'd accurately into all Matters from the beginning, or highest time, παρακολουθῶνς αὐτοῖς πᾶσι ἀπ' ἀρχῆς) to write unto Thee in order, most excellen, THEOPHILUS, (4) That Thou mightest know the Certainty (or Validity, sound Discussion, ἀσφάλεια) of those things wherein THOU hast been instructed (or catechiz'd) περὶ δὲ κατηχήσεως.” Whether the words *παρακολουθῶνς αὐτοῖς*, in the first Verse, shou'd be render'd believ'd among, or fulfill'd in, or among us, may depend on the different reading of the Original. For in some Copys, the *is* next following is left out. However, the exact Interpreters or verbal Translators render it fulfill'd, Vid. *Ar. Montan. Edit. Plantin. 1584.* In Ver. 4. the word CERTAINTY ἀσφάλεια, is interpreted ἀπειροσύν, Validity, Soundness, good Foundation, from the Sense of the preceding Verse. See the late Edition of our learned Dr. MILL, *ex recensione RUSTERI*, Rot. 1710. For the word Catechiz'd, κατηχήσεως (the last of the fourth Verse) ROB. CONSTANTINE has this Explanation of it. “ *Priscis Theologis apud ÆGYPTIOS mos erat, ut Mysteria voce tantum, veluti per manus, posteris relinquerent. Apud Christianos, qui Baptismatis erant candidati, iis, viva voce, tradebantur fidei Christianæ Mysteria, sine scriptis: quod PATRUS & LUCAS κατηχήσιν vocant. Unde qui docebantur, Catechumeni vocabantur; qui docebant, Catechistæ.*”

246 MISCELLANEOUS

“ or *Catechiz’d*, from *Tradition*, and early *In-*
 “ *struction* in their Youth; or what had been
 “ transmitted, by Report, from such as were
 “ the presum’d Auditors, and *Eye-witnesses* of
 “ *those things* in former time.”

WHETHER those sacred Books ascrib’d to
 the Divine Legiflator of the JEWS, and which
 treat of his * Death, Burial, and Succession,
 as well as of his Life and Actions, are strictly
 to be understood as coming from the imme-
 diate Pen of that holy Founder, or rather from
 some other inspir’d Hand, guided by the same
 influencing Spirit; I will not presume so much
 as to examine or enquire. But in general we
 find, That both as to publick Concerns in
 Religion, and in Philosophy, the great and
 eminent Actors were of a Rank superior to the
 Writing-Worthys. The great ATHENIAN Le-
 gislator, tho noted as a poetical Genius, can-
 not be esteem’d an Author, for the sake of some
 few Verses he may occasionally have made.
 Nor was the great SPARTAN Founder, a Poet
 himself, tho Author or Redeemer (if I may so ex-
 press it) to the greatest and best of Poets; who
 ow’d in a manner his Form and Being to those
 accurate Searches and Collections of that great

* Deut. ch. xxxiv. ver. 5, 6, 7, &c.

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REFLECTIONS. 247

Patron. The *Politicians* and civil *SAGES*, who were fitted in all respects for the great Scene of Business, cou'd not, it seems, be well taken out of it, to attend the slender and minute Affairs of *Letters*, and *Scholastick* Science.

'Tis true, indeed, that without a *Capacity* for Action, and a *Knowledge* of the World and Mankind, there can be no Author naturally qualify'd to write with Dignity, or execute any noble or great Design. But there are many, with the highest Capacity for Business, are by their Fortune deny'd the Privilege of that higher Sphere. As there are others who having once mov'd in it, have been afterwards, by many Impediments and Obstructions, necessitated to retire, and exert their Genius in this lower degree.

'Tis to some Catastrophe of this kind that we owe the noblest *Historians* (even the two *Princes* and *Fathers* of History) as well as the greatest *Philosophical* Writers, the *Founder* of the *ACADEMY*, and others, who were also noble in respect of their Birth, and fitted for the highest Stations in the Publick; but discourag'd from engaging in it, on account of some Misfortunes experienc'd either in their own Persons, or that of their near Friends.

'Tis to the early Banishment and long Retirement of a heroick Youth out of his native Country, that we owe an original System of Works, the politest, wisest, usefulest, and (to those who can understand the *Divineness* of a just *Simplicity*) the most * *amiable*, and even the most elevating and exalting of all un-inspired and merely human Authors.

To this Fortune we owe some of the greatest of the antient Poets. 'Twas this Chance which produc'd the *MUSE* of an exalted *Græcian* † *LYRICK*, and of his Follower ‡ *HORACE*; whose Character, tho easy to be gather'd from History, and his own Works, is little observ'd by any of his Commentators: The general Idea, conceiv'd of him, being drawn chiefly from his precarious and low Circumstances at Court, after the forfeiture

* Τὸν ἡδίστον καὶ χαρίεστος ἐνοφῶντα, as *Athenæus* calls him, lib. 11.
See V Q L. I. pag. 255.

† Et te sonantem plenius auro,
ALCÆE, plestro dura navis,
Dura fugæ mala, dura belli.

Horat. Od. 13. lib. 2.

‡ Age, dic Latinum,
Barbite, carmen.
Lesbio primum modulate Civi;
Qui ferox bello, &c.

Horat. Od. 32. lib. 1.

of his Estate, under the Usurpation and Conquest of an OCTAVIUS, and the Ministry of a MAECENAS; not from his better Condition, and nobler Employments in earlier days, under the Favour and Friendship of *greater and better Men*, whilst the *Roman State and Liberty* subsisted. For of this Change he himself, as great a Courtier as he seem'd afterwards, gives sufficient * Intimation.

LET

* *Dura sed amovere loco me Tempora grato,
Civilitque rudem Belli tulit æstus in arma,
Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi,
Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque paterni
Et Laris & Fundi, Paupertas impulit audax
Ut versus facerem.*

Horat. Epist. 2. lib. 2. Et Sat. 6. lib. 1.

At olim

Quod mihi pareret Legio Romana Tribuno.

Viz. under BRUTUS. Whence again that natural Boast:

Me primis Urbis BELL I placuisse Domique.

Epist. 20.

And again,

—Cum MAGNIS vixisse invita fatebitur usque

Invidia.

Sat. 1. lib. 2.

Where the *vixisse* shews plainly whom he principally meant by his *MAGNI*, his *early Patrons and Great Men* in the State: His Apology and Defence here (as well as in his fourth and sixth Satires of his first Book, and his 2d Epistle of his second, and elsewhere) being supported still by the open and bold Assertion of his good Education (equal to the highest Senators, and under the best Masters) his Employments at home and abroad, and his *early Commerce and Familiarity with former Great Men*, before these his *new Friendships* and this *latter Court-Acquaintance*, which was now envy'd him by his Adversaries.

NUNC quia Mæcenæ, tibi sum convictor: at OLIM

Quod mihi pareret Legio Romana Tribuno.

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LET AUTHORS therefore know themselves; and tho conscious of Worth, Virtue, and a Genius, such as may justly place them above Flattery or mean Courtship to their READER; yet let them reflect, that *as Authors merely*, they are but of the second Rank of Men. And let the READER withal consider, " That when he " unworthily resigns the place of Honour, and " surrenders his *Taste*, or *Judgment*, to an *Author* of ever so great a Name, or venerable " Antiquity, and not to *Reason*, and *Truth*, at " whatever hazard; he not only betrays him-

The Reproach now was with respect to a MAECENAS or AUGUSTUS. 'Twas as the same formerly with respect to a BRUTUS, and those who were then the principal and leading Men. The Complaint or Murmur against him on account of his being an *Upstart* or *Favourite* under a MAECENAS and AUGUSTUS, cou'd not be answer'd, by a *Vixisse* relating to the same Persons; any more than his *Placuisse* join'd with his *BELL I Domique* cou'd relate to those under whom he never went to War, nor wou'd ever consent to bear any Honours. For so he himself distinguishes (Sat. 6. to MAECENAS)

— *Quia non ut forsit Honorem*

Jure mihi invidet quivis, ita te quoque Amicum.

He was formerly an *Aétor*, and in the *Ministry* of Affairs: Now only FRIEND to a Minister: Himself still a private and retir'd Man. That he refus'd AUGUSTUS's Offer of the Secretary-ship, is well known. But in these Circumstances, the Politeness as well as Artifice of HORACE is admirable; in making *Futurity* or *Posterity* to be the speaking Party in both those places, where he suggests his Intimacy and Favour with the *Great*, that there might, in some measure, be room left (tho in strictness there was scarce any) for an OCTAVIUS and a MAECENAS to be included. See VOL. I. pag. 269, 270. in the Notes.

self

“ *self*, but withal the *common Cause* of AUTHOR
 “ and READER, the Interest of *Letters* and
 “ *Knowledge*, and the chief *Liberty, Privilege,*
 “ and *Prerogative* of the rational part of Man-
 “ kind.”

’TIS related in History of the CAPPADOCI-
 ANS, That being offer’d their *Liberty* by the
 ROMANS, and permitted to govern themselves
 by their own Laws and constitutions, they
 were much terrify’d at the Proposal; and as
 if some fore harm had been intended ’em,
 humbly made it their Request, “ That they
 “ might be govern’d by arbitrary Power, and
 “ that an absolute Governour might without
 “ delay be appointed over ’em at the discre-
 “ tion of the ROMANS.” For such was their
 Disposition towards mere *Slavery* and *Subjection*;
 that they dar’d not pretend so much as to *chuse*
 their own MASTER. So essential they thought
 SLAVERY, and so *divine* a thing the *Right of*
 MASTERSHIP, that they dar’d not be so *free*
 even as to presume to give themselves that
 Blessing, which they chose to leave rather to
Providence, Fortune, or a CONQUEROR to be-
 stow upon them. They dar’d not *make* a King;
 but wou’d rather *take* one, from their power-
 ful Neighbours. Had they been necessitated
 to come to an *Election*, the Horror of such a

Use of Liberty in Government, wou'd perhaps have determin'd 'em to chuse *blindfold*, or leave it to the Decision of the commonest *Lot*, Cast of Dye, *Crofs* or *Pile*, or whatever it were which might best enable them to clear themselves of the 'heinous Charge of using the least Fore-sight, Choice, or Prudence in such an Affair.

I SHOU'D think it a great Misfortune, were ~~me~~ my READER of the number of those, who in ~~an~~ a kind of *Cappadocian* Spirit, cou'd easily be ~~be~~ terrify'd with the Proposal of giving him hi ~~is~~ *Liberty*, and making him *his own Judge*. My Endeavour, I must confess, has been to shew ~~him~~ him his just Prerogative in this respect, and ~~and~~ to give him the sharpest Eye over his *Author*, invite him to criticize honestly, without favou ~~or~~ or affection, and with the utmost Bent of hi ~~is~~ Parts and Judgment. On this account it may ~~be~~ be objected to me, perhaps, " That I am not ~~not~~ " a little vain and presumptuous, in my own ~~own~~ " as well as in my *Author's* behalf, who can ~~can~~ " thus, as it were, challenge my *Reader* to a ~~a~~ " Trial of his keenest Wit."

BUT to this I answer, That shou'd I have the good fortune to raise the masterly Spirit of *just CRITICISM* in my *Readers*, and exalt them ever so little above the lazy, timorous, over-

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over-mo'dest, or resign'd State, in which the generality of them remain; tho by this very Spirit, I *my-self* might possibly meet my Doom: I shou'd however abundantly congratulate with my-self on these my low Flights, be proud of having plum'd the Arrows of better *Wits*, and furnish'd Artillery, or Ammunition of any kind, to those Powers to which I *my-self* had fall'n a Victim.

*——*Fungar vice Colis.*——

I cou'd reconcile my Ambition in this respect to what I call my *Loyalty to the READER*, and say of his Elevation in Criticism and Judgment, what a *Roman* Princess said of her Son's Advancement to Empire, “† *Occidat, dum imperet.*”

HAD I been a *Spanish* CERVANTES, and with success equal to that comick Author, had destroy'd the reigning Taste of *Gothick* or *Moorish* CHIVALRY, I cou'd afterwards contentedly have seen my *Burlesque*-Work it-self despis'd, and set aside; when it had wrought its intended effect, and destroy'd those *Giants* and *Monsters* of the Brain, against which it was originally design'd. Without regard, therefore, to the prevailing *Relish* or *Taste* which, in

* Horat. de Arte Poet.

† Tacit. Annal. lib. 14.

254 MISCELLANEOUS

my own Person, I may unhappily experience, when these my Miscellaneous Works are leisurely examin'd; I shall proceed still in my Endeavour to refine my *Reader's* PALATE; *whetting* and *sharpening* it, the best I can, for Use, and Practice, in the lower Subjects; that by this Exercise it may acquire the greater Keeness, and be of so much the better effect in Subjects of a higher kind, which relate to his chief Happiness, his *Liberty* and *Manhood*.

SUPPOSING me therefore a mere *comick* Humourist, in respect of those inferior Subjects, which after the manner of my familiar *Prose-Satir* I presume to criticize; May not I be allow'd to ask, "Whether there remain
" not still among us noble BRITONS, some
" thing of that original *Barbarous* and *Gothick*
" Relish, not wholly purg'd away; when, even
" at this hour, *Romances* and *Gallantrys* of like
" sort, together with *Works* as monstrous of o-
" ther kinds, are current, and in vogue, even
" with the People who constitute our reput-
" *polite World?*" Need I on this account re-
fer again to our * Author, where he treats in
general of the *Style* and *Manner* of our *modern*
Authors, from the *Divine*, to the *Comedian?*

* Viz. In his *Advice to Authors*, (Treatise III.) VOL. I.

What

What Person is there of the least Judgment or Understanding, who cannot easily, and without the help of a *Divine*, or rigid *Moralist*, observe the lame Condition of our *English* STAGE; which nevertheless is found the Rendezvous and chief Entertainment of our best Company, and from whence in all probability our Youth will continue to draw their Notion of *Manners*, and their Taste of *Life*, more directly and naturally, than from the *Rehearsals* and *Declamations* of a graver THEATER?

LET those whose business it is, advance, as they best can, the Benefit of that *sacred Oratory*, which we have lately seen and are still like to see employ'd to various purposes, and further designs than that of instructing us in Religion or Manners. Let 'em in that high *Scene* endeavour to refine our Taste and Judgment in *sacred Matters*. 'Tis the good *Critick's* Task to amend our *common* STAGE; nor ought this *Dramatick* Performance to be decry'd or sentenc'd by those Criticks of a higher Sphere. The Practice and Art is honest, in it-self. Our *Foundations* are well laid. And in the main, our *English* STAGE (as * has been remark'd) is capable of the highest Improvement; as well

* VOL. I. pag. 217, &c. 223, 259, 275, 276.

256 MISCELLANEOUS

from the present Genius of our Nation, as from the rich Oar of our early Poets in this kind. But *Faults* are easier imitated than Beautys.

WE find, indeed, our THEATER become of late the Subject of a growing Criticism. We hear it openly complain'd, "That in our *newer* Plays as well as in our *older*, in *Comedy*, as well as *Tragedy*, the Stage presents a proper Scene of Uproar;—Duels fought; Swords drawn, many of a side; Wounds given, and sometimes dress'd too; the Surgeon call'd, and the Patient prob'd and tented upon the Spot. That in our *Tragedy* nothing is so common as Wheels, Racks, and Gibbets properly adorn'd; Execution decently perform'd; Headless Bodys and Bloodless Heads, expos'd to view: Battels fought: Murders committed: and the Dead carry'd off in great Numbers."—Such is our Politeness!

NOR are these *Plays*, on this account, the less frequented by *either* of the Sexes: Which inclines me to favour the Conceit our * Author has suggested concerning the mutual Correspondence and Relation between our Royal THEATER, and Popular CIRCUS or Bear-Garden. For in the former of these Assemblies, 'tis undeniable

* VOL. I. pag. 270, &c.

deniable

deniable that at least the *two* upper Regions or Gallerys contain such Spectators, as indifferently frequent each Place of Sport. So that 'tis no wonder we hear such Applause resounded on the Victorys of an ALMANZOR; when the same Partys had possibly, no later than the Day before, bestow'd their Applause as freely on the *victorious Butcher*, the HERO of *another Stage*: where amidst various Frays, bestial and human Blood, promiscuous Wounds and Slaughter; one Sex are observ'd as frequent and as pleas'd Spectators as the other, and sometimes not *Spectators* only, but *Actors* in the *Gladiatorian* Parts.—These Congregations, which we may be apt to call *Heathenish* * (tho in reality never known among the *politer Heathens*) are, in our *Christian* Nation, unconcernedly allow'd and tolerated, as no way injurious to *religious* Interests; whatever effect they may be found to have on *national Manners*, *Humanity*, and *Civil Life*. Of such *Indulgencys* as these, we hear no Complaints. Nor are any *Assemblys*, tho of the most *barbarous* and *enormous* kind, so offensive, it seems, to *Men of Zeal*, as *religious Assemblys* of a *different* Fashion or Habit from their own.

I AM sorry to say, that, tho in the many parts of *Poetry* our Attempts have been high and no-

* VOL. I. pag. 260, &c.

ble,

258 MISCELLANEOUS

ble, yet in general the TASTE of Wit and Letters lies much upon a level with what relates to our Stage.

I CAN readily allow to our BRITISH Genius what was allow'd to the ROMAN heretofore:

* ———— *Natura sublimis et acer:*
Nam spirat Tragicum satis, et feliciter audet.

But then I must add too, that the excessive Indulgence and Favour shown to our Authors on account of what their mere Genius and flowing Vein afford, has render'd them intolerably supine, conceited, and Admirers of themselves. The Publick having once suffer'd 'em to take the ascendent, they become, like flatter'd Princes, impatient of Contradiction or Advice. They think it a disgrace to be criticiz'd, even by a Friend; or to reform, at his desire, what they themselves are fully convinc'd is negligent, and uncorrect.

† *Sed turpem putat, in scriptis, metuitque Lituram.*

The ‡ *Limæ Labor* is the great Grievance, with our Country-men. An English AUTHOR would

* Horat. Epist. 1. lib. 2.

† Ibid.

‡ Ars Poet.

be *all* GENIUS. He wou'd reap the *Fruits* of Art; but without Study, Pains, or Application. He thinks it necessary, indeed (lest his Learning shou'd be call'd in question) to show the World that he errs *knowingly* against the Rules of Art. And for this reason, whatever Piece he publishes at any time, he seldom fails, in some prefix'd Apology, to speak in such a manner of *Criticism* and *Art*, as may confound the ordinary *Reader*, and prevent him from taking up a *Part*, which, shou'd he once assume, wou'd prove fatal to the impotent and mean Performance.

'TWERE to be wish'd, that when once our Authors had consider'd of a *Model* or *Plan*, and attain'd the Knowledge of a * *WHOLE* and
PARTS;

* * ΟΑΟΝ δὲ ἴσῃ τὸ ἔχον ἀρχὴν καὶ μέσον καὶ τελευτὴν. Ἀρχὴ δὲ ἴσῃ, ὃ αὐτὸ μὴ ἐξ ἀνάγκης, μὴ μετ' ἄλλο ἴσῃ μετ' ἑαυτοῦ δ' ἑτέρων πείθεται εἶναι ἢ γίνεσθαι. Τελευτὴ δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ, ὃ αὐτὸ μετ' ἄλλο πείθεται εἶναι, ἢ ἐξ ἀνάγκης, ἢ ὡς ἐπίθετον. πολὺ μετὰ δὲ τούτῳ ἄλλο ἔστιν. Μίσον δὲ, καὶ αὐτὸ μετ' ἄλλο, καὶ μετ' ἑαυτοῦ ἑτέρων. Arist. de Poet. cap. 7. And in the following Chapter, Mitho-
Y ἴσῃ ΕΙΣ, ὅχι ὁπωρε τινὲς οἰοῦνται εἶναι ὅτι, &c.

Denique si quod vis simplex duntaxat et UNUM.

Horat. de Arte Poet. See VOL. I. p. 145, 146.

'Tis an infallible proof of the want of just *Integrity* in every Writing, from the *Epoëe* or *Heroick* Poem, down to the familiar *Epistle*, or slightest *Essay* either in *Verse* or *Prose*, if every several Part or Portion fits not its proper place so exactly, that the least Transposition wou'd be impracticable. Whatever is *Episodick*, tho perhaps it be a *Whole*, and in itself *intire*, yet being inserted, as a *Part*, in a Work of greater length, it must appear

260 MISCELLANEOUS

PARTS; when from this beginning they had proceeded to *Morals*, and the Knowledge of what is call'd * POETICK MANNERS and TRUTH;

appear only in its *due Place*. And that Place alone can be call'd its *due* one, which alone befits it. If there be any Passage in the Middle or End, which might have stood in the Beginning; or any in the Beginning, which might have stood as well in the Middle or End; there is properly in such a Piece neither Beginning, Middle, or End. 'Tis a mere *Rhapsody*; not a *Work*. And the more it assumes the Air or Appearance of a *real Work*, the more ridiculous it becomes. See above, *pag.* 25. And VOL. I. *pag.* 145, 146.

* *Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo
Doctum Imitatorem, et VERAS hinc ducere voces.*

Horat. de Arte Poet. t.

The Chief of antient Criticks, we know, extols HOMER, above all things, for understanding how "*To LYE in perfection*:" as the Passage shews which we have cited above, VOL. I. *pag.* 346. His LYES, according to that Master's Opinion, and the Judgment of many of the gravest and most venerable Writers, were, in themselves, the justest *Moral Truths*, and exhibitivè of the best Doctrine and Instruction in Life and Manners.

It may be ask'd perhaps, "How comes the Poet, then, to draw no single Pattern of the kind, no *perfect Character*, in either of his Heroick Pieces?" I answer, that shou'd he attempt to do it, he wou'd, as a Poet, be preposterous and false. 'Tis not the *Possible*, but the *Probable* and *Likely* which must be the Poet's Guide in *Manners*. By this he wins Attention, and moves the conscious Reader or Spectator; — who judges best from *within*, by what he naturally feels and experiences in his own Heart. The Perfection of Virtue is from long Art and *Management*, *Self-controul*, and, as it were, *Force on Nature*. But the common Auditor or Spectator, who seeks Pleasure only, and loves to engage his *Passion*, by view of other Passion and Emotion, comprehends little of the *Restraints*, *Allays* and *Corrections* which form this *new and artificial Creature*. For such indeed is the *truly virtuous Man*; whose ART, though ever so

TRUTH; when they had learnt to reject *false Thought*, embarrassing and *mix'd Mataphors*,
the

so natural in it-self, or justly founded in *Reason* and *Nature*, is an Improvement far beyond the common Stamp, or known Character of Human Kind. And thus the compleatly virtuous and perfect Character is *unpoetical* and *false*. Effects must not appear, where Causes must necessarily remain unknown and incomprehensible. A HERO without *Passion*, is, in Poetry, as absurd as a HERO without *Life* or *Action*. Now if *Passion* be allow'd, *passionate Action* must ensue. The same Heroick Genius and seeming Magnanimity which transport us when beheld, are naturally transporting in their Lives and Manners of the Great, who are describ'd to us. And thus the able *Designer* who feigns in behalf of *Truth*, and draws his Character after the *Moral Rule*, fails not to discover Nature's Propensity, and assigns to these high Spirits their proper Exorbitancy, and Inclination to exceed in that Tone or Species of *Passion* which constitutes the eminent or shining part of each poetical Character. The *Passion* of an ACHILLES is towards that Glory which is acquir'd by Arms and personal Valour. In favour of this Character, we forgive the generous Youth his excess of Ardor in the Field, and his Resentment when injur'd and provok'd in Council, and by his Allies. The *Passion* of an ULYSSES is towards that Glory which is acquir'd by Prudence, Wisdom, and Ability in Affairs. 'Tis in favour of this Character that we forgive him his subtle, crafty, and deceitful Air: since the *intriguing Spirit*, the *over-reaching Manner*, and *Over-refinement of Art and Policy*, are as naturally incident to the experienc'd and thorow Politician, as *sudden Resentment*, *indiscreet and rash Behaviour*, to the open unhesitating Character of a warlike Youth. The gigantick Force and military Toil of an AJAX wou'd not be so easily credible, or engaging, but for the honest Simplicity of his Nature, and the Heaviness of his Parts and Genius. For Strength of Body being so often noted by us, as unattended with equal Parts and Strength of Mind; when we see this natural Effect express'd, and find our secret and malicious kind of Reasoning confirm'd, on this hand; we yield to any *Hyperbole* of our Poet, on the other. He has afterwards his full Scope, and Liberty of enlarging, and

VOL. III. S exceeding

the ridiculous *Paint* in Comedy, and the *false Sublime*, and *Bombast* in Heroick; they wou'd at last have some regard to Numbers, Harmony,

exceeding in the peculiar Virtue and excellence of his Hero. He may lye splendidly, raise wonder, and be as *astonishing* as he pleases. Every thing will be allow'd him in return for this frank Allowance. Thus the Tongue of a NESTOR may work Prodigys, whilst the accompanying Allays of the rhetorical Fluency, and aged Experience, are kept in view. An ACAMEMNON may be admir'd as a noble and wise Chief, whilst certain princely Haughtiness, a Stiffness and stately Carriage natural to the Character, are represented in his Person, and noted in their ill Effects. For thus the Excesses of every Character are by the Poet redress'd. And the Misfortunes naturally attending such Excesses, being justly apply'd; our Passions, whilst in the strongest manner engag'd and mov'd, are in the wholesomest and most effectual manner corrected and purg'd. Were a Man to form himself by one single Pattern or Original, how perfect; he wou'd himself be a mere Copy. But whilst he draws from various Models, he is original, natural, and unaffected. We see in outward Carriage and Behaviour, how ridiculous, any one becomes who imitates another, be he ever so graceful. They are mean Spirits who love to copy merely. Nothing is agreeable or natural, but what is original. Our Manners, like our Faces, tho ever so beautiful, must differ in their Beauty. An Over-regularity is next to a Deformity. And in a Poem (whether Epick or Dramatick) a compleat and perfect Character is the greatest Monster, and of all poetick Fictions not only the least engaging, but the least moral and improving. Thus much by way of Remark upon poetical TRUTH, and the just Fiction, oratful Lyric of the able Poet; according to the Judgment of the Master-Critic. What HORACE expresses of the same Lying Virtue, is of an easier sense and needs no explanation.

*Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet;
Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet inum.*

De Arte Poet.

mony, and an * Ear, and correct, as far as possible, the harsh Sounds of our Language; in Poetry at least, if not in Prose.

BUT so much are our *British* Poets taken up, in seeking out that monstrous Ornament which we call † *Rhyme*, that 'tis no wonder if

The same may be observ'd not only in *Heroick* Draughts, but in the inferior Characters of *Comedy*.

Quam similis uterque est sui!

Ter. Phorm. Act. 3. Sc. 2.

See VOL. I. pag. 4, 142, 143, 337. & 351. in the Notes, at the end.

* VOL. I. pag. 217.

† The Reader, if curious in these matters, may see Is: VOSSIUS de *viribus Rhythmi*; and what he says, withal, of antient *Musick*, and the degrees by which they surpass us Moderns (as has been demonstrated by late Mathematicians of our Nation) contrary to a ridiculous Notion some have had, that because in this, as in all other Arts, the Antients study'd *Simplicity*, and affected it as the highest Perfection in their Performances, they were therefore ignorant of *Parts* and *Symphony*. Against this, I s. VOSSIUS, amongst other Authors, cites the antient Peripatetick *περὶ Κόσμου* at the beginning of his fifth Chapter. To which he might have added another Passage in Chap. 6. The Sutableness of this antient Author's Thought to what has been often advanc'd in the philosophical Parts of these Volumes, concerning the universal *Symmetry*, or Union of the *Whole*, may make it excusable if we add here the two Passages together, in their inimitable Original. "Ἴσως δὲ καὶ τῶν ἱκανῶν ἢ φύσεως γλίσχεται, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἀποτελεῖν τὸ σύμφωνον, ἢ ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων ὅσπερ ἀμείλει τὸ ἄρρεν συνήγαγε πρὸς τὸ θῆλυ, καὶ ἕχ' ἑκάτερον πρὸς τὸ οὐόφυλον, καὶ τὴν πρώτην ὁμόνοιαν διὰ τῶν ἱκανῶν συνῆψεν, ἢ διὰ τῶν ὁμοίων. "Εοικε δὲ καὶ ἡ τέχνη τὴν φύσιν μιμημένη, τὸτο ποιεῖν. Ζωγραφεῖα μὲν γάρ, λευκῶν τε καὶ μελαίνων, ὡχρῶν τε καὶ ἐρυθρῶν χρωμάτων ἐγκερασμένη φύσεως τὰς εἰκόνας τοῖς προσηγμένοις ἀπειτέλει συμφώνως. Μουσικὴ δὲ, ὁξὺς ἅμα καὶ βαρεῖς, μακρὰς τε καὶ βραχέας φθογὰς μίξασα,

264 MISCELLANEOUS

if other Ornaments, and *real Graces* are unthought of, and left un-attempted. However, since in some Parts of Poetry (especially in the *Dramatick*) we have been so happy as to triumph over this barbarous Taste; 'tis unaccountable that our *Poets*, who from this Privilege ought to undertake some further Refinements, shou'd remain still upon the same level as before. 'Tis a shame to our *Authors*, that in their elegant Style and *metred Prose* there shou'd not be found a peculiar Grace and Harmony, resulting from a more natural and easy Disengagement of their Periods, and from a careful avoiding the Encounter of the shocking Consonants and jarring Sounds to which our Language is so unfortunately subject.

THEY have of late, 'tis true, reform'd in some measure the gouty Joints and Darning—

μίξασα, ἐν διαφόροις φωναῖς, μίαν ἀπείλιστον ἀρμονίαν. Γραμματικὴ δὲ ἐκ φωνῶν καὶ ἀφώνων γραμμάτων κτᾶσιν ποιησαμένη, τῇ ὅλῃ τέχνῃ ἀπ' αὐτῶν συνίστατο. τ' αὐτοὶ δὲ τὸ ἦν καὶ τὸ παρὰ τῷ σχολειῷ λεγόμενον Ἑρακλεῶτη. συνάψαις ἔλα καὶ ἔχῃ ἔλα, συμφερόμενοι, καὶ διαφερόμενοι, συνᾶδον καὶ διαδόν, καὶ ἐκ πάντων ἡν, καὶ ἐξ ἑνὸς πάντα. And in the following Passage, Μίαν δὲ ἐκ πάντων ἀρμονίαν συνᾶδόντων καὶ χορευόντων κατὰ τοὺς ἔραδον, ἐξ ἑνὸς τε γίνεσθαι, καὶ οἷς ἀπολήγει. Κόσμοι δ' ἐτύμως τὸ συμπαν, ἀλλ' ἔχ' ἀκοσμίαν ὀνομάζεις αὐτὸν. Καὶ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ χοροῦ, κορυφαίῃ καὶ ἀρχαίῃ, συνηχητὴ πᾶς ὁ χορὸς ἀνδρῶν, ἱστέον καὶ γυναικῶν, ἐν διαφόροις φωναῖς ὀξύτρεαις καὶ βαρυτέραις, μίαν ἀρμονίαν ἡμελῶν περιανύων, ὥτως ἔχει καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ σύμπαν διέποντι. Θ Ε Ο Υ. See VOL. II. pag. 214. And above, pag. 182, 3, 4, 5. in the Notes.

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work of *Whereunto's*, *Whereby's*, *Thereof's*, *Therewith's* and the rest of this kind; by which, complicated Periods are so curiously strung, or hook'd on, one to another, after the long-spun manner of the *Bar* or *Pulpit*. But to take into consideration no real Accent, or Cadency of Words, no Sound or Measure of Syllables; to put together, at one time, a Set of Compounds, of the longest *Greek* or *Latin* Termination; and at another, to let whole Verses, and those too of our heroick and longest sort, pass currently in *Monosyllables*: is, methinks, no slender Negligence. If single Verses at the head, or in the most emphatical places, of the most considerable Works can admit of such a Structure, and pass for truly harmonious and poetical in this negligent form; I see no reason why more Verses than one or two, of the same formation, shou'd not be as well admitted; or why an uninterrupted Succession of these well-strung *Monosyllables* might not be allow'd to clatter after one another, like the Hammers of a Paper-Mill, without any breach of Musick, or prejudice to the Harmony of our Language. But if Persons who have gone no farther than a Smith's Anvil to gain *an Ear*, are yet likely, on fair trial, to find a plain defect in these *Ten-Monosyllable* Heroicks; it wou'd follow, methinks, that even a *Prose*-Author, who attempts to write politely, shou'd endeavour to

confine himself within those Bounds, which can never, without breach of Harmony, be exceeded in any just *Metre*, or agreeable Pronunciation.

THUS HAVE I ventur'd to arraign the Authority of those self-privileg'd Writers, who wou'd exempt themselves from *Criticism*, and save their ill-acquir'd Reputation, by the Decrial of an *Art*, on which the Cause and Interest of *Wit* and *Letters* absolutely depend. Be it they themselves, or their great Patrons in their behalf, who wou'd thus arbitrarily support the Credit of ill Writings; the Attempt, I hope, will prove unsuccessful. Be they Moderns or Antients, Foreigners or Natives, ponderous and austere Writers, or airy and — of the humorous kind: Whoever takes refuge here, or seeks Protection hence; whoever joins his Party or Interest to this Cause; it appears from the very Fact and Endeavour alone, that there is just ground to suspect some Insufficiency or Imposture at the bottom. And on this account the READER, if he be wise, will the rather redouble his Application and Industry, to examine the Merit of his assum'd Author. If, as *Reader*, and *Judge*, he dares once assert that *Liberty* to which we have shew him justly intitled; he will not easily be threaten

ten'd or ridicul'd out of the use of his *examining Capacity*, and *natural Privilege* of CRITICISM.

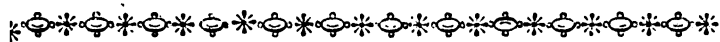
'Twas to this *Art*, so well understood and practis'd heretofore, that the wise Antients ow'd whatever was consummate and perfect in their Productions. 'Tis to the same *Art* we owe the Recovery of Letters in these latter Ages. To this alone we must ascribe the Recognition of antient Manuscripts, the Discovery of what is spurious, and the Discernment of whatever is genuine of those venerable Remains which have pass'd thro' such dark Periods of Ignorance, and rais'd us to the Improvements we now make in every Science. 'Tis to this *Art*, that even the *Sacred Authors* themselves owe their highest Purity and Correctness. So *sacred* ought the *Art* it-self to be esteem'd; when from its Supplies alone is form'd that judicious and learned Strength by which the Defenders of our Holy Religion are able so successfully to refute the *Heathens*, *Jews*, *Seſtarians*, *Hereticks*, and other Enemys or Opposers of our primitive and antient Faith.

BUT having thus, after our Author's example, asserted the Use of CRITICISM in all literate Works, from the main *Frame*, or *Plan* of every Writing, down to the minutest *Particle*; we may now proceed to exercise this *Art*

268 *M I S C E L L A N E O U S*

upon our Author himself, and by his own Rules examine him in this his last Treatise; reserving still to our-selves the same Privilege of Variation, and Excursion into other Subjects, the same *Episodick* Liberty, and Right of wandering, which we have maintain'd in the preceding Chapters.

C H A P.



C H A P. II.

Generation and Succession of our national and modern Wit.—Manners of the Proprietors.—Corporation and Joint-Stock—Statute against Criticism. A Coffee-House Committee.—Mr. BAYS.—Other BAYS's in Divinity.—Censure of our Author's Dialogue-Piece; and of the Manner of Dialogue-Writing, us'd by Reverend Wits.

ACCORDING to the common Course of Practice in our Age, we seldom see the Character of *Writer* and that of *Critick* united in the same Person. There is, I know, a certain Species of *Authors* who subsist wholly by the criticizing or commenting Practice upon others, and can appear in no other Form besides what this Employment authorizes them to assume. They have no *original* Character, or *first* Part; but wait for something which may be call'd *Work*, in order to graft upon it, and come on, for Sharers, at second hand.

THE

THE *Pen-men* of this Capacity and Degree, are, from their Function and Employment, distinguish'd by the Title of ANSWERERS. For it happens in the World, that there are Readers of a Genius and Size just fitted to these *answering* Authors. *These*, if they teach 'em nothing else, will teach 'em, they think, to *criticize*. And tho the new practising Criticks are of a sort unlikely ever to understand any *original Book* or *Writing*; they can understand, or at least remember, and quote the subsequent Reflections, Flouts, and Jeers, which may accidentally be made on such a Piece. Where ever a Gentleman of this sort happens, at any time, to be in company, you shall no sooner hear a new Book spoken of, than 'twill be ask'd, "Who has answer'd it?" or "When is there an Answer to come out?"—Now the *Answer*, as our Gentleman knows, must needs be never better than the *Book*. And the *newer* a thing is, the more fashionable still, and the genteeler the Subject of Discourse. For this, the Bookseller knows how to fit our Gentleman to a nicety: For he has commonly an *Answer* ready bespoke, and perhaps finish'd, by the time his *new Book* comes abroad. And 'tis odds but our fashionable Gentleman, who takes both together, may read the *latter* first, and drop the other for good and all.

BUT

BUT of these *answering* WITS, and the manner of *Rejoinders*, and reiterate *Replies*, we have said what is sufficient * in a former MISCELLANY. We need only remark in general, " That 'tis necessary a *writing* CRITICK shou'd understand how to *write*. And tho every *Writer* is not bound to shew himself in the capacity of CRITICK, every writing Critick is bound to shew himself capable of being a WRITER. For if he be apparently impotent in this *latter* kind, he is to be deny'd all Title or Character in the *other*."

To *censure* merely what another Person writes; to *twitch*, *snub*, or *banter*; to torture *Sentences* and *Phrases*, turn a few Expressions into Ridicule, or write what is now-a-days call'd an *Answer* to any Piece, is not sufficient to constitute what is properly esteem'd a WRITER, or AUTHOR in due form. For this reason, tho there are many ANSWERERS seen abroad, there are few or no CRITICKS or SATIRISTS. But whatever may be the State of Controversy in our *Religion*, or *politick* Concerns; 'tis certain that in the mere *literate* World Affairs are manag'd with a better Understanding

* *Viz. Supra*, MISC. I. chap. 2.

272 MISCELLANEOUS

between the principal Partys concern'd. The WRITERS or AUTHORS *in possession*, have an easier time than any *Ministry*, or *religious Party*, which is uppermost. They have found a way, by decrying *all CRITICISM in general*, to get rid of their *Dissenters*, and prevent all Pretences to further *Reformation*, in their State. *The CRITICK* is made to appear distinct, and of another *Species*; wholly different from *The Writer*. None who have a GENIUS for *Writing*, and can perform with any Success, are presum'd so ill-natur'd or illiberal as to endeavour to signalize themselves in CRITICISM.

'Tis not difficult, however, to imagine why this practical Difference between *Writer* and *Critic* has been so generally establish'd amongst us, as to make the Provinces seem wholly distinct, and irreconcilable. The *forward WITS*, who without waiting their due time, or performing their requisite Studys, start up in the World as AUTHORS, having with little Pains or Judgment, and by the strength of Fancy merely acquir'd a *Name* with Mankind, can on no account afterwards, submit to a Decrial or Disparagement of those raw Works to which they ow'd their early Character and Distinction. Ill wou'd it fare with 'em, indeed, if on these tenacious Terms, they shou'd venture upon
CRITICISM,

CRITICISM, or offer to move that *Spirit* which wou'd infallibly give such Disturbance to their establish'd Title.

Now we may consider, That in our Nation, and especially in our present Age, whilst Wars, Debates, and publick Convulsions turn our Minds so wholly upon Business and Affairs; the better *Genius's* being in a manner necessarily involv'd in the active Sphere, on which the general Eye of Mankind is so strongly fixt; there must remain in the Theater of Wit, a sufficient Vacancy of Place: and the quality of *Actor* upon that Stage, must of consequence be very easily attainable, and at a low Price of Ingenuity or Understanding.

THE Persons therefore who are in possession of the *prime Parts*, in this deserted Theatre, being suffer'd to maintain their Ranks and Stations in full Ease, have naturally a good Agreement and Understanding with their Fellow-Wits. Being indebted to the Times for this Happiness, that with so little Industry or Capacity they have been able to serve the Nation with *Wit*, and supply the Place of real Dispensers and Ministers of the *MUSES Treasures*; they must, necessarily, as they have any Love for themselves, or fatherly Affection for their Works, conspire with one another, to preserve their common Interest

274 MISCELLANEOUS

Interest of Indolence, and justify their Remif-
ness, Uncorrectness, Insipidness, and downright
Ignorance of all literate *Art*, or just *poetick Beauty*.

* *Magna inter molles Concordia.*

FOR this reason you see 'em mutually cour-
teous, and benevolent; gracious and obliging,
beyond measure; complimenting one another
interchangeably, at the head of their Works,
in *recommendatory Verses*, or in separate Pane-
gyricks, Essays, and Fragments of Poetry; such
as in the *Miscellaneous Collections* (our yearly Re-
tail of Wit) we see curiously compacted, and
accommodated to the Relish of the World
Here the *Tyrocinium* of Genius's is annually di-
play'd. Here, if you think fit, you may mak
acquaintance with *the young Offspring of WITS*,
as they come up gradually under *the old*; with
due Courtship, and Homage, paid to those high
Predecessors of Fame, in hope of being one day
admitted, by turn, into the noble Order, and
made WITS by *Patent and Authority*.

THIS is the young *Fry* which you may
see busily surrounding the grown Poet, or chief
Play-house *Author*, at a *Coffee-House*. They are

* *Juven. Sat. 2. ver. 47.*

his Guards; ready to take up Arms for him; if by some presumptuous *Critick* he is at any time attack'd. They are indeed the very Shadows of their immediate Predecessor, and represent the same Features, with some small Alteration perhaps for the worse. They are sure to aim at nothing above or beyond their Master; and wou'd on no account give him the least Jealousy of their aspiring to any Degree or Order of writing above him. From hence that *Harmony* and *reciprocal Esteem*, which, on such a bottom as this, cannot fail of being perfectly well establish'd among our Poets: The Age, mean while, being after this manner hopefully provided, and secure of a constant and like Succession of meritorious Wits, in every kind!

IF by chance a Man of Sense, un-appriz'd of the Authority of these high Powers, shou'd venture to accost the Gentlemen of this Fraternity, at some *Coffee-house* Committee, whilst they were taken up, in mutual Admiration, and the usual Praise of their national and co-temporary Wits; 'tis possible he might be treated with some Civility, whilst he inquir'd, for Satisfaction sake, into the Beautys of those particular Works so unanimously extoll'd. But shou'd he presume to ask, in general, " Why " is our *Epick* or *Dramatick*, our *Essay*, or com-
mon

276 MISCELLANEOUS

“ *mon Prose* no better executed?” Or, “ Why
 “ in particular does such or such a reputed
 “ Wit write so incorrectly, and with so little
 “ regard to Justness of Thought or Language?”
 The Answer wou’d presently be given, “ That
 “ we *Englishmen* are not ty’d up to such rigid
 “ Rules as those of the antient *Grecian*, or
 “ modern *French* Criticks.”

“ BE it so, (Gentlemen!) ’Tis your good
 “ Pleasure. Nor ought any-one to dispute it
 “ with you. You are Masters, no doubt, in
 “ your own Country. But (Gentlemen!) the
 “ Question here, is not What your Authority
 “ may be over your own Writers. You may
 “ have them of what Fashion or Size of Wit
 “ you please; and allow them to entertain
 “ you at the rate you think sufficient, and sa-
 “ tisfactory. But can you, by your good Plea-
 “ sure, or the Approbation of your highest
 “ Patrons, make that to be either *Wit*, or *Sense*,
 “ which wou’d otherwise have been Bombast
 “ and Contradiction? If your Poets are still
 “ * Mr BAY’S’s, and your Prose-Authors Sir
 ROGERS,

* To see the Incurrigible-ness of our Poets in their pedantick Manner, their Vanity, Defiance of Criticism, their Rhodomontade, and poetical Bravado; we need only turn to our famous Poet-Laureat (the very Mr. BAY’S himself) in one of his latest and most valu’d Pieces, writ many
 years

“ ROGERS, without offering at a better Manner; must it follow that *the Manner itself* is good, or the *Wit* genuine?—What say you (Gentlemen!) to this new Piece?—
 “ Let us examine these Lines which you call *shining!* This String of Sentences which you call *clever!* This Pile of Metaphors which you call *sublime!*—Are you unwilling (Gentlemen!) to stand the Test? Do you despise the Examination?

years after the ingenious Author of the *Rehearsal* had drawn his Picture.

“ I have been listening (says our Poet, in his Preface to *Don Sebastian*) what Objections had been made against the Conduct of the Play, but found them all so trivial, that if I shou'd name them, a true Critick wou'd imagine that I play'd booty—Some are pleas'd to say the Writing is dull. But *etatem habet, de se loquatur*. Others, that the double Poison is unnatural. Let the common receiv'd Opinion, and *Aufonius's* famous Epigram answer that. Lastly, a more ignorant sort of Creatures than either of the former, maintain that the Character of *DORAX* is not only unnatural, but inconsistent with it-self. Let them read the Play, and think again.—A longer Reply is what those Cavillers deserve not. But I will give them and their Fellows to understand, that the Earl of * * * was pleas'd to read the Tragedy twice over before it was acted, and did me the favour to send me word, that I had written beyond any of my former Plays, and that he was displeas'd any thing shou'd be cut away. If I have not reason to prefer his single Judgment to a whole Faction, let the World be judge: For the Opposition is the same with that of *LUCAN's* Hero against an Army, *concurrere Bellum atque Virum*. I think I may modestly conclude, &c.”

Thus he goes on, to the very end, in the self-same Strain. Who, after this, can ever say of the *Rehearsal*-Author, that his Picture of our Poet was over-charg'd, or the national Humour wrong describ'd?

" SIR!—Since you are pleas'd to take
 " this Liberty with us; May we presume to
 " ask you a Question? O Gentlemen!
 " as many as you please: I shall be highly
 " honour'd. Why then (pray Sir!) in-
 " form us, Whether you have ever writ?
 " Very often (Gentlemen!) especially on a
 " Post-night. But have you writ (for in-
 " stance, Sir!) a *Play*, a *Song*, an *Essay*, or a
 " PAPER, as, by way of Eminence, the cur-
 " rent *Pieces* of our Weekly Wits are generally
 " styl'd? Something of this kind I may
 " perhaps (Gentlemen!) have attempted, tho'
 " without publishing my Work. But pray
 " (Gentlemen!) what is my *writing*, or
 " *writing* to the question in hand? Onl
 " this, (Sir!) and you may fairly take our
 " words for it: That, whenever you publish
 " you will find the Town against you. Your
 " Piece will infallibly be condemn'd.
 " So let it. But for what reason, Gentl-
 " men? I am sure, you never saw the Piec-
 " No, Sir, But you are a CRITIC
 " And we know by certain Experience, that
 " when a *Critick* writes according to Rule and
 " Method, he is sure never to hit the *Engl-
 " Taste*. Did not Mr. R—, who critciz'd
 " our *English* Tragedy, write a sorry one of
 " his own? If he did (Gentlemen!) 'twas
 " his

“ his own fault, not to know his Genius better. But is his Criticism the less just on this account? If a Musician performs his Part well in the hardest Symphonys, he must necessarily know the Notes, and understand the Rules of Harmony and Musick. But must a Man, therefore, who has an Ear, and has study'd the Rules of Musick, of necessity have a Voice or Hand? Can no one possibly judge a *Fiddle*, but who is himself a *Fiddler*? Can no one judge a *Picture*, but who is himself a *Layer of Colours*? ” —

THUS far our rational Gentleman perhaps might venture, before his Coffee-house Audience. Had I been at his Elbow to prompt him as a Friend, I shou'd hardly have thought fit to remind him of any thing further. On the contrary, I shou'd have rather taken him aside, to inform him of this *Cabal*, and establish'd *Corporation* of Wit; of their declar'd Aversion to *Criticism*, and of their known Laws and Statutes in that Case made and provided. I shou'd have told him, in short, that learned Arguments wou'd be mispent on such as these: And that he wou'd find little Success, tho he shou'd ever so plainly demonstrate to the Gentlemen of this Size of Wit and Understanding. “ That the greatest *Masters of Art*, in every kind of Writing, were eminent in the *cri-*

“tical Practice.” But that they really were so, witness, among the *Antients*, their greatest * PHILOSOPHERS, whose *critical* Pieces lie intermix’d with her profound *philosophical* Works, and other politer Tracts ornamentally writ † for publick use. Witness in *History* and *Rhetorick*, ISOCRATES, DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSEUS, PLUTARCH, and the corrupt LUCIAN himself; the only one perhaps of these Authors whom our Gentlemen may, in some modern Translation, have look’d into, with any Curiosity or Delight. To these among the *Romans* we may add CICERO, VARRON, HORACE, QUINTILIAN, PLINY, and many more.

AMONG the *Moderns*, a BOILEAU and a CORNEILLE are sufficient Precedents in the Case before us. They apply’d their *Criticism* with just Severity, even to their own Works. This indeed is a Manner hardly Practicable with the Poets of our own Nation. It would be unreasonable to expect of ’em that they should bring such Measures in use, as being apply’d to their Works, would discover ’em to be

* *Viz.* PLATO, ARISTOTLE. See, in particular, the PHAEDRUS of the former; where an entire Piece of the Orator LYSIAS is criticized in form.

† The distinction of Treatises was into the *ἀπομαλινός*, and *ἐξολοκός*.

wholly

wholly deform'd and disproportionable. 'Tis no wonder therefore if we have so little of this *critical* Genius extant, to guide us in our Taste. 'Tis no wonder if what is generally current in this kind, lies in a manner bury'd, and in disguise under Burlesque, as particularly in the * witty Comedy of a noble Author of this last Age. To the Shame, however, of our profess'd Wits and Enterprizers in the higher Spheres of Poetry, it may be observ'd, that they have not wanted good Advice and Instruction of the graver kind, from as high a Hand in respect of Quality and Character: Since one of the justest of our modern Poems, and so confess'd even by our Poets themselves, is a short *Criticism*, AN ART of POETRY; by which, if they themselves were to be judg'd, they must in general appear no better than mere Bunglers, and void of all true Sense and Knowledge in their Art. But if in reality both *Critick* and *Poet*, confessing the Justice of these Rules of Art, can afterwards, in Practice, condemn and approve, perform and judge, in a quite different manner from what they acknowledge just and *true*: it plainly shews, That, tho perhaps we are not indigent in *Wit*; we want what is of more consequence, and

The *Rehearsal*. See VOL. I. pag. 259. and just above, pag. 277 in the Notes.

282 MISCELLANEOUS

can alone raise *Wit* to any Dignity or Worth; even plain HONESTY, MANNERS, and a *Sense* of that MORAL TRUTH, on which (as has been often express'd in these * Volumes) poetick TRUTH and *Beauty* must naturally depend.

† *Qui didicit Patriæ quid debeat, et quid Amicis,*

Quo fit amore parens, quo frater amandus et hospes,

Quod sit Conscripti, quod Judicis officium, —
— *ille profecto*

Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique.

As for this Species of *Morality* which distinguishes the Civil Offices of Life, and describes each becoming Personage or Character in this Scene; so necessary it is for the *Poet* and *polite Author* to be appriz'd of it, that even the *Divine* himself may with juster pretence be exempted from the knowledge of this sort. The Composer of religious Discourses has the advantage of that *higher Scene* of Mystery, which is above the level of human Commerce. 'Tis not so much his Concern, or Business, to be agreeable. And often when he would endea—

* *Viz.* VOL. I. pag. 207, 208. and 277, 278. and 336, &c. See above, pag. 260. and in the Notes.

† Horat. de Arte Poet. ver. 312, &c.

your it, he becomes more than ordinarily displeasing. *His* Theater, and *that* of the polite World, are very different: Infomuch that in a *Reverend* AUTHOR, or DECLAIMER of this sort, we naturally excuse the Ignorance of ordinary *Decorum*, in what relates to the Affairs of our inferior temporal World. But for *the* POET or genteel WRITER, who is of this World merely, 'tis a different Case. He must be perfect in this moral Science. We can easily bear the loss of *indifferent* POETRY or ESSAY. A good Bargain it were, cou'd we get rid of every *moderate* Performance in this kind. But were we oblig'd to hear only *excellent* SERMONS, and to read nothing, in the way of Devotion, which was not *well writ*; it might possibly go hard with many Christian People, who are at present such attentive Auditors and Readers. Establish'd Pastors have a right to be *indifferent*. But voluntary Discourses and Attempters in Wit or Poetry, are as intolerable, when they are indifferent, as either Fiddlers or Painters:

*—*Poterat duci quia Cæna sine istis.*

Other BAYS's and *Poetafters* may be lawfully baited; tho we patiently submit to our BAYS's in *Divinity*.

* Hor. Ars Poet. ver. 376.

HAD the Author of our * *Subject-Treatises* consider'd thorowly of these literate Affairs, and found how the Interest of Wit flood at present in our Nation, he wou'd have had so much regard surely to his own Interest, as never to have writ unless either in the single Capacity of mere CRITICK, or that of AUTHOR *in form*. If he had resolv'd never to produce a regular or legitimate Piece, he might pretty safely have writ on still after the rate of his first Volume, and *mixt* manner. He might have been as *critical*, as *satirical*, or as full of *Raillery* as he had pleas'd. But to come afterwards as a grave *Actor* upon the Stage, and expose himself to Criticism in his turn, by giving us a Work or two in form, after the regular manner of Composition, as we see in his second Volume; this I think, was no extraordinary Proof of his Judgment or ability, in what related to his own Credit and Advantage.

ONE of these formal Pieces (the INQUIRY already examin'd) we have found to be wholly after the Manner, which in one of his critical Pieces he calls *the Methodick*. But his next Piece (the MORALISTS, which we have now

* *Supra*, pag. 135, 189.

before us) must, according to his own * Rules, be reckon'd as an Undertaking of greater weight. 'Tis not only at the bottom, as *systematical*, *didactic* and *preceptive*, as that other Piece of formal Structure; but it assumes withal another Garb, and more fashionable Turn of Wit. It conceals what is *scholastical*, under the appearance of a polite Work. It aspires to *Dialogue*, and carries with it not only those poetick Features of the Pieces antiently call'd MIMES; but it attempts to unite the several Personages and Characters in ONE *Action*, or *Story*, within a determinate Compass of *Time*, regularly divided, and drawn into different and proportion'd *Scenes*: And this, too, with variety of *STYLE*; the *simple*, *comick*, *rhetorical*, and even the *poetick* or *sublime*; such as is the aptest to run into Enthusiasm and Extravagance. So much is our Author, by virtue of this Piece †, a POET in *due form*, and by a more

* VOL. I. pag. 193, &c. and pag. 257.

† That he is conscious of this, we may gather from that Line or two of Advertisement, which stands at the beginning of his first Edition. "As for the Characters, and Incidents, they are neither wholly feign'd (says he) nor wholly true: but according to the Liberty allow'd in the way of DIALOGUE, the principal Matters are founded upon Truth; and the rest as near resembling as may be. 'Tis a Sceptick recites: and the Hero of the Piece passes for an *Enthusiast*. If a perfect Character be wanting; 'tis the same Case here, as with the Poets in some of the best Pieces. And this surely is a sufficient Warrant for the

more apparent claim, than if he had writ a *PLAY*, or *dramatick Piece*, in as regular a manner, at least, as any known at present on our Stage.

IT appears, indeed, that as high as our Author, in his *critical* Capacity, wou'd pretend to carry the refin'd Manner and accurate *SIMPLICITY* of the Antients; he dares not,

"the Author of a *PHILOSOPHICAL ROMANCE*"—Thus our Author himself; who to conceal, however, his strict Imitation of the antient *poetick* *DIALOGUE*, has prefix'd an auxiliary Title to his Work, and given it the Sirname of *RHAPSODY*: As if it were merely of that *Essay* or *mix'd* kind of Works, which come abroad with an affected Air of Negligence and Irregularity. But whatever our Author may have affected in his *Title-Page*, 'twas so little his Intention to write after that Model of incoherent Workmanship, that it appears to be forely against his Will, if this *Dialogue-Piece* of his has not the just Character, and correct Form of those antient *Poems* describ'd. He wou'd gladly have constituted *ONE* single *Action* and *Time*, suitable to the just Simplicity of those *Dramatick* Works. And 'this, one wou'd think, was easy enough for him to have done. He needed only to have brought his first Speakers immediately into Action, and sav'd the *narrative* or *recitative* Part of *PHILOCLES* to *PALEMON*, by producing them as speaking Personages upon his Stage. The Scene all along might have been *the Park*. From the early Evening to the late Hour of Night, that the two Galants withdrew to their Town-Apartments, there was sufficient time for the Narrator *PHILOCLES*, to have *recited* the whole Transaction of the second and third Part; which wou'd have stood thro'out as it now does: only at the Conclusion, when the *narrative* or *recitative* Part had ceas'd, the *simple* and *direct* *DIALOGUE* wou'd have again return'd, to grace the *Exit*. By this means the *temporal* as well as *local* Unity of the Piece had been preserv'd. Nor had our Author been necessitated to commit that *Anachronism*, of making his first Part, *in order*, to be last *in time*.

in

in his own Model and principal Performance, attempt to unite his Philosophy in one solid and uniform Body, nor carry on his Argument in one continu'd Chain or Thread. Here our Author's Timorousness is visible. In the very Plan or Model of his Work, he is apparently put to a hard shift, to contrive how or with what probability he might introduce Men of any Note or Fashion, * reasoning expressly and purposely, without play or trifling, for two or three hours together, on mere PHILOSOPHY and MORALS. He finds these Subjects (as he confesses) so wide of common Conversation, and, by long Custom, so appropriated to the *School*, the *University-Chair* or *Pulpit*, that he thinks it hardly safe or practicable to treat of them elsewhere, or in a different Tone. He is forc'd therefore to raise particular *Machines*, and constrain his principal Characters, in order to carry a better Face, and bear himself out, against the appearance of *Pedantry*. Thus his *Gentleman-Philosopher* THEOCLES, before he enters into his real Character, becomes a feign'd *Preacher*. And even when his real Character comes on, he hardly dares stand it out; but to deal the better with his *Sceptick-Friend*, he falls again to personating, and takes up the Humour of the *Poet* and *En-*

* VOL. I. pag. 202, &c.

thusiast. PALEMON the Man of Quality, and who is first introduc'd as Speaker in the Piece, must, for fashion-sake, appear in *Love*, and under a kind of Melancholy produc'd by some Mis-adventures in the World. How else shou'd he be suppos'd so serious? PHILOCLES his Friend (an airy Gentleman of the World, and a thorow Raillyer) must have a home-Charge upon him, and feel the Anger of his grave Friend before he can be suppos'd grave enough to enter into a philosophical Discourse. A quarter of an hour's reading must serve to represent an hour or two's Debate. And a new Scene presenting it-self, ever and anon, must give Refreshment, it seems, to the faint Reader, and remind him of the Characters and Business going on.

'TIS in the same view that we MISCELLANARIAN Authors, being fearful of the natural Lassitude and Satiety of our indolent Reader, have prudently betaken our-selves to the way of *Chapters* and *Contents*; that as the Reader proceeds, by frequent Intervals of Repose, contriv'd on purpose for him, he may from time to time be advertis'd of what is yet to come, and be tempted thus to renew his Application.

THUS in our modern *Plays* we see, almost in every other Leaf, Descriptions or Illustrations

tions of the Action, not in the *Poem* it-self, or in the mouth of the Actors; but by the Poet, in his own Person; in order, as appears, to help out a Defect of the Text, by a kind of marginal Note, or Comment, which renders these Pieces of a *mix'd* kind between the *narrative* and *dramatick*. 'Tis in this fashionable Style, or manner of dumb Shew, that the Reader finds the Action of the Piece more amazingly express'd than he possibly cou'd by the Lines of the *Drama* it-self; where the Partys alone are suffer'd to be Speakers.

'Tis out of the same regard to Ease, both in respect of Writer and Reader, that we see long Characters and Descriptions at the head of most dramatick Pieces, to inform us of the Relations, Kindred, Interests and Designs of the *Dramatis Personæ*: This being of the highest importance to the Reader, that he may the better understand *the Plot*, and find out the principal Characters and Incidents of the Piece; which otherways cou'd not possibly discover themselves, as they are read in their due order. And to do justice to our Play-Readers, they seldom fail to humour our Poets in this respect, and read over the Characters with strict application, as a sort of *Grammar*, or *Key*, before they enter on the Piece it-self. I know not
whether

whether they wou'd do so much for any philosophical Piece in the world. Our Author seems very much to question it; and has therefore made that part easy enough, which relates to the distinction of his Characters, by making use of the narrative Manner. Tho he had done, as well, perhaps, not to have gone out of the natural plain way, on this account. For with those to whom such philosophical Subjects are agreeable, it cou'd be thought no laborious Talk to give the same attention to Characters in *Dialogue*, as is given at the first entrance by every Reader to the easiest *Play*, compos'd of fewest and plainest Personages. But for those who read these Subjects with mere Supineness, and Indifference; they will as much begrudge the pains of attending to the Characters thus particularly pointed out, as if they had only been discernible by Inference and Deduction from the mouth of the speaking Partys themselves.

MORE REASONS are given by our * Author himself, for his avoiding the *direct way* of DIALOGUE; which at present lies so low, and is us'd only now and then, in our *Party-Pamphlets*, or new-fashion'd *theological Essays*.

* VOL. II. pag. 187, 188.

For of late it seems, the Manner has been introduc'd into Church-Controversy, with an Attempt of *Raillery* and *Humour*, as a more successful Method of dealing with Heresy and Infidelity. The Burlesque-Divinity grows mightily in vogue. And the cry'd-up Answers to heterodox Discourses are generally such as are written in Drollery, or with resemblance of the facetious and humourous Language of Conversation.

JOY to the *reverend* Authors who can afford to be thus gay, and condescend to correct us, in this *Lay-Wit*. The Advances they make in behalf of Piety and Manners, by such a *popular* Style, are doubtless found, upon experience, to be very considerable. As these Reformers are nicely qualify'd to hit the Air of Breeding and Gentility, they will in time, no doubt, refine their Manner, and improve this jocular Method, to the Edification of the polite World; who have been so long seduc'd by the way of *Raillery* and *Wit*. They may do wonders by their *comick* MUSE, and may thus, perhaps, find means to *laugh* Gentlemen into their Religion, who have unfortunately been laugh'd out of it. For what reason is there to suppose that Orthodoxy shou'd not be able to laugh as agreeably, and with as much Refinedness, as Heresy or Infidelity?

AT

AT present, it must be own'd, the *Characters*, or *Personages*, employ'd by our new orthodox Dialogists, carry with 'em little Proportion or Coherence; and in this respect may be said to fute perfectly with that figurative metaphorical Style and rhetorical Manner, in which their Logick and Arguments are generally couch'd. Nothing can be more complex or multiform than their moral *Draughts* or *Sketches* of Humanity. These, indeed, are so far from representing any *particular* MAN, or *Order of* MEN, that they scarce resemble any thing of *the Kind*. 'Tis by their Names only that these *Characters* are figur'd. Tho they bear different Titles, and are set up to maintain contrary Points; they are found, at the bottom, to be all of the same side; and, notwithstanding their seeming Variance, to co-operate in the most officious manner with the Author, towards the display of his own proper Wit, and the establishment of his private Opinion and Maxims. They are indeed his very legitimate and obsequious *Puppets*; as like *real Men* in Voice, Action, and Manners, as those wooden or wire Engines of the lower Stage. PHILOTHEUS and PHILATHEUS, PHILAUTUS and PHILALETES are of one and the same Order; Just Tallys to one another: Questioning and Answering
in

in concert, and with such a sort of Alternative as is known in a vulgar Play, where *one* Person lies down blindfold, and presents himself, as fair as may be, to *another*, who by favour of the Company, or the assistance of his Good-fortune, deals his Companion many a sound Blow, without being once challeng'd or brought into his Turn of *lying down*.

THERE is the same curious Mixture of *Chance*, and *elegant Vicissitude*, in the Style of these Mock-Personages of our new *Theological Drama*: with this difference only, "That after the poor Phantom or Shadow of an Adversary has said as little for his Cause as can be imagin'd, and given as many Opens and Advantages as cou'd be desir'd, he *lies down* for good and all, and passively submits to the killing Strokes of his unmerciful Conqueror."

HARDLY, as I conceive, will it be objected to our MORALIST (the Author of the *philosophick Dialogue* above) "That the Personages who sustain the *sceptical* or *objecting Parts*, are over-tame and tractable in their Disposition." Did I perceive any such foul Dealing in his Piece; I shou'd scarce think it worthy of the Criticism here bestow'd. For in this sort of Writing, where Personages are exhibited, and natural

tural Conversation set in view; if *Characters* are neither tolerably preserv'd, nor *Manners* with any just Similitude describ'd; there remains nothing but what is too gross and monstrous for *Criticism* or *Examination*.

'Twill be alledg'd, perhaps, in answer to what is here advanc'd, "That shou'd A DIALOGUE be wrought up to the Exactness of these Rules; it ought to be condemn'd, as the worse Piece, for affording the *Infidel* or *Sceptick* such good Quarter, and giving him the full advantage of his Argument and Wit."

BUT to this I reply, That either DIALOGUE shou'd never be attempted; or, if it be, the Partys shou'd appear *natural*, and *such as they really are*. If we *paint* at all; we shou'd endeavour to paint *like Life*, and draw Creatures as they are knowable, in their *proper* Shapes and better Features; not in Metamorphosis, not mangled, lame, distorted, aukard Forms, and impotent Chimeras. *Atheists* have their Sense and Wits, as other Men; or why is ATHEISM so often challeng'd in those of the *better Rank*? Why charg'd so often to the account of *Wit* and *subtle Reasoning*?

WERE I to advise these Authors, towards whom I am extremely well-affected on account of their good humour'd Zeal, and the seeming Sociableness of their Religion; I shou'd say to 'em, " Gentlemen! Be not so cautious of furnishing your *representative* SCEPTICK with " too good *Arguments*, or too shrewd a Turn of " *Wit* or *Humour*. Be not so fearful of giving " quarter. Allow your Adversary his full Reason, his Ingenuity, Sense, and Art. Trust " to the *chief Character* or HERO of your Piece. " Make him as dazzling *bright*, as you are able. " He will undoubtedly overcome the utmost " Force of his Opponent, and dispel the Darkness or Cloud, which the Adversary may " unluckily have rais'd. But if when you have " fairly wrought up your *Antagonist* to his due " Strength and cognizable Proportion, your " *chief Character* cannot afterwards prove a match " for him, or shine with a superior Brightness; " Whose Fault is it?—The *Subjects*?—This, I " hope, you will never allow.—Whose, therefore, beside *your own*?—Beware then; and " consider well your Strength and Mastership " in this manner of Writing, and in the qualifying Practice of the polite World, ere you " attempt these accurate and refin'd Limnings " or Portraits of Mankind, or offer to bring

296 MISCELLANEOUS

“ *Gentlemen* on the Stage. For if *real Gentlemen*
 “ seduc’d, as you pretend, and made erroneous
 “ in their Religion or Philosophy, discover not
 “ the least Feature of their real Faces in your
 “ Looking-glass, nor know themselves, in the
 “ least, by your Description; they will hardly
 “ be apt to think they are refuted. How wit-
 “ tily foever your Comedy may be wrought
 “ up, they will scarce apprehend any of that
 “ Wit to fall upon themselves. They may laugh
 “ indeed at the Diversion you are pleas’d to give
 “ em: But *the Laugh* perhaps may be different
 “ from what you intend. They may smile se-
 “ cretly to see themselves thus encounter’d;
 “ when they find, at last, your Authority laid
 “ by, and your *scholastick* Weapons quitted, in
 “ favour of this weak Attempt, *To master them by*
 “ *their own Arms, and proper Ability.*”

THUS WE have perform’d our *critical* Task, -
 and try’d our Strength, both on our Author, -
 and those of his Order, who attempt to writ *e*
 in *Dialogue*, after the active dramatick, * *mimic*-
cal or personating Way; according to which a
 Writer is properly *poetical*.

WHAT remains, we shall examine in our suc-
 ceeding and last Chapter.

* See VOL. I. pag. 193, &c.



CHAP. III.

Of Extent or Latitude of Thought,---Free-Thinkers.---Their Cause, and Character.---Dishonesty, a Half-Thought.---Short-Thinking, Cause of Vice and Bigotry.---Agreement of Slavery and Superstition.---LIBERTY, civil, moral, spiritual.---Free-thinking Divines.---Representatives incognito.---Embassadors from the Moon.---Effectual Determination of Christian Controversy and Religious Belief.

BEING now come to the Conclusion of my Work; after having defended the Cause of Criticks in general, and employ'd what strength I had in that Science upon our adventurous Author in particular; I may, according to Equity, and with the better grace, attempt a line or two, in defence of that *Freedom of Thought* which our Author has us'd, particularly in one of the Personages of his last *Dialogue-Treatise*.

THERE is good reason to suppose, that however *equally* fram'd, or near *alike* the Race of Mankind may appear, in other respects, they are not always *equal Thinkers*, or of a like Ability in the Management of this natural Talent which we call THOUGHT. The *Race*, on this account, may therefore justly be distinguish'd, as they often are, by the Appellation of the *Thinking*, and the *Unthinking* sort. The mere *Unthinking* are such as have not yet arriv'd to that happy Thought by which they shou'd observe, "How necessary Thinking is, and how "fatal the want of it must prove to 'em." The *Thinking* part of Mankind, on the other side, having discover'd the Affiduity and Industry requisite to *right-Thinking*, and being already *commenc'd THINKERS* upon this Foundation ; are, in the progress of the Affair, convinc'd of the necessity of *thinking to good purpose*, and carrying the Work to a *thorow* Issue. They know that if they *refrain* or *stop* once, upon this Road, they had done as well *never to have set out*. They are not so supine as to be with-held by mere Laziness; when nothing lies in the way to interrupt the *free* Course and Progress of their Thought.

SOME Obstacles, 'tis true, may, on this occasion, be pretended. *Specters* may come a-crofs;
and

and *Shadows* of Reason rise up against REASON *it-self*. But if Men have once heartily espous'd the *reasoning* or *thinking Habit*; they will not easily be induc'd to lay the Practice down; they will not at an instant be arrested, or made to stand, and yield themselves, when they come to such a certain Boundary, Land-Mark, Post, or Pillar, erected here or there (for what reason may probably be guess'd) with the Inscription of a *Ne plus ultra*.

'Tis not, indeed, any Authority on Earth, as we are well assur'd, can stop us on this Road, unless we please to make the Arrest, or Restriction, of our own accord. 'Tis our own *Thought* which must restrain our Thinking. And whether *the restraining Thought* be just, how shall we ever judge, without examining it *freely*, and out of all constraint? How shall we be sure that we have justly quitted REASON, as too high and dangerous, too aspiring or presumptive; if thro' *Fear* of any kind, or submitting to mere *Command*, we quit our very examining Thought, and in the moment stop short, so as to put an end to further Thinking on the matter? Is there much difference between this Case, and that of the obedient Beasts of Burden, who stop precisely at their appointed Inn, or at whatever Point the *Charioteer*, or *Governour of the Reins*,

300 MISCELLANEOUS

Reins, thinks fit to give the signal for a *Halt*?

I CANNOT but from hence conclude, That of all Species of Creatures said commonly to have *Brains*; the most insipid, wretched and preposterous are those, whom in just Propriety of Speech, we call *Half-thinkers*.

I HAVE often known *Pretenders to Wit* break out into admiration, on the sight of some raw, heedless, unthinking Gentleman; declaring on this occasion, That they esteem'd it the happiest Case in the World, "Never to think, or trouble one's Head with Study or Consideration." This I have always look'd upon as one of the highest *Airs of Distinction*, which the self-admiring Wits are us'd to give themselves, in publick Company. Now the *Echo* or *Antiphony* which these elegant Exclaimers hope, by this Reflection, to draw necessarily from their Audience, is, "That they themselves are over-freighted with this Merchandize of THOUGHT; and have not only enough for *Ballast*, but such a *Cargo* over and above, as enough to sink 'em by its Weight." I am apt however to imagine of these Gentlemen, That it was never their *over-thinking* which oppress'd them, and that if their Thought had ever really become oppressive to 'em

'em, they might thank themselves, for having *under-thought*, or *reason'd short*, so as to rest satisfy'd with a very superficial Search into Matters of the first and highest Importance.

IF, for example, they over-look'd the *chief Enjoyments of Life*, which are founded in *Honesty* and a *good Mind*; if they presum'd *mere Life* to be fully worth what its tenacious Lovers are pleas'd to rate it at; if they thought *publick Distinction*, *Fame*, *Power*, an *Estate*, or *Title* to be of the same value as is vulgarly conceiv'd, or as they concluded, on a first Thought, without further *Scepticism* or *After-Deliberation*; 'tis no wonder, if being in time become such mature *Dogmatists*, and well-practis'd Dealers in the Affairs of what they call a *Settlement* or *Fortune*, they are so hardly put to it, to find ease or rest within themselves.

THESE are the deeply-loaded and over-pensive Gentlemen, who esteeming it the truest Wit to pursue what they call their *Interest*, wonder to find they are still as little at ease when they have succeeded, as when they first attempted to advance.

THERE can never be less *Self-enjoyment* than in these suppos'd *wise Characters*, these *selfish* Computers of Happiness and private Good; whose

whose Pursuits of *Interest*, whether for this World or another, are attended with the same steddied Vein of cunning and low Thought, fordid Deliberations, perverse and crooked Fancys, ill Dispositions, and false Relishes of *Life and Manners*. The most negligent undesigning thoughtless *Rake* has not only more of Sociableness, Ease, Tranquillity, and Freedom from worldly Cares, but in reality more of Worth, Virtue, and Merit, than such grave Plodders, and *thoughtful* Gentlemen as these.

IF it happens, therefore, that these graver, more circumspect, and deeply interested Gentlemen, have, *for their Soul's sake*, and thro' a careful Provision for *Hereafter*, engag'd in certain Speculations of RELIGION; their *Taste* of VIRTUE, and *Relish* of LIFE is not the more improv'd, on this account. The Thoughts they have on these new Subjects of *Divinity* are so bias'd, and perplex'd, by those *Half-Thoughts* and *raw* Imaginations of Interest, and worldly Affairs; that they are still disabled in the rational Pursuit of Happiness and Good: And being necessitated thus to remain *Short-Thinkers*, they have the Power to go no further than they are led by those to whom, under such Disturbances and Perplexities, they apply themselves for Cure and Comfort.

IT HAS been the main Scope and principal End of these Volumes. "To assert the Reality of a BEAUTY and CHARM in moral as well as natural Subjects; and to demonstrate the Reasonableness of a proportionate TASTE, and determinate CHOICE, in Life and Manners." The STANDARD of this kind, and the noted Character of Moral TRUTH appear so firmly establish'd in Nature it-self, and so widely display'd thro' the intelligent World, that there is no Genius, Mind, or *thinking Principle*, which (if I may say so) is not really *conscious* in the case. Even the most refractory and obstinate Understandings are by certain *Reprises* or *Returns* of Thought, on every occasion, convinc'd of this Existence, and necessitated, in common with others, to acknowledge the actual RIGHT and WRONG.

'Tis evident that whensoever the Mind, influenc'd by Passion or Humour, consents to any Action, Measure, or Rule of Life contrary to this governing STANDARD and primary MEASURE of *Intelligence*, it can only be thro' a weak *Thought*, a Scantiness of Judgment, and a Defect in the application of that unavoidable *Impression* and first natural Rule of *Honesty* and *Worth*; against which, whatever is advanced

vanc'd, will be of no other moment than to render a Life distracted, incoherent, full of Irresolution, Repentance, and Self-disapprobation.

THUS every Immorality and Enormity of Life can only happen from a partial and narrow View of Happiness and Good. Whatever takes from the *Largeness* or *Freedom of Thought*, must of necessity detract from that first *Relish* or TASTE, on which Virtue and Worth depend.

FOR instance, when the Eye or Appetite is eagerly fix'd on *Treasure*, and the *money'd* Bliss of *Bags* and *Coffers*; 'tis plain there is a kind of *Fascination* in the case. The sight is instantly diverted from other Views of Excellence or Worth. And here, even the Vulgar, as well as the more liberal part of Mankind, discover the contracted Genius, and acknowledge the Narrowness of such a Mind.

IN Luxury and Intemperance we easily apprehend how far *Thought* is oppress'd, and the Mind debar'd from just Reflection, and from the *free* Examination and Censure of its own Opinions or Maxims, on which the Conduct of a Life is form'd.

EVEN in that complicated *Good* of vulgar kind, which we commonly call INTEREST,
in

in which we comprehend both *Pleasure, Riches, Power,* and other *exterior Advantages*; we may discern how a *fascinated Sight* contracts a Genius, and by shortning the View even of that very *Interest* which it seeks, betrays the KNAVE, and necessitates the ablest and wittiest Proselyte of the kind, to expose himself on every Emergency and sudden Turn.

BUT above all other enslaving Vices, and Restrainers of *Reason* and *just Thought*, the most evidently ruinous and fatal to the Understanding is that of SUPERSTITION, BIGOTRY and *vulgar* ENTHUSIASM. This Passion, not contented like other Vices to deceive, and tacitly supplant our Reason, professes open War, holds up the intended Chains and Fetters, and declares its Resolution *to enslave*.

THE artificial Managers of this human Frailty declaim against *Free-Thought*, and *Latitude* of Understanding. To go beyond those Bounds of thinking which they have prescrib'd, is by them declar'd a *Sacrilege*. To them, FREEDOM of *Mind*, a MASTERY of *Sense*, and a LIBERTY in *Thought* and *Action*, imply Debauch, Corruption, and Depravity.

IN consequence of their moral Maxims, and political Establishments, they can indeed advance

306 MISCELLANEOUS

vance no better Notion of human Happiness and Enjoyment, than that which is in every respect the most opposite to *Liberty*. 'Tis to them doubtless that we owe the Opprobriousness and Abuse of those naturally honest Appellations of *Free-Livers*, *Free-Thinkers*, *Latitudinarians*, or whatever other Character implies a Largeness of Mind, and generous Use of Understanding. Fain wou'd they confound *Licentiousness in Morals*, with *Liberty in Thought and Action*; and make the *Libertine*, who has the least Mastery of himself, resemble his direct *Opposite*. For such indeed is the Man of resolute Purpose and immovable Adherence to REASON, against every thing which *Passion*, *Prepossession*, *Craft*, or *Fashion* can advance in favour of ought else. But here, it seems, the Grievance lies. 'Tis thought dangerous for us to be over-rational, or too much Masters of our-selves, in what we draw, by just Conclusions, from *Reason* only. Seldom therefore do these *Expositors* fail of bringing the Thought of LIBERTY into disgrace. Even at the expence of *Virtue*, and of that very Idea of GOODNESS on which they build the Mysteries of their profitable Science, they derogate from *Morals*, and reverse all true *Philosophy*; they refine on *Selfishness*, and explode *Generosity*; promote a *slavish* Obedience in the room of *voluntary Duty*, and *free Service*; exalt blind
Ignorance

*Ignorance for Devotion, recommend low Thought, decry Reason, extol * Voluptuousness, Wilfulness, Vindicativeness, Arbitrariness, Vain-Glory; and even † deify those weak Passions which are the Disgrace rather than Ornament of human Nature.*

BUT so far it is from the Nature of ‡ LIBERTY to indulge such *Passions* as these, that whoever acts at any time under the power of any *single-one*, may be said to have already provided for himself *an absolute Master*. And he who lives under the power of a whole Race (since 'tis scarce possible to obey *one* without the *other*) must of necessity undergo the worst of Servitudes, under the most capricious and domineering Lords.

THAT this is no *Paradox*, even the Writers for Entertainment can inform us; however others may moralize who discourse or write (as they pretend) for Profit and Instruction. The POETS even of the wanton sort, give ample Testimony of this Slavery and Wretchedness of *Vice*. They may extol Voluptuousness to the Skys, and point their Wit as sharply as they are able against a virtuous State. But

* VOL. II. *pag.* 256. And below, *pag.* 310.

† VOL. I. *pag.* 38.

‡ VOL. II. *pag.* 252, 432.

when

308 MISCELLANEOUS

when they come afterwards to pay the necessary Tribute to their commanding Pleasures; we hear their pathetick Moans, and find the inward Discord and Calamity of their Lives. Their example is the best of Precepts; since they conceal nothing, are sincere, and speak their Passion out aloud. And 'tis in this that the very worst of *Poets* may justly be prefer'd to the generality of modern *Philosophers*, or other *formal Writers* of a yet more specious name. The *MUSES Pupils* never fail to express their Passions, and write just as they feel. 'Tis not, indeed, in their nature to do otherwise; whilst they indulge their Vein, and are under the power of that natural *Enthusiasm* which leads 'em to what is highest in their Performance. They follow Nature. They move chiefly as she moves in 'em; without Thought of disguising her free Motions, and genuine Operations, for the sake of any *Scheme* or *Hypothesis*, which they have form'd at leisure, and in particular narrow Views. On this account, tho at one time they quarrel perhaps with VIRTUE, for restraining 'em in their *forbidden Loves*, they can at another time make her sufficient amends; when with indignation they complain, "That
 " MERIT is neglected, and their * worthless
 " Rival prefer'd before them."

* VOL. I. pag. 141.

* *Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum Pauperis ingenium?*

And thus even in common *Elegiack*, in *Song*, *Ode*, or *Epigram*, consecrated to Pleasure itself, we may often read the dolorous Confession in behalf of Virtue, and see, at the bottom, how the Case stands:

*Nam veræ Voces tum demum pectore ab imo
Eliciuntur.*

The airy Poets, in these Fits, can, as freely as the *Tragedian*, condole with VIRTUE, and bemoan the case of suffering MERIT;

*Th' Oppressor's Wrong, the proud Man's Contumely,
The Insolence of Office, and the Spurns
That patient MERIT of th' Unworthy takes.*

THE Poetick Chiefs may give what reason they think fit for their Humour of representing our mad *Appetites* (especially that of LOVE) under the shape of Urchins and wanton Boys, scarce out of their State of Infancy. The original Design, and Moral of this Fiction, I am persuaded, was to shew us, how little there was of *great* and *heroick* in the Go-

* HERRAT. Epod. 11.

vernment of these Pretenders, how truly *weak* and *childish* they were in themselves, and how much lower than mere Children we then became, when we submitted our-selves to their blind Tutorage. There was no fear left in this Fiction the boyish Nature shou'd be misconstru'd as *innocent* and *gentle*. The Storms of Passion, so well known in every kind, kept the *tyrannick* Quality of this wanton Race sufficiently in view. Nor cou'd the poetical Description fail to bring to mind their *mischievous* and *malignant* Play. But when the Image of *imperious Threatning*, and *absolute Command*, was joined to that of *Ignorance*, *Puerility* and *Folly*; the Notion was compleated, of that wretched *slavish* State, which modern *Libertines*, in conjunction with some of a *graver Character*, admire, and represent, as the most eligible of any. — "Happy Condition! (says one) " Happy Life, *that of the indulg'd PASSIONS*; " might we pursue it! — Miserable Condi- " tion! Miserable Life, that of REASON and " VIRTUE, which we are * bid pursue!"

'Tis the same, it seems, with Men, in *Mo- rats*, as in *Politicks*. When they have been un- happily born and bred to SLAVERY, they are so far from being sensible of their *slavish* Course of Life, or of that ill Usage, Indignity and

* VOL. II. pag. 256.

Misery they sustain; that they even admire their own Condition: and being us'd to *think short*, and carry their *Views* no further than those Bounds which were early prescrib'd to 'em; they look upon TYRANNY as a *natural Case*, and think Mankind in a sort of dangerous and degenerate State, when under the power of *Laws*, and in the possession of a *free Government*.

WE may by these Reflections come easily to apprehend What Men they were who first brought *Reason* and *Free-Thought* under disgrace, and made the noblest of Characters (that of a *Free-Thinker*) to become invidious. 'Tis no wonder if the same Interpreters wou'd have those also to be esteem'd *free* in their Lives, and Masters of *good Living*, who are the least Masters of themselves, and the most impotent in Passion and Humour, of all their Fellow-Creatures. But far be it, and far surely will it ever be, from any worthy Genius, to be consenting to such a treacherous Language, and Abuse of Words. For my own part, I thorowly confide in the *good Powers* of REASON; "That LIBERTY and FREEDOM shall
" never, by any Artifice or Delusion, be made
" to pass with me as frightful Sounds, or as
" reproachful, or invidious, in any sense."

I CAN no more allow *that* to be *Free-living*, where unlimited Passion, and unexamin'd Fancy govern, than I can allow that to be a *Free Government* where the mere People govern, and not the LAWS. For no People in a Civil State can possibly be *free*, when they are otherwise govern'd than by such *Laws* as they themselves have constituted, or to which they have *freely* given consent. Now to be releas'd from these, so as to govern themselves by each Day's Will or Fancy, and to vary on every Turn the Rule and Measure of Government, without respect to any antient Constitutions or Establishments, or to the stated and fix'd Rules of Equity and Justice; is as certain Slavery, as it is Violence, Distraction and Misery; such as in the Issue must prove the Establishment of an irretrievable State of *Tyranny* and *absolute Dominion*.

IN the Determinations of Life, and in the Choice and Government of Actions, he alone is *free* who has within himself no Hinderance, or Controul, in acting what he himself, *by his best Judgment, and most deliberate Choice*, approves. Cou'd VICE agree possibly with it-self; or cou'd *the vicious* any way reconcile the various Judgments of their inward *Counsellors*; they might with Justice perhaps assert their Liberty and Independency. But whilst they are
 neces-

necessitated to follow least, what, in their sedate hours, they most approve; whilst they are passively assign'd, and made over from one Possessor to * another, in contrary Extremes, and to different Ends and Purposes, of which they are themselves wholly ignorant; 'tis evident That the more they turn † their Eyes (as many times they are oblig'd) towards *Virtue* and a *free Life*, the more they must confess their Misery and Subjection. They discern their own Captivity, but not with Force and Resolution sufficient to redeem themselves, and become *their own*. Such is the real *Tragick* State, as the old ‡ *Tragedian* represents it:

——*Video meliora proboque.
Deteriora sequor.*

And thus the highest Spirits, and most refractory Wills, contribute to the lowest Servitude and most submissive State: *Reason* and *Virtue* alone can bestow LIBERTY. *Vice* is unworthy,

* *Hucine an hunc sequeris? Subeas alternus oportet
Ancipiti obsequio Dominos.*——Perf. Sat. 5.

See VOL. I. pag. 285, 309, 323, &c.

† *Magne Pater divum, favos punire Tyrannos
Haud alia ratione velis, cum dira libido
Moverit ingenium ferventi tinella veneno,
Virtutem videant, intabescantque relicta.*

Perf. Sat. 3.

‡ Καὶ μαίνεται μὴ διατολήσω κακὰ. θυμὸς δὲ κρείσσον τῶν ἰμῶν ἐβλήνμα-
των.
Eurip. Med. Aët. 4.

314 MISCELLANEOUS

and unhappy, on this account only, " That
" it is *flavish* and *debasing*."

THUS HAVE we pleaded the Cause of LIBERTY in general; and vindicated, withal, our Author's particular Freedom, in taking the Person of a *Sceptick*, as he has done in this * last Treatise, on which we have so largely paraphras'd. We may now perhaps, in compliance with general Custom, justly presume to add something in defence of the same kind of Freedom we our-selves have assum'd in these latter *Miscellaneous Comments*; since it wou'd doubtless be very unreasonable and unjust, for those who had so freely play'd *the Critick*, to expect any thing less than the same free Treatment, and thorow Criticism in return.

As for the STYLE or *Language* us'd in these *Comments*; 'tis very different we find; and varies in proportion with the *Author commented*, and with the different *Characters* and *Persons* frequently introduc'd in the original Treatises. So that there will undoubtedly be Scope sufficient for Censure and Correction:

As for the Observations on ANTIQUITY;

* *viz.* The MORALISTS, or *Philosophick Dialogue*, recited in the Person of a *Sceptick*, under the name of PHILOCLES. See Treatise V. VOL. II. pag. 206, 207, &c.

we

we have in most Passages, except the very common and obvious, produc'd our Vouchers and Authoritys in our own behalf. What may be thought of our *Judgment* or *Sense* in the Application of these Authoritys, and in the Deductions and Reasonings we have form'd from such learned Topicks, must be submitted to the Opinion of the Wise and Learned.

IN MORALS, of which the very force lies in a love of *Discipline*, and in a willingness to *redress* and *rectify* false Thought, and erring Views; we cannot but patiently wait Redress and amicable Censure from the sole competent Judges, *the Wise and Good*; whose Interest it has been our whole Endeavour to advance.

THE only Subject on which we are perfectly secure, and without fear of any just Censure or Reproach, is that of FAITH, and *Orthodox BELIEF*. For in the first place, it will appear, that thro' a profound Respect, and religious Veneration, we have forborn so much as to name any of the sacred and solemn *Mysterys* of * *Revelation*. And, in the next place, as we can with confidence declare, that we have never in any Writing, publick or private, attempted such high Researches, nor have ever in Practice acquitted our-selves otherwise than as just Con-

* *Supra*, pag. 70, 71.

formists to the lawful Church; so we may, in a proper Sense, be said faithfully and dutifully to embrace those holy *Mysteries*, even in their minutest Particulars, and without the least Exception on account of their amazing Depth. And tho we are sensible that it wou'd be no small hardship to deprive *others* of a liberty of examining and searching, with due Modesty and Submission, into the nature of those Subjects; yet as for *our-selves*, who have not the least scruple whatsoever, we pray not any such Grace or Favour in our behalf: being fully assur'd of our own steady *Orthodoxy*, *Resignation*, and intire *Submission* to the truly *Christian* and *Catholic* Doctrines of our Holy Church, as by *Law* establish'd.

'TIS true, indeed, that as to * CRITICAL Learning, and Examination of *Originals*, *Texts*, *Glosses*, *various Readings*, *Styles*, *Compositions*, *Manuscripts*, *Compilements*, *Editions*, *Publications*, and other *Circumstances*, such as are common to the *Sacred Books* with all other *Writings* and *Literature*; this we have confidently asserted to be a just and lawful Study. We have even represented this Species of *Criticism* as necessary to the Preservation and Purity of Scripture: that *Sacred Scripture*, which has been so miraculously preserv'd in its successive Copies and Tran-

* VOL. I. pag. 146, 147.

scriptions,

scriptions, under the Eye (as we must needs suppose) of holy and learned *Criticks*, thro' so many dark Ages of Christianity, to these latter times; in which Learning has been happily reviv'd.

BUT if this *critical* Liberty raises any jealousy against us, we shall beg leave of our offended Reader to lay before him our Case, *at the very worst*: That if on such a naked Exposition, it be found criminal, we may be absolutely *condemn'd*; if otherwise, *acquitted*, and with the same favour *indulg'd*, as others in the same *Circumstances*, have been before us.

ON this occasion therefore, we may be allow'd to borrow something from the Form or Manner of our Dialogue Author, and represent a Conversation of the same free nature as that recited by him in his * *Night-Scene*; where the suppos'd SCEPTICK or *Free-Thinker* delivers his Thoughts, and reigns in the Discourse.

'T WAS IN a more considerable Company, and before a more numerous Audience, that not long since, a Gentleman of some Rank, (one who was generally esteem'd to carry a sufficient Caution and Reserve in religious Subjects

* VOL. II. pag. 321, 2, 3, 4, &c.

318 MISCELLANEOUS

of Discourse, as well as an apparent Deference to Religion, and in particular to the national and establish'd Church) having been provok'd by an impertinent Attack of a certain violent bigotted Party, was drawn into an open and *free* Vindication not only of *Free-Thinking*, but *Free-Professing*, and *Discoursing*, in Matters relating to Religion and Faith.

SOME of the Company, it seems, after having made bold with him, as to what they fancy'd to be his Principle, began to urge "The Necessity of reducing Men to *one* Profession and Belief." And several Gentlemen, even of those who pass'd for *moderate* in their way, seem'd so far to give into this Zealot-Opinion as to agree, "That notwithstanding the *right* Method was not yet found, 'twas highly requisite that some way should be thought on, to reconcile Differences in Opinion; since so long as this Variety shou'd last, RELIGION, they thought, cou'd never be successfully advanc'd."

To this our Gentleman, at first, answer'd coldly, That "What was *impossible* to be done, cou'd not, he thought, be properly pursu'd, as *necessary* to be done." But the *Raillery* being ill taken, he was forc'd at last to defend himself the best he cou'd, upon this Point; "*That Variety*

“ *Variety of Opinion was not to be cur’d.*” And
 “ That ’twas impossible *All* shou’d be of one
 “ Mind.”

I WELL know, said he, “ That many pi-
 “ ous Men, seeing the Inconveniences which
 “ the Dis-union of Persuasions and Opinions
 “ *accidentally* produces, have thought them-
 “ selves oblig’d to stop this Inundation of
 “ Mischiefs, and have made Attempts accord-
 “ ingly. Some have endeavour’d to unite
 “ these Fractions by propounding such a
 “ GUIDE, as they were all bound to follow;
 “ hoping that *the Unity of a Guide*, wou’d have
 “ produc’d *Unity of Minds*. But who this
 “ GUIDE shou’d be, after all, became such a
 “ Question, that ’twas made part of that *Fire*
 “ it-self which was to be extinguish’d. Others
 “ thought of a RULE.—This was to be the
 “ effectual Means of Union! This was to do
 “ the Work, or nothing cou’d!—But sup-
 “ posing all the World had been agreed on this
 “ RULE, yet the *Interpretation* of it was so full
 “ of variety, that this also became part of the
 “ Disease.”

THE Company, upon this Preamble of our
 Gentleman, press’d harder upon him, than
 before; objecting the Authority of *Holy Scrip-
 ture* against him, and affirming *this* to be of it-
 self

self a sufficient *Guide* and *Rule*. They urg'd again and again that known Saying of a fam'd Controversial Divine of our Church against the Divines of another, "That *the Scripture*, "*the Scripture* was the Religion of Protestants."

To this our Gentleman, at first, reply'd only, by desiring them to explain their word SCRIPTURE, and by inquiring into the Original of this Collection of antienter and later Tracts, which in general they comprehended under that Title: Whether it were the *apocryphal* SCRIPTURE, or the more *canonical*? The *full* or the *half*-authoriz'd? The *doubtful*, or the *certain*? The *controverted*, or *uncontroverted*? The *singly-read*, or that of *various Reading*? The Text of *these* Manuscripts, or of *those*? The Transcripts, Copys, Titles, Catalogues of *this* Church and Nation, or of *that other*? of *this* Sect and Party, or of *another*? of those in *one* Age call'd ORTHODOX, and in possession of Power, or of those who in another overthrew their *Predecessors* Authority, and in their turn also assum'd the Guardianship and Power of holy Things? For how these sacred Records were guarded in those Ages, might easily (he said) be imagin'd by any one who had the least Insight into the History of those TIMES which

we

we call'd *primitive*, and those CHARACTERS of *Men*, whom we styl'd FATHERS of the *Church*.

“ IT must be confess'd. (continu'd he) 'twas
 “ a strange Industry and *unlucky* Diligence
 “ which was us'd, in this respect, by these
 “ *Ecclesiastical Fore-FATHERS*. Of all those
 “ Heresys which gave them Employment, we
 “ have absolutely no Record, or Monument,
 “ but what themselves who were Adversarys
 “ have transmitted to us; and we know that
 “ Adversarys, especially such who observe all
 “ Opportunities to discredit both the Persons
 “ and Doctrines of their Enemys, are not al-
 “ ways the best Recorders or Witnessers of such
 “ Transactions.” We see it (continu'd he, in a
 very emphatical, but somewhat embarass'd
 Style) “ We see it *now* in this very Age, in
 “ the present Distemperatures, that Partys are
 “ no good Registers of the Actions of the ad-
 “ verse Side: And if we cannot be confident
 “ of the Truth of a Story now, (*now*, I say,
 “ that it is possible for any Man, *especially* for the
 “ interested Adversary, to discover the Impos-
 “ sible) it is far more unlikely, that After-Ages
 “ shou'd know any other Truth than such as
 “ serves the ends of the Representers.”

OUR Gentleman by these Expressions had already given considerable Offence to his Zealot-Auditors. They ply'd him faster with passionate Reproaches, than with Arguments or rational Answers. This, however, serv'd only to animate him the more, and made him proceed the more boldly, with the same assum'd Formality, and air of Declamation, in his general CRITICISM of *Holy Literature*.

“ THERE are, said he, innumerable Places
 “ that contain (no doubt) great Mysterys, but
 “ so wrap'd in Clouds, or hid in Umbrages,
 “ so heighten'd with Expressions, or so cover'd
 “ with Allegorys and Garments of Rhetorick;
 “ so profound in the matter, or so alter'd and
 “ made intricate in the manner; that they
 “ may seem to have been left as *Trials* of our
 “ Industry, and as *Occasions* and *Opportunitys*
 “ for the exercise of mutual Charity and To-
 “ leration, rather than as the *Repositorys* of
 “ FAITH, and *Furniture of Creeds*. For when
 “ there are found in the Explications of
 “ these Writings, so many Commentarys; so
 “ many Senses and Interpretations; so many
 “ Volumes in all Ages, and all like Men's
 “ Faces, no one exactly like another: either
 “ this *Difference* is absolutely no fault at all;
 “ or if it be, it is excusable. There are, be-
 “ fides,

“ fides, so many thousands of *Copys* that were
 “ writ by Persons of several *Interests* and *Per-*
 “ *suasions*, such different Understandings and
 “ Tempers, such distinct Abilities and Weak-
 “ nesses, that 'tis no wonder there is so great
 “ *variety of Readings*:——whole Verses in *one*,
 “ that are not in *another*:——whole Books
 “ admitted by *one* Church or Communion,
 “ which are rejected by *another*: and whole
 “ Storys and Relations admitted by *some* Fa-
 “ thers, and rejected by *others*.—I consider
 “ withal, that there have been many *Designs*
 “ and *Views* in expounding these Writings:
 “ many *Senses* in which they are expounded;
 “ and when the *Grammatical Sense* is found out,
 “ we are many times never the nearer. Now
 “ there being such variety of *Senses* in Scrip-
 “ ture, and but few Places so mark'd out, as
 “ not to be capable of more than one; if
 “ Men will write Commentaries by *Fancy*,
 “ what infallible *Criterion* will be left to judge
 “ of the *certain Sense* of such Places as have
 “ been the matter of Question? I consider
 “ again, that there are indeed divers Places
 “ in these sacred Volumes, containing in them
 “ Mysteries; and Questions of great Concern-
 “ ment; yet such is the Fabrick and Consti-
 “ tution of the Whole, that there is no cer-
 “ tain Mark to determine whether the Sense
 “ of these Passages shou'd be taken as *literal*
 “ or

" or *figurative*. There is nothing in the na-
 " ture of the thing to determine *the Sense* or
 " *Meaning*: but it must be gotten out as it
 " can. And therefore 'tis unreasonably re-
 " quir'd, That what is of it-self ambiguous,
 " shou'd be understood in its own prime Sense
 " and Intention, under the pain of either a
 " Sin, or an *Anathema*. Very wise Men, even
 " the *antient Fathers*, have expounded things
 " *allegorically*, when they shou'd have expound-
 " ed them *literally*. Others expound things
 " *literally*, when they shou'd understand them
 " in *Allegory*. If such great Spirits cou'd be
 " deceiv'd in finding out what kind of Senses
 " were to be given to Scriptures, it may well
 " be endur'd that we, who sit at their Feet,
 " shou'd be subject at least to equal Failure.
 " If we follow any *ONE Translation*, or any
 " *ONE Man's Commentary*, what *Rule* or Direc-
 " tion shall we have, by which to chuse that
 " *ONE* aright? Or is there any *one Man*, that
 " hath translated *perfectly*, or expounded *infal-*
 " *libly*? If we resolve to follow *any one* as far
 " only as we like, or fancy; we shall then
 " only do wrong or right by *Chance*. If we
 " resolve absolutely to follow *any-one*, whither-
 " soever he leads, we shall probably come at
 " last, where, if we have any Eyes left, we
 " shall see our-selves become sufficiently ridi-
 " culous."

THE

THE Reader may here perhaps, by his natural Sagacity, remark a certain air of study'd Discourse and Declamation, not so very proper or natural in the mouth of a mere *Gentleman*, nor suitable to a Company where alternate Discourse is carry'd on, in un-concerted Measure, and un-premeditated Language. Something there was so very emphatical, withal, in the delivery of these words, by the *sceptical Gentleman*; that some of the Company who were still more incens'd against him for these Expressions, began to charge him as a *Preacher* of pernicious Doctrines, one who attack'd Religion *in form*, and carry'd his Lessons or Lectures about with him, to repeat by rote, at any time, to the *Ignorant* and *Vulgar*, in order to seduce them.

'Tis true indeed, said he, Gentlemen! that what I have here ventur'd to repeat, is address'd chiefly to those you call *Ignorant*; such, I mean, as being otherwise engag'd in the World, have had little time perhaps to bestow upon Inquiries into Divinity-Matters. As for you (*Gentlemen*!) in particular, who are so much displeas'd with my *Freedom*; I am well assur'd, you are in effect so able and knowing, that the Truth of every Assertion I have advanc'd is sufficiently understood and acknowledg'd by

VOL. III. Y you;

326 MISCELLANEOUS

you; however it may happen, that, in your great Wisdom, you think it proper to conceal these Matters from such Persons as you are pleas'd to style *the Vulgar*.

'Tis true, withal, Gentlemen! (continu'd he) I will confess to you, That the words you have heard repeated, are not my own. They are no other than what have been publicly and solemnly deliver'd, even by * one of the Episcopal Order, a celebrated *Churchman*, and one of the *highest* fort; as appears by his many de-

* The pious and learned *Bishop TAYLOR*, in his *Treatise on the Liberty of Prophecy*, printed in his Collection of Polemical and Moral Discourses, Anno 1657. The Pages answering to the Places above-cited are 401, 402, (and in the Epistle-Dedicatory; three or four leaves before) 438, 439—444, 451, 452. After which in the succeeding Page, he sums up his Sense on this Subject of sacred Literature, and the Liberty of Criticism, and of private Judgment and Opinion in these Matters, in the following words: " Since there are so many Copys, with
 " infinite Varietys of Reading; since a various Interpunction, a Paren-
 " thesis, a Letter, an Accent may much alter the Sense; since some Places
 " have divers literal Senses, many have spiritual, mystical, and allego-
 " rical Meanings; since there are so many Tropes, Metonymys, Ironys,
 " Hyperboles, Proprietys and Improperietys of Language, whose un-
 " derstanding depends upon such Circumstances, that it is almost im-
 " possible to know, the proper Interpretation, now that the knowledge
 " of such Circumstances and particular Storys is irrecoverably lost: since
 " there are some Mysterys, which at the best Advantage of Expression,
 " are not easy to be apprehended, and whose Explication, by reason of
 " our Imperfections, must needs be dark, sometimes weak, sometimes un-
 " intelligible: And lastly, since those ordinary means of expounding
 " Scripture, as searching the Originals, Conference of Places, Parity
 " of Reason, and Analogy of Faith, are all dubious, uncertain, and
 " very

R E F L E C T I O N S. 327

devotional Works, which carry the Rites, Ceremonys and Pomp of Worship, with the Honour and Dignity of the Priestly and Episcopal Order, to the highest Degree. In effect, we see the Reverend Doctor's Treatises standing, as it were, in the Front of this Order of Authors, and as the foremost of those *Good-Books* us'd by the politest and most refin'd *De-*

“ very fallible: he that is the wisest, and by consequence the likeliest
 “ to expound truest, in all probability of Reason, will be very far from
 “ Confidence; because every one of these, and many more, are like so
 “ many degrees of Improbability and Incertainty, all depressing our
 “ Certainty of finding out Truth, in such Mysterys, and amidst so many
 “ Difficultys. And therefore a wise Man that considers this, wou'd not
 “ willingly be prescrib'd to by others; for it is best every Man shou'd
 “ be left in that liberty, from which no Man can justly take him, un-
 “ less he cou'd secure him from Error.” The Reverend Prelate
 had but a few Pages before (*viz.* pag. 427,) acknowledg'd, indeed,
 “ That we had an Apostolical Warrant to *contend earnestly for the Faith.*
 “ But then,” (says the good Bishop, very candidly and ingenuously)
 “ As these Things recede farther from the Foundation, our Certainty
 “ is the less.——And therefore it were very fit that our *Confidence*
 “ shou'd be according to our *Evidence*, and our *Zeal* according to our
 “ *Confidence.*” He adds, pag. 507. “ All these Disputes con-
 “ cerning Tradition, Councils, Fathers, &c. are not Arguments against or
 “ besides Reason, but Contestations and Pretences of the best Arguments,
 “ and the most certain Satisfaction of our Reason. But then all these
 “ coming into question, submit themselves to Reason, that is, to be
 “ judg'd by human Understanding, upon the best Grounds and Informa-
 “ tion it can receive. So that Scripture, Tradition, Councils and
 “ Fathers, are the Evidence in a Question, but Reason is the Judge:
 “ That is, we being the Persons that are to be persuaded, we must see
 “ that we be persuaded reasonably; and it is unreasonable to assent to
 “ a lesser Evidence, when a greater and clearer is propounded: but of
 “ that every Man for himself is to take cognizance, if he be able to
 “ judge; if he be not, he is not bound under the tye of necessity to
 “ know any thing of it.”

328 MISCELLANEOUS

votes of either Sex. They maintain the principal Place in the Study of almost every elegant and high *Divine*. They stand in Folio's and other Volumes, adorn'd with variety of Pictures, Gildings, and other Decorations, on the advanc'd Shelves or Glafs-Cupboards of the *Ladys* Closets. They are in use at all Seasons, and for all Places, as well for Church-Service as Closet-Preparation; and, in short, may vie with any devotional Books in *British Christendom*. And for the Life and Character of the Man himself; I leave it to you, Gentlemen (you, I mean, of the *Zealot*-kind) to except against it; if you think proper. 'Tis your *Manner*, I know, and what you never fail to have recourse to, when any Authority is produc'd against you. Personal Reflection is always seasonable, and at hand, on such an occasion. No matter what Virtue, Honesty or Sanctity may lie in the Character of the Person cited. No matter tho he be ever so much, in other respects, of your own Party, and devoted to your Interest. If he has indiscreetly spoken some Home-Truth, or discover'd some Secret which strikes at the temporal Interests of certain spiritual Societys; he is quickly doom'd to Calumny and Defamation.

I SHALL

I SHALL try this Experiment, however, once more (continu'd our Gentleman) and as a Conclusion to this Discourse, will venture to produce to you a further Authority of the same kind. You shall have it before you, in the exact Phrase and Words of the great Author, in his *theological* Capacity; since I have now no further occasion to conceal my Citations, and accommodate them to the more familiar Style and Language of Conversation.

OUR excellent * Archbishop, and late Father of our Church, when expressly treating that very Subject of a RULE *in matters of Belief*, in opposition to Mr. S.... and Mr. R.... his Romish Antagonists, shews plainly how great a shame it is, for us *Protestants* at least (whatever the Case may be with *Romanists*) to disallow *Difference* of Opinions, and forbid private *Examination*, and *Search* into matters of *antient RECORD*, and *scriptural TRADITION*; when, at the same time, we have no pretence to *oral* or *verbal*; no Claim to any absolute superior Judge, or decisive Judgment in the Case; no Polity, Church, or Community; no particular Man,

* Viz. Archbishop TILLOTSON in his *Rule of Faith*, pag. 677.

or number of Men, who are not, even by our own Confession, plainly *fallible*, and subject to *Error and Mistake*.

“ THE Protestants” (says his Grace, speaking in the Person of Mr. S . . . and the *Romanists*)
 “ cannot know *how many* the Books of Scripture ought to be; and *Which* of the many
 “ controverted ones may be securely put in
 “ that Catalogue; *Which* not.—But I shall
 “ tell him (replies his Grace) That we know
 “ that just so many ought to be receiv’d as *un-*
 “ *controverted* Books, concerning which it can-
 “ not be shewn *there was ever any Controver-*
 “ *sy.*” It was not incumbent perhaps on my
 Lord Archbishop to help Mr. S. . . . so far in his
 Objection, as to add, That in reality the *burn-*
ing, suppressing, and interpolating Method, so ear-
 ly in fashion, and so tightly practis’d on the
Epistles, Comments, Historys, and Writings of the
 Orthodox and Hereticks of old, made it im-
 possible to say with any kind of Assurance,
 “ What Books, *Copys, or Transcripts* those were,
 “ *concerning which there was never any Controver-*
 “ *sy at all.*” This indeed wou’d be a Point not
 so easily to be demonstrated. But his Grace
 proceeds, in shewing the Weakness of the Ro-
 mish Pillar, TRADITION. “ For it must either
 “ (says he) acknowledge *some* Books to have
 “ been controverted, or *not.* If *not,* why doth
 “ he

“ he make a Supposition of controverted Books?
 “ If *Oral Tradition* acknowledges some Books
 “ to have been controverted; then it cannot
 “ assure us that they have not been controvert-
 “ ed, nor consequently that they ought to be
 “ receiv’d as never having been controverted;
 “ but only *as such, concerning which those Churches*
 “ *who did once raise a Controversy about them, have*
 “ *been since satisfy’d that they are * Canonical.*——
 “ Where is then the Infallibility of oral Tradi-
 “ tion? How does the *living Voice of the present*
 “ *Church* assure us, that what *Books* are now re-
 “ ceiv’d by Her, were ever receiv’d by Her? And
 “ if it cannot do this, but the matter must come
 “ to be try’d by the best *Records* of former Ages
 “ (which the Protestants are willing to have
 “ the *Catalogue* try’d by) then it seems the Pro-
 “ testants have a better way to know what
 “ Books are Canonical, than is the infallible

* His Grace subjoins immediately: “ The Traditionary Church *now*,
 “ receives the Epistle to the *Hebrews* as Canonical. I ask, Do they
 “ receive it as ever deliver’d for such? That they must, if they receive
 “ it from oral Tradition, which conveys Things to them under this
 “ Notion as ever deliver’d; and yet St. *Hierom* (speaking not as a *Spe-*
 “ *culator*, but a *Testifier*) says expressly of it, *That the Custom of the Latin*
 “ *Church doth not receive it among the Canonical Scriptures.* What faith
 “ Mr. S to this; It is clear from this Testimony, that the Ro-
 “ man Church in St. *Hierom*’s time did not acknowledge this *Epistle* for
 “ Canonical; and ’tis as plain, that the present *Roman Church* doth re-
 “ ceive it for Canonical.”

“ way of oral Tradition. And so long as 'tis
 “ better, no matter tho it be not call'd In-
 “ fallible.”——

THUS the free and generous Archbishop.
 For, indeed, what greater *Generosity* is there,
 than in owning TRUTH frankly and openly,
 even where the greatest Advantages may be
 taken by an Adversary? According, our wor-
 thy Archbishop speaking again immediately
 in the Person of his Adversary, “ The Prote-
 “ stants, says * he, cannot know that the very
 “ *Original*, or a *perfectly true Copy* of these Books,
 “ hath been preserv'd. Nor is it necessary
 “ replies the Archbishop) that they shou'd know
 “ either of these. It is sufficient that they know
 “ that those Copys which they have, are not
 “ materially corrupted.—But how do the
 “ Church of *Rome* know that they have *perfect-*
 “ *ly true Copys* of the Scriptures in the *original*
 “ Languages? They do not pretend to know
 “ this. The learned Men of that Church ac-
 “ knowledge the *various Readings* as well as we,
 “ and do not pretend to know, otherwise than
 “ by *probable Conjecture* (as we also may do)
 “ Which of those *Readings* is the *true-one* †.”——

* Pag. 678.

† The Reader perhaps may find it worth while to read after this,
 what the Archbishop represents (pag. 716, &c.) of the plausible Intro-

AND thus (continu'd our *Lay-Gentleman*) I have finish'd my *Quotations*, which I have been necessitated to bring in my own Defence; to prove to you That I have asserted nothing on this Head of *Religion, Faith*, or the Sacred *Mysteries*, which has not been justify'd and confirm'd by the most celebrated *Church-Men* and respected *Divines*. You may now proceed in your *Invectives*; bestowing as free Language of that kind, as your *Charity* and *Breeding* will permit. And *You* (*Reverend SIRs!*) who have assum'd a Character which sets you above that of the
mere

duction of the grossest Article of Belief, in the times when the Habit of making Creeds came in fashion. And accordingly it may be understood, of what Effect the *dogmatizing* Practice in Divinity has ever been. " We will suppose then, that about the time, when universal *Ignorance*, " and the genuine Daughter of it (call her *Devotion* or *Superstition*) had " overspread the World, and the generality of People were strongly " inclin'd to believe *strange things*; and even the greatest Contradictions " were recommended to them under the notion of MYSTERYS, " being told by their *Priests* and *Guides*, That the more Contradictious " any thing is to Reason, the greater merit there is in believing it: I " say, let us suppose, that in this state of things, one or more of the " most Eminent then in the Church, either out of Design, or out of superstitious Ignorance and Mistake of the Sense of our Saviour's Words " used in the Consecration of the Sacrament, should advance this new " Doctrine, that the Words of Consecration, &c. * * * Such a Doctrine as this was very likely to be advanc'd by the ambitious *Clergy* " of that time, as a probable means to draw in the People to a greater " Veneration of them. * * * Nor was such a Doctrine less likely to " take and prevail among the *People* in an Age prodigiously ignorant " and strongly inclin'd to Superstition, and thereby well-prepar'd to receive

334 MISCELLANEOUS

mere *Gentleman*, and releases you from those *Decorums*, and conftraining *Measures of Behaviour* to which we of an inferior fort are bound; You may liberally deal your *religious Compliments* and *Salutations* in what *Dialect* you think fit; fince for my own part, neither the Names of HETERODOX, SCHISMATICK, HERETICK, SCEPTICK, nor even INFIDEL, or ATHEIST it-felf, will in the leaft scandalize me, whilst the Sentence comes only from *your* mouths. On the contrary, I rather ftrive with myfelf to fupprefs whatever Vanity might naturally arife in me, from fuch *Favour* beftow'd. For whatever may, in the bottom, be intended me, by fuch a Treatment; 'tis impoffible for me to term it

“ ceive the groffeft Abfurdities under the notion of *Mysterys*. * * *
 “ Now fupposing fuch a Doctrine as this, fo fitted to the Humour and
 “ Temper of the Age, to be once afferted either by chance or out of
 “ defign, it wou’d take like *Wild-fire*; efpecially if by fome one or
 “ more who bore fway in the Church, it were but recommended with
 “ convenient Gravity and Solemnity. * * * And for the Contradictions
 “ contain’d in this Doctrine, it was but telling the People *then* (as they
 “ do in effect *now*) That Contradictions ought to be no Scruple in the
 “ way of Faith; That the more impoffible any thing is, ’tis the fitter to
 “ be believ’d; That it is not Praise-worthy to believe plain Poffibilities,
 “ but this is the Gallantry and heroical Power of Faith, this is the way
 “ to oblige God Almighty for ever to us, to believe flat and downright
 “ Contradictions. * * * The more abfurd and unreafonable any thing
 “ is, it is for that very reafon the more proper matter for an Article of
 “ Faith. And if any of thefe Innovations be objected againft, as con-
 “ trary to former Belief and Praétice, it is but putting forth a lufky Ad
 “ of Faith, and believing another Contradiction, That tho they be con-
 “ trary, yet they are the fame.” Above, pag. 80, 1, 2.

other

other than *Favour*; since there are certain Enmitys which it will be ever esteem'd a real Honour *to have merited*.

IF, contrary to the Rule and Measure of Conversation, I have drawn the Company's Attention towards me thus long; without affording them an Intermiffion, during my Recital; they will, I hope, excuse me, the rather, because they heard the other *Recitals*, and were Witneffes to the heavy Charge and perfonal Reflection, which without any real Provocation was made upon me in publick, by these *Zealot-Gentlemen*, to whom I have thus reply'd. And notwithstanding they may, after fuch Breaches of Charity as are ufual with them, prefume me equally out of Charity, on my own fide; I will take upon me however to give them this good Advice, at parting: "That
 " fince they have of late been fo elated by fome
 " feeming Advantages, and a Prosperity, which
 " they are ill fitted to bear; they wou'd at
 " leaft beware of accumulating too haftily thofe
 " high Characters, Appellations, Titles, and
 " Enfigns of *Power*, which may be Tokens,
 " perhaps, of what they expect hereafter, but
 " which, as yet, do not answer the real Power
 " and Authority beftow'd on them." The
Garb and Countenance will be more graceful,
 when

336 MISCELLANEOUS.

when *the Thing* it-self is secur'd to 'em, and in their actual possession. Mean while, the Anticipation of high Titles, Honours, and nominal Dignitys, beyond the common Style and antient Usage; tho it may be highly fashionable at present, may not prove beneficial or advantageous in the end.

I WOU'D, in perticular, advise my elegant Antagonists of this *Zealot-kind*; That among the many Titles they assume to themselves, they wou'd be rather more sparing in that high-one of EMBASSADOR, till such time as they have just Means and Foundation to join that of PLENIPOTENTIARY together with it. For as matters stand hitherto in our *British World*, neither their Commission *from the Sovereign*, nor that which they pretend from *Heaven*, amounts to any absolute or determining *Power*.

THE first holy MESSENGERS (for That I take to be the highest *apostolick* Name) brought with them their proper Testimonials in their *Lives*, their *Manners* and *Behaviour*; as well as in *powerful Works*, MIRACLES, and SIGNS from *Heaven*. And tho indeed it might well be esteem'd a *Miracle* in the kind, shou'd our *present* MESSENGERS go about to represent their
Pre-

Predecessors in any part of their Demeanour or Conversation; yet there are further *Miracles* remaining for 'em to perform, ere they can in modesty plead the *Apostolick* or *Messenger-Authority*. For tho in the torrent of a sublime and figurative Style, a *holy Apostle* may have made use, perhaps of such a Phrase as that of EMBASSY or EMBASSADOR, to express the Dignity of his Errand; 'twere to be wish'd that some who were never sent of any Errand or Message at all from GOD *himself*, wou'd use a modester Title to express their voluntary *Negotiation* between Us and HEAVEN.

I MUST confess for my own part, that I think the Notion of an EMBASSY from *thence* to be at best somewhat high-strain'd, in the metaphorical way of Speech. But certain I am, that if there be any such *Residency* or *Agentship* now establish'd; 'tis not immediately from GOD *himself*, but thro' the *Magistrate*, and by the *Prince* or *Sovereign Power* here on Earth, that these Gentlemen-Agents are appointed, distinguish'd and set over us. They have undoubtedly a * legal CHARTER, and *Character*, legal *Titles*, and *Precedencys*, legal *Habits*, *Coats of Arms*, *Colours*, *Badges*. But they

338 MISCELLANEOUS

may do well to confider, That a thousand *Badges* or *Liverys* bestow'd by MEN merely, can never be sufficient to entitle 'em to the same Authority as Theirs who bore the *immediate Testimony* and MIRACULOUS SIGNS of Power, from ABOVE. For in this case, there was need only of *Eyes*, and ordinary *Senses*, to distinguish the COMMISSION, and acknowledge the EMBASSY or MESSAGE as *divine*.

BUT allowing it ever so *certain* a Truth, “ That there has been a thousand or near two thousand Years *Succession* in this Commis-
“ sion of EMBASSY:” Where shall we find this *Commission* to have lain?—How has it been supply'd still, or *renew'd*?—How often *dormant*?—How often *divided*, even in one and the same Species of Claimants?—What Party are they among Moderns, who by virtue of any *immediate Testimonial* from Heaven are thus entitled?—Whence are the LETTERS-PATENT? *The CREDENTIALS*? For *these* shou'd, in the nature of the thing, be *open*, *visible*, and *apparent*.

A CERTAIN INDIAN of the Train of the Ambassador-Princes sent to us lately from some of those *Pagan Nations*, being engag'd, one Sunday, in visiting our Churches, and happening to ask his Interpreter, “ Who the eminent

“ nent Persons were whom he observ’d ha-
 “ ranging so long, with such Authority from
 “ a high Place?” was answer’d, “ They were
 “ *Embassadors* from the ALMIGHTY, or (accord-
 “ ing to the *Indian* Language) from the SUN.”

Whether the INDIAN took this seriously
 or in raillery, did not appear. But having
 afterwards called in, as he went along, at the
 Chapels of some of his Brother-Embassadors,
 of the *Romish* Religion, and at some other
 Christian Dissenting Congregations, where
 Matters, as he perceiv’d, were transacted with
 greater Privacy, and inferior State; he ask’d
 “ Whether *These* also were *Embassadors* from
 “ the same Place.” He was answer’d,
 “ That they had indeed been heretofore of the
 “ Embassy, and had Possession of the same
 “ chief Places he had seen: But they were
 “ now succeeded there, by Others. If *those*
 “ therefore, reply’d the Indian, were Embas-
 “ sadors from *the* SUN; *these*, I take for grant-
 “ ed, are from *the* MOON.”

SUPPOSING, indeed, one had been no *Pa-
 gan*, but a good *Christian*; conversant in the
 original *Holy Scriptures*, but unacquainted with
 the Rites, Titles, Habits and Ceremonials, of
 which there is no mention in those Writings:
 Might one not have inquir’d with humble
 Submission, into this Affair? Might one not
 have

340 MISCELLANEOUS

have softly, and at a distance, apply'd for information concerning this *high* EMBASSY, and addressing perhaps to some inferior Officer or Livery-Man of *the Train*, ask'd modestly, " *How*
 " and *Whence* they came? Whose *Equipage*
 " they appear'd in? At Whose *Charges* they
 " were entertain'd? and by Whose *Suffrage*
 " or *Command* appointed and authoriz'd?
 " ——— Is it true (pray SIRS!) that their *Excel-*
 " *lencys* of the present Establishment, are the
 " *sole-commission'd*? Or are there as many *real*
 " *Commissioners* as there are Pretenders? If so;
 " there can be no great danger for us, which-
 " ever way we apply our-selves. We have
 " ample Choice, and may adhere to *which*
 " COMMISSION *we like best*. If there be only
 " ONE single TRUE-one; we have then, it
 " seems, good reason to look about us, search
 " narrowly into the Affair, be scrupulous in
 " our Choice, and (as the current *Physick-Bills*
 " admonish us) *beware of Counterfeits*; since
 " there are so many of these abroad, with
 " *earthly* Powers, and *temporal* COMMISSIONS,
 " to back their *spiritual* Pretences." ———

'Tis to be fear'd, in good earnest, that the Discernment of this kind will prove pretty difficult; especially amidst this universal *Contention*, *Embroid*, and *Fury* of religious Challeng-
 lengers,

lengers, these high *Defiances* of contrary Believers, this zealous Opposition of *Commission* to *Commission*; and this Din of *Hell*, *Anathema's*, and *Damnations*, rais'd every where by one religious Party against another.

So far are the pretendedly *commission'd* Partys from producing their *Commission* openly, or proving it from the original Record, or Court-Rolls of Heaven, that they deny us inspection into these very Records they plead, and refuse to submit their *Title* to human Judgment or Examination.

A POET of our Nation insinuates indeed in their behalf, That they are fair enough in this respect. For when the murmuring People, speaking by their chosen ORATOR, or *Spokesman*, to the Priests, says to 'em,

*With Ease you take what we provide with Care,
And we who your LEGATION must maintain,
Find all your Tribe in the Commission are,
And none but HEAV'N cou'd send so large a
TRAIN;*

The APOLOGIST afterwards excusing this Boldness of the People, and soothing the incens'd Priests with fairer Words, says to 'em,

on a foot of *Moderation*, which he presumes to be their Character:

**You with such Temper their Intemperance bear,
To shew your solid Science does rely
So on it-self, as you no Tryal fear:
For Arts are weak that are of SCEPTICKS shy.*

The Poet, it seems, never dreamt of a time when the very *Countenance of Moderation* should be out of fashion with the Gentlemen of this Order, and the *Word* it-self exploded as unworthy of their *Profession*. And, indeed, so far are they at present from bearing with any SCEPTICK, or *Inquirer*, ever so *modest* or discreet, that to hear an Argument on a contrary side to theirs, or read whatever may be writ in answer to their particular Assertions, is made the highest Crime. Whilst they have among themselves such Differences, and sharp Debates, about their *heavenly COMMISSION*, and are even in *one and the same* Community or Establishment, divided into different *Sects* and *Headships*; they will allow no particular Survey or Inspection into the Foundations of their controverted Title. They wou'd have us inferior passive Mortals, amaz'd as we are, and beholding with

* GONDIBERT, Book 2. Canto 1.

astonishment from afar these tremendous Subjects of Dispute, wait blindfold the Event and final Decision of the Controversy. Nor is it enough that we are merely *passive*. 'Tis requir'd of us, That in the midst of this irreconcilable Debate concerning heavenly *Authoritys* and *Powers*, we shou'd be as confident of the Veracity of *some one*, as of the Imposture and Cheat of *all the other* Pretenders: and that believing firmly there is still *A real* COMMISSION at the bottom, we shou'd endure the Misery of these Conflicts, and engage on one side or the other, as we happen to have our Birth or Education; till by *Fire and Sword, Execution, Massacre*, and a kind of *Depopulation* of this Earth, it be * determin'd at last amongst us, " Which " is the *true* COMMISSION, *Exclusive* of all " others, and superior to the rest."

HERE our *secular* GENTLEMAN, who in the latter end of his Discourse had already made several Motions and Gestures which betoken'd a Retreat, made his final Bow in form, and quitted the Place and Company for that time; till (as he told his Auditors) he had another Op-

* *Supra*, pag. 89.

344 MISCELLANEOUS

portunity, and fresh Leisure to hear, in his turn, whatever his *Antagonists* might anew object to him, in a Manner more favourable and moderate; or (if they so approv'd) in the same *Temper*, and with the same *Zeal* as they had done before.

TREA-

TREATISE VII.

VIZ.

A NOTION of the *Historical Draught* or
Tablature

OF THE

JUDGMENT of *HERCULES*,

According to *PRODICUS, Lib. II. Xen. de Mem. Soc.*

—Potiores
HERCULIS ærumnas credat, sævosque Labores,
Et Venere, et cœnis, et pluma SARDANAPALI.

Juv. Sat. 10.



Paulo de Matthæis Pinx.

Sim. Gribelin sculps.

Printed first in the Year M.DCC.XIII.



T H E
J U D G M E N T
O F
H E R C U L E S.



I N T R O D U C T I O N.

(1.) **B**EFORE we enter on the Examination of our Historical Sketch, it may be proper to remark, that by the word *Tablature* (for which we have yet no name in *English*, besides the general one of *Picture*) we denote, according to the original word TABULA, a Work not only distinct from a mere *Portraiture*, but from all those wilder sorts of Painting which are in a manner absolute, and independent; such as the Paintings in *Fresco* upon the Walls, the Cielings, the Stair-Cases,

VOL. III.

[Z 3]

the

348 The J U D G M E N T

the Cupolo's, and other remarkable Places either of Churches or Palaces.

(2.) ACCORDINGLY we are to understand, that it is not merely the Shape or Dimension of a Cloth, or Board, which denominates the *Piece* or *Tablature*; since a Work of this kind may be compos'd of any colour'd Substance, as it may of any Form; whether square, oval or round. But 'tis then that in Painting we may give to any particular Work the Name of *Tablature*, when the Work is in reality “ a *Single Piece*, comprehended in one *View*, and “ form'd according to *one single Intelligence*, “ *Meaning*, or *Design*; which constitutes a *real* “ *WHOLE*, by a mutual and necessary *Relation* of its *Parts*, the same as of the *Members* in a natural *Body*.” So that one may say of a *Picture* compos'd of any number of *Figures* differently rang'd, and without any regard to this *Correspondency* or *Union* describ'd, That it is no more a real *Piece* or *Tablature* than a *Picture* wou'd be a *Man's Picture*, or proper *Portraiture*, which represented on the same *Cloth*, in different places, the *Legs*, *Arms*, *Nose*, and *Eyes* of such a *Person*, without adjusting them according to the true *Proportion*, *Air*, and *Character* which belong'd to him.

(3.) THIS

(3.) THIS Regulation has place even in the inferior degrees of Painting; since the mere Flower-Painter is, we see, oblig'd to study the Form of *Festons* and to make use of a peculiar Order, or Architecture of *Vases*, *Jars*, *Cannisters*, *Pedestals*, and other Inventions, which serve as *Machines*, to frame a certain proportionate Assemblage, or united Mass; according to the Rules of Perspective; and with regard as well to the different shapes and sizes of his several Flowers, as to the harmony of Colours resulting from the whole: this being the only thing capable of rendring his Work worthy the name of a *Composition* or *real Piece*.

(4.) So much the more, therefore, is this Regulation applicable to *History-Painting*, where not only *Men*, but *Manners*, and human Passions are represented. Here *the Unity of Design* must with more particular exactness be preserv'd, according to the just Rules of poetick Art; that in the Representation of any Event, or remarkable Fact, the *Probability*, or *seeming Truth* (which is the *real Truth* of Art) may with the highest advantage be supported and advanc'd: as we shall better understand in the Argument which follows on the historical *Tablature* of *The Judgment of HERCULES*; who being young, and

retir'd to a solitary place in order to deliberate on the Choice he was to make of the different ways of Life, was accosted (as our Historian relates) by the two Goddesses, VIRTUE and PLEASURE. 'Tis on the issue of the Controversy between these *Two*, that the Character of HERCULES depends. So that we may naturally give to this Piece and History, as well the Title of *The Education*, as the *Choice or Judgment of HERCULES*.



C H A P. I.

Of the general Constitution or Ordonnance of the Tablature.

(1.) **T**HIS Fable or History may be variously represented, according to the Order of Time:

Either in the instant when the two Goddesses (VIRTUE and PLEASURE) accost HERCULES;

Or when they are enter'd on their Dispute;
Or when their Dispute is already far advanc'd, and VIRTUE seems to gain her Cause.

(2.) ACCORDING to the *first* Notion, HERCULES must of necessity seem surpriz'd on the first appearance

appearance of such miraculous Forms. He admires, he contemplates; but is not yet engag'd or interested. According to the *second* Notion, he is interested, divided, and in doubt. According to the *third*, he is wrought, agitated, and torn by contrary Passions. 'Tis the last Effort of the vicious one, striving for possession over him. He agonizes, and with all his Strength of Reason endeavours to overcome himself;

Et premittur ratione animus, vincique laborat.

(3.) OF these different Periods of Time, the latter has been chosen; as being the only one of the three, which can well serve to express *the grand Event*, or consequent *Resolution* of *HERCULES*, and the *Choice* he actually made of a Life full of Toil and Hardship, under the conduct of *VIRTUE*, for the deliverance of Mankind from Tyranny and Oppression. And 'tis to such a *Piece*, or *Tablature*, as represents this Issue of the Balance, in our pondering Hero, that we may justly give the Title of *the Decision or Judgment of HERCULES*.

(4.) THE same History may be represented yet according to a *fourth* Date or Period: as at the time when *HERCULES* is intirely won by *Virtue*. But then the signs of this resolute Determination reigning absolutely in the Atti-

352 The *J U D G M E N T*

tude, and Air of our young Hero; there wou'd be no room left to represent his Agony, or inward Conflict, which indeed makes the principal Action *here*; as it wou'd do in a *Poem*, were this Subject to be treated by a good Poet. Nor wou'd there be any more room left in this case, either for the persuasive Rhetorick of VIRTUE (who must have already ended her Discourse) or for the insinuating Address of PLEASURE, who having lost her Cause, must necessarily appear displeas'd, or out of humour: a Circumstance which wou'd no way fute her Character.

(5.) IN the original Story or Fable of this Adventure of our young HERCULES, 'tis particularly noted, that PLEASURE, advancing hastily before VIRTUE, began her Plea, and was heard with prevention; as being first in turn. And as this Fable is wholly *philosophical* and *moral*, this Circumstance in particular is to be consider'd as essential.

(6.) IN this *third* Period therefore of our History (dividing it, as we have done, into *four* successive Dates or Points of Time) HERCULES being Auditor, and attentive, speaks not. PLEASURE has spoken. VIRTUE is still speaking. She is about the middle, or towards the end of
her

her Discourse; in the place where, according to just Rhetorick, the highest Tone of Voice and strongest Action are employ'd.

(7.) 'Tis evident, that every Master in Painting, when he has made choice of the determinate Date or Point of Time, according to which he wou'd represent his History, is afterwards debar'd the taking advantage from any other Action than what is immediately present, and belonging to that single Instant he describes. For if he passes the present only for a moment, he may as well pass it for many years. And by this reckoning he may with as good right repeat the same Figure several times over, and in one and the same Picture represent *HERCULES* in his Cradle, struggling with the Serpents; and the same *HERCULES* of full Age, fighting with the *Hydra*, with *Anteus*, and with *Cerberus*: which wou'd prove a mere confus'd Heap, or Knot of Pieces, and not a single intire *Piece*, or *Tablature*, of the historical kind.

(8.) IT may however be allowable, on some occasions, to make use of certain *enigmatical* or *emblematical* Devises, to represent a future Time: as when *HERCULES*, yet a mere Boy, is seen holding a small Club, or wearing the Skin of a young Lion. For so we often find him in the best *Antiques*. And tho History had never related

related of HERCULES, that being yet very young, he kill'd a Lion with his own hand; this Representation of him wou'd nevertheless be intirely conformable to *poetick Truth*; which not only admits, but necessarily presupposes *Prophecy* or *Prognostication*, with regard to the Actions, and Lives of Heroes and Great Men. Besides that as to our Subject, in particular, the natural Genius of HERCULES, even in his tenderest Youth, might alone answer for his handling such Arms as these, and bearing, as it were in play, these early tokens of the future Hero.

(9.) To preserve therefore a just Conformity with *historical Truth*, and with the *Unity of Time* and *Action*, there remains no other way by which we can possibly give a hint of any thing future, or call to mind any thing past, than by setting in view such Passages or Events as have actually subsisted, or according to Nature might well subsist, or happen together in *one and the same Instant*. And this is what we may properly call *The Rule of Consistency*.

(10.) How is it therefore possible, says one, to express a Change of Passion in any Subject, since this Change is made by Succession; and that in this case the Passion which is understood

stood as present, will require a Disposition of Body and Features wholly different from the Passion which is over, and past? To this we answer, That notwithstanding the Ascendency or Reign of the principal and immediate Passion, the Artist has power to leave still in his Subject the Tracts or Footsteps of its Predecessor: so as to let us behold not only a rising Passion together with a declining one; but, what is more, a strong and determinate Passion, with its contrary already discharg'd and banish'd. As for instance, when the plain Tracts of Tears new fallen, with other fresh tokens of Mourning and Dejection, remain still in a Person newly transported with Joy at the sight of a Relation or Friend, who the moment before had been lamented as one deceas'd or lost.

(II.) AGAIN, by the same means which are employ'd to call to mind *the Past*, we may anticipate *the Future*: as wou'd be seen in the case of an able Painter, who shou'd undertake to paint this History of *HERCULES* according to the third Date or Period of Time propos'd for our historical Tablature. For in this momentary Turn of Action, *HERCULES* remaining still in a situation expressive of Suspence and Doubt, wou'd discover nevertheless that the Strength of this inward Conflict was over, and that Victory

tory began now to declare her-self in favour of *Virtue*. This Transition, which seems at first so mysterious a Performance, will be easily comprehended, if one considers, That the Body, which moves much slower than the Mind, is easily out-strip'd by this latter; and that the Mind on a sudden turning it-self some new way, the nearer situated and more sprightly parts of the Body (such as the Eyes, and Muscles about the Mouth and Forehead) taking the alarm, and moving in an instant, may leave the heavier and more distant parts to adjust themselves, and change their Attitude some moments after.

(12.) THIS different Operation may be distinguish'd by the names of *Anticipation* and *Repeal*.

(13.) IF by any other method an Artist shou'd pretend to introduce into this Piece any portion of Time, future or past, he must either sin directly against the Law of *Truth* and *Credibility*, in representing things contrary and incompatible; or against that Law of *Unity* and *Simplicity of Design*, which constitutes the very Being of his Work. This particularly shews it-self in a Picture, when one is necessarily left in doubt, and unable to determine readily, *Which* of the distinct successive parts of the History

tory or Action is that *very-one* represented in the Design. For even here the case is the same as in the other Circumstances of Poetry and Painting: "That what is principal or chief, " shou'd immediately shew it-self, without leaving the Mind in any uncertainty."

(14) ACCORDING to this Rule of the *Unity of Time*, if one shou'd ask an Artist, who had painted this History of *The Judgment of HERCULES*, "* Which of these four Periods or " Dates of Time above propos'd he intended " in his Picture to represent;" and it shou'd happen that he cou'd not readily answer, 'Twas this, or that: It wou'd appear plainly he had never form'd a *real Notion* of his Workmanship, or of the History he intended to represent. So that when he had executed even to a Miracle all those other Beautys requisite

* If the same Question concerning the *instantaneous* Action, or present Moment of Time, were apply'd to many famous historical Paintings much admir'd in the World, they wou'd be found very defective: as we may learn by the Instance of that single Subject of *ACTEON*, one of the commonest in Painting. Hardly is there any where seen a Design of this poetical History, without a ridiculous Anticipation of the *Metamorphosis*. The Horns of *ACTEON*, which are the Effect of a Charm, shou'd naturally wait the execution of that Act in which the Charm consists. Till the Goddess therefore has thrown her Cast, the Hero's Person suffers not any Change. Even while the Water flies, his Forehead is still found. But in the usual Design we see it otherwise. The Horns are already *sprouted*, if not full grown: and the Goddess is seen watering the *Sprouts*.

in

558 The *J U D G M E N T*

in a *Piece*, and had fail'd in this single one, he wou'd from hence alone be prov'd to be in truth no *History-Painter*, or Artist in the kind, who understood not so much as how to form the real Design of a *Historical Piece*.



Of the First or Principal Figure.

(1.) **T**O apply therefore what has been said above to our immediate Design or *Tablature* in hand; we may observe, in the first place, with regard to *HERCULES*, (the *first* or *principal Figure* of our *Piece*) that being plac'd in the middle, between the two Goddesses, he shou'd by a skilful Master be so drawn, as even setting aside the Air and Features of the Face, it shou'd appear by the very Turn, or Position of the Body alone, that this young Hero had not wholly quitted the balancing or pondering part. For in the manner of his turn towards the worthier of these Goddesses, he shou'd by no means appear so averse or separate from the other, as not to suffer it to be conceiv'd of him, that he had ever any inclination for her, or had ever hearken'd to her Voice. On the contrary, there ought to be some hopes yet remaining for this latter Goddess *PLEASURE*, and some regret apparent
in

in *HERCULES*. Otherwise we shou'd pass immediately from the *third* to the *fourth* Period; or at least confound one with the other.

(2.) *HERCULES*, in this Agony describ'd, may appear either sitting, or standing: tho it be more according to probability for him to appear standing; in regard to the presence of the two Goddesses, and by reason the case is far from being the same *here* as in *The Judgment of PARIS*; where the interested Goddesses plead their Cause before their Judge. Here the Interest of *HERCULES* himself is at stake. 'Tis *his own* Cause which is trying. He is in this respect not so much *the Judge*, as he is in reality *the Party judg'd*.

(3.) *THE* superior and commanding Passion of *HERCULES* may be express'd either by a *strong Admiration*, or by an Admiration which holds chiefly of *Love*.

———*Ingenti percussus amore.*

(4.) If the latter be us'd, then the reluctant Passion, which is not yet wholly overcome, may shew it-self in Pity and Tenderness, mov'd in our Hero by the thought of those Pleasures and Companions of his Youth, which he is going for ever to abandon. And in this sense

HER-

360 The *JUDGMENT*

HERCULES may look-either on the one or the other of the Goddesses, with this difference; That if he looks on *Pleasure*, it shou'd be faintly, and as turning his Eyes back with Pity; having still his Action and Gesture turn'd the other way towards *Virtue*. If, on the contrary, he looks on *Virtue*; it ought to be earnestly, and with extreme attention, having some part of the Action of his Body inclining still towards *Pleasure*, and discovering by certain Features of Concern and Pity, intermix'd with the commanding or conquering Passion, that the Decision he is about to make in favour of *Virtue*, cost him not a little.

(5.) IF it be thought fit rather to make use of Admiration, merely to express the *commanding* Passion of HERCULES: then the *reluctant-one* may discover it-self in a kind of Horror, at the thought of the Toil and Labour, to be sustain'd in the rough rocky way apparent on the side of VIRTUE.

(6.) AGAIN, HERCULES may be represented as looking neither towards VIRTUE nor PLEASURE, but as turning his Eyes either towards the mountainous rocky Way pointed out to him by VIRTUE, or towards the flowry Way of the Vale and Meadows, recommended to him by PLEASURE. And to these different Attitudes

for the Expression of the *Turn* or *Balance* of *Judgment* in our pensive Hero.

(7.) *WHATEVER* may be the manner chosen for the designing of this Figure of *HERCULES*, according to that part of the History in which we have taken him: 'tis certain he shou'd be so drawn, as neither by the opening of his mouth, or by any other sign, to leave it in the least dubious whether he is speaking or silent. For 'tis absolutely requisite that *Silence* shou'd be distinctly characteriz'd in *HERCULES*, not only as the natural effect of his strict Attention, and the little leisure he has from what passes at this time within his breast; but in order withal to give that appearance of Majesty and Superiority becoming the Person and Character of pleading *VIRTUE*; who by her Eloquence and other Charms has ere this made her-self mistress of the Heart of our enamour'd Hero:

* —*Pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.*

This Image of the *Sublime* in the Discourse and Manner of *VIRTUE*, wou'd be utterly lost, if in the instant that she employ'd the greatest Force of Action, she shou'd appear to be interrupted by the ill-tim'd Speech, Reply, or Utterance of her Auditor. Such a Design or Representation as this, wou'd prove contrary

* Virg. *Æn. Lib. 4. ver. 79.*

to Order, contrary to the History, and to the *Decorum*, or Decency of Manners. Nor can one well avoid taking notice here, of that general Absurdity committed by many of the esteem'd great Masters in Painting; who in one and the same Company, or Assembly of Persons jointly employ'd, and united according to the History, in one single or common Action, represent to us not only *two* or *three*, but *several*, and sometimes *all* speaking at once. Which must naturally have the same effect on the Eye, as such a Conversation wou'd have upon the Ear were we in reality to hear it.



C H A P. III.

Of the Second Figure.

(1.) **A**FTER what has been said on the Subject of HERCULES, it appears plainly what the *Attitude* must be of our second Figure, VIRTUE; who, as we have taken her in this particular Period of our History, must of necessity be *speaking* with all the Force of Action, such as wou'd appear in an excellent Orator, when at the height, and in the most affecting part of his Discourse.

(2.) SHE ought therefore to be drawn *standing*; since 'tis contrary to all probable
Ap-

Appearance, and even to Nature it-self, that in the very Heat and highest Transport of Speech, the Speaker shou'd be seen sitting, or in any Posture which might express Repose.

(3.) SHE may be *habited* either as an AMAZON, with the Helmet, Lance, and in the Robe or Vest of PALLAS; or as any other of the *Virtues*, *Goddeffes*, or *Heroines*, with the plain original Crown, without Rays, according to genuine Antiquity. Our History makes no mention of a Helmet, or any other Armour of VIRTUE. It gives us only to understand that she was dress'd neither negligently, nor with much study or ornament. If we follow this latter method, we need give her only in her hand the Imperial or * Magisterial Sword; which is her true characteristick Mark, and wou'd sufficiently distinguish her, without the Helmet, Lance, or other military Habit. And in this manner the opposition between herself and her Rival wou'd be still more beautiful and regular.—“ But this Beauty, says one, “ wou'd be discoverable only by the Learned.” —Perhaps so. But then again there wou'd be no loss for others: since no-one wou'd find this Piece the less intelligible on the account of this Regulation. On the contrary, one who

* Parazonium.

364 The J U D G M E N T

chanc'd to know little of Antiquity in general, or of this History in particular, wou'd be still further to seek, if upon seeing an armed Woman in the Piece, he shou'd represent to himself either a PALLAS, a BELLONA, or any other warlike Form, or Deity of the female kind.

(4.) As for the *Shape, Countenance, or Person* of VIRTUE; that which is usually given to PALLAS may fitly serve as a Model for this Dame; as on the other side, that which is given to VENUS may serve in the same manner for her Rival. The Historian whom we follow, represents VIRTUE to us as a Lady of a goodly Form, tall and majestick. And by what he relates of her, he gives us sufficiently to understand, that tho she was neither lean, nor of a tann'd Complexion, she must have discover'd however, by the Substance and Colour of her Flesh, that she was sufficiently accustomed to exercise. PLEASURE, on the other hand, by an exact Opposition, is represented in better case, and of a Softness of Complexion; which speaks her Manners, and gives her a middle Character between the Person of a VENUS, and that of a BACCHINAL Nymph.

(5.) As for the *Position, or Attitude* of VIRTUE; tho in a historical Piece, such as ours is design'd, 'twou'd on no account be proper to have

have immediate recourse to the way of *Emblem*; one might, on this occasion, endeavour nevertheless by some artifice, to give our Figure, as much as possible, the resemblance of the same *Goddeſs*, as ſhe is ſeen on Medals, and other antient *emblematick* Pieces of like nature. In this view, ſhe ſhou'd be ſo deſign'd, as to ſtand firm with her full poiſe upon one foot, having the other a little advanc'd, and rais'd on a broken piece of ground or rock, inſtead of the Helmet or little Globe on which we ſee her uſually ſetting her foot, as triumphant, in thoſe Pieces of the *emblematick* kind. A particular advantage of this Attitude, ſo judiciously aſſign'd to *VIRTUE* by antient Maſters, is, that it expreſſes as well her aſpiring Effort, or Aſcent towards the Stars and Heaven, as her Victory and Superiority over Fortune and the World. For ſo the Poets have of old, deſcrib'd her.

* ——— *Negata tentat iter via.*

† *Virtutiſque viam deſerit arduæ.*

And in our Piece particularly, where the *arduous* and *rocky way* of *VIRTUE* requires to be emphatically repreſented; the aſcending Poſture of this Figure, with one Foot advanc'd, in a ſort of climbing Action, over the rough and thorny

* Horat. Lib. 3 Od. 2.

† Idem ibid. Od. 24.

366 The J U D G M E N T

Ground, must of necessity, if well executed, create a due effect, and add to the Sublime of this * antient *Poetick* Work.

(6.) As for the *Hands* or *Arms*, which in real Oratory, and during the strength of Elocution, must of necessity be active; 'tis plain in respect of our Goddess, that the Arm in particular which she has free to herself, and is neither incumber'd with Lance or Sword, shou'd be employ'd another way, and come in, to second the Discourse, and accompany it, with a just Emphasis and Action. Accordingly, VIRTUE wou'd then be seen with this Hand, turn'd either *upwards* to the rocky Way mark'd out by her with approbation; or to the Sky, or Stars, in the same sublime sense; or *downwards* to the flowery Way and Vale, as in a detesting manner, and with abhorrence of what passes there; or last of all (in a disdainful sense, and with the same appearance of Detestation) against PLEASURE her-self. Each Manner

* As antient as the Poet HESIOD: which appears by the following Verses, cited by our Historian, as the Foundation, or first Draught of this HERCULEAN Tablature.

Τὴν μὲν γὰρ κακότητα καὶ ἱλαδὸν ἔστιν ἐλίσσθαι
 Ῥηιδίως. λείη μὲν ὁδοῖς, μάλα δ' ἐγγύθι ναίει·
 Τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἰδρῶτα θεοὶ προπάροισιν ἔθηκαν
 Ἀθάνατοι· μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρεθι[⊙]οιμ[⊙] ἐπ' αὐτὴν,
 Καὶ τρηκὺς τὸ πρῶτον· ἱπὴν δ' εἰς ἄκρον ἵκηται
 Ῥηιδί, δ' ἠπειλά πύλοι, χαλεπὴ περ ἴσση

wou'd

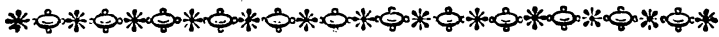
wou'd have its peculiar advantage. And the best Profit shou'd be made of this Arm and Hand at liberty to exprefs either the *Disapprobation* or the *Applause* propos'd. It might prove, however, a considerable advantage to our Figure of *VIRTUE*, if holding the Lance, or Imperial Sword, slightly, with one of her Hands stretch'd downwards, she cou'd, by that very Hand and Action, be made to exprefs *the latter* meaning; opening for that purpose some of the lower Fingers of this Hand, in a refusing or repelling manner; whilst with the other Arm and Hand at liberty, she shou'd exprefs as well *the former* meaning, and point out to *HERCULES* the way which leads to Honour, and the just Glory of heroick actions.

(.7.) FROM all these Circumstances of History, and Action, accompanying this important Figure, the difficulty of the Design will sufficiently appear, to those who carry their Judgment beyond the *mere Form*, and are able to consider the Character of the *Passion* to which it is subjected. For where a real Character is mark'd, and *the inward Form* peculiarly describ'd, 'tis necessary *the outward* shou'd give place. Whoever shou'd expect to see our Figure of *VIRTUE*, in the exact Mein of a *fine Talker*, curious in her Choice of Action, and forming it according to the usual Decorum, and regular

368 The J U D G M E N T

Movement of one of the fair Ladys of our Age, wou'd certainly be far wide of the Thought and Genius of this Piece. Such study'd Action and artificial Gesture may be allow'd to the Actors and Actresses of the Stage. But the good Painter must come a little nearer to TRUTH, and take care that his Action be not *theatrical*, or at secondhand; but *original*, and drawn from NATURE her-self. Now altho in the ordinary Tenour of Discourse, the Action of the Party might be allow'd to appear so far govern'd and compos'd by Art, as to retain that regular *Contraste* and nice Balance of Movement which Painters are apt to admire as the chief Grace of Figures; yet in this particular case, where the natural Eagerness of Debate, supported by a thorow Antipathy and Animosity, is join'd to a sort of *enthusiastick Agitation* incident to our prophetick Dame, there can be little of that fashionable Mein, or genteel Air admitted. The Painter who, in such a Piece as we describe, is bound to preserve the heroick Style, will doubtless beware of representing his Heroine as a mere *Scold*. Yet this is certain, That it were better for him to expose himself to the Meanness of such a Fancy, and paint his Lady in a high Rant, according to the common Weakness of the Sex, than to engage in the Embelishment of the mere *Form*; and forgetting the Character of Severity and Reprimand

mand belonging to the illustrious Rival, present her to us a fair specious Personage, free of Emotion, and without the least Bent or Movement which shou'd express the real *Pathetick* of the kind.



C H A P. IV.

Of the Third Figure.

(1.) **C**ONCERNING PLEASURE there needs little to be said, after what has been already remark'd in relation to the two preceding Figures. The Truth of *Appearance*, that of *History*, and even the *Decorum* itself (according to what has been explain'd above) require evidently that in this Period or Instant describ'd, PLEASURE shou'd be found silent. She can have no other Language allow'd her than that merely of *the Eyes*. And 'twou'd be a happy Management for her in the Design, if in turning her Eyes to meet those of *HERCULES*, she shou'd find his Head and Face already turn'd so much on the contrary side, as to shew it impossible for her as yet to discover the growing Passion of this Hero in favour of her Rival. By this means she might still with good right retain her fond Airs of Dalliance and Courtship; as having yet discover'd no reason she has to be dissatisfy'd.

(2.) SHE

(2.) S H E may be drawn either *standing, leaning, sitting, or lying*; without a Crown, or crown'd either with Roses, or with Myrtle; according to the Painter's Fancy. And since in this *third* Figure the Painter has so great a liberty left him, he may make good advantage of it for the other *two*, to which *this latter* may be subjected, as the last in order, and of least consequence.

(3.) T H A T which makes the greatest difficulty in the Disposition or Ordonnance of this Figure PLEASURE, is, that notwithstanding the supine Air and Character of Ease and Indolence, which shou'd be given her, she must retain still so much Life and Action, as is sufficient to express her *persuasive Effort*, and Manner of *Indication* towards her proper Paths; those of the flowery kind; and Vale below, whither she wou'd willingly guide our Hero's steps. Now shou'd this *Effort* be over-strongly express'd; not only the supine Character and Air of Indolence wou'd be lost in this Figure of PLEASURE; but, what is worse, the Figure wou'd seem to speak, or at least appear so, as to create a double Meaning, or *equivocal Sense* in Painting; which wou'd destroy what we have establish'd as fundamental, concerning the absolute Reign of *Silence* thro'out the rest of the
Piece,

Piece, in favour of *VIRTUE*, the sole speaking Party at this Instant, or third Period of our History.

(4.) ACCORDING to a Computation, which in this way of Reasoning might be made, of the whole *Motion* or *Action* to be given to our Figure of *PLEASURE*; she shou'd scarce have *one fifth* reserv'd for that which we may properly call *Active* in her, and have already term'd her *persuasive* or *indicative Effort*. All besides shou'd be employ'd to express (if one may say so) her *Inaction*, her *Supineness*, *Effeminacy*, and *indulgent Ease*. The Head and Body might intirely favour this latter Passion. One Hand might be absolutely resign'd to it; serving only to support, with much ado, the lolling lazy Body. And if the other Hand be requir'd to express some kind of Gesture or Action toward the Road of Pleasures recommended by this Dame; the Gesture ought however to be slight and negligent, in the manner of one who has given over speaking, and appears weary and spent.

(5.) FOR the *Shape*, the *Person*, the *Complexion*, and what else may be further remark'd as to the *Air* and *Manner* of *PLEASURE*; all this is naturally comprehended in the Opposition, as above stated, between *Her-self* and *VIRTUE*.

C H A P.



C H A P. V.

*Of the Ornaments of the Piece; and chiefly
of the Drapery, and Perspective.*

(1.) 'TIS sufficiently known, how great a liberty Painters are us'd to take, in the colouring of their Habits, and of other Draperys belonging to their historical Pieces. If they are to paint a *Roman* People, they represent 'em in different Dresses; tho it be certain the common People among 'em were habited very near alike, and much after the same colour. In like manner, the *Egyptians*, *Jews*, and other antient Nations, as we may well suppose, bore in this particular their respective Likeness or Resemblance one to another, as at present the *Spaniards*, *Italians*, and several other People of *Europe*. But such a Resemblance as this wou'd, in the way of Painting, produce a very untoward effect; as may easily be conceiv'd. For this reason the Painter makes no scruple to introduce *Philosophers*, and even *Apostles*, in various Colours, after a very extraordinary manner. 'Tis here that the *historical Truth* must of necessity indeed give way to that which we call *poetical*, as being govern'd not so much by *Reality*, as by *Probability*,
or

or *plausible Appearance*. So that a Painter, who uses his Privilege or Prerogative in this respect, ought however to do it cautiously, and with discretion. And when occasion requires that he shou'd present us his *Philosophers* or *Apostles* thus variously colour'd, he must take care at least so to mortify his Colours, that these plain poor Men may not appear, in his Piece, adorn'd like so many Lords or Princes of the modern Garb.

(2.) IF, on the other hand, the Painter shou'd happen to take for his Subject some solemn Entry or Triumph, were, according to the Truth of *Fact*, all manner of Magnificence had without doubt been actually display'd, and all sorts of bright and dazling Colours heap'd together and advanc'd, in emulation, one against another; he ought on this occasion, in breach of the *historical Truth*, or Truth of *Fact*, to do his utmost to diminish and reduce the excessive Gayety and Splendor of those Objects, which wou'd otherwise raise such a Confusion, Oppugnancy, and Riot of Colours, as wou'd to any judicious Eye appear absolutely intolerable.

(3.) IT becomes therefore an able Painter in this, as well as in the other parts of his Workmanship, to have regard principally, and above all, to the Agreement or Correspondency

dency of things. And to that end 'tis necessary he shou'd form in his Mind a certain Note or Character of *Unity*, which being happily taken, wou'd, out of the many Colours of his piece, produce (if one may say so) *a particular distinct Species* of an original kind: like those Compositions in Musick, where among the different Airs (such as *Sonatas*, *Entrys*, or *Sarabands*,) there are different and distinct Species; of which we may say in particular, as to each, "That it has its own proper Character or Genius, peculiar to it-self".

(4.) THUS the *Harmony* of Painting requires, "That in whatever *Key* the Painter begins his Piece, he shou'd be sure to finish it in the same."

(5.) THIS Regulation turns on the *principal Figure*, or on the two or three which are *eminent*, in a *Tablature* compos'd of many. For if the Painter happens to give a certain Height or Richness of colouring to his principal Figure; the rest must in proportion necessarily partake this Genius. But if, on the contrary, the Painter shou'd have chanc'd to give a softer Air, with more Gentleness and Simplicity of colouring, to his principal Figure; the rest must bear a Character proportionable, and appear in an extraordinary Simplicity;

plicity; that one and the same Spirit may, without contest, reign thro' the whole of his Design.

(6.) OUR Historical Draught of *HERCULES* will afford us a very clear example in the case. For considering that the Hero is to appear on this occasion retir'd and gloomy; being withal in a manner naked, and without any other Covering than a Lion's Skin, which is it-self of a yellow and dusky colour; it wou'd be really impracticable for a Painter to represent this principal Figure in any extraordinary brightness or lustre. From whence it follows, that in the other inferior Figures or subordinate parts of the Work, the Painter must necessarily make use of such still quiet Colours, as may give to the whole Piece a Character of Solemnity and Simplicity, agreeable with it-self. Now shou'd our Painter honestly go about to follow his Historian, according to the literal Sense of the History, which represents *VIRTUE* to us in a resplendent Robe of the purest and most glossy White; 'tis evident he must after this manner destroy his Piece. The *good Painter* in this, as in all other occasions of like nature, must do as the *good Poet*; who undertaking to treat some common and known Subject, refuses however to follow strictly, like a mere Copyist or Translator, any preceding Poet

et or Historian ; but so orders it, that his Work in it-self becomes really new and original.

* *Publica materies privati juris erit, si
Nec circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem ;
Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres.*

(7.) As for what relates to the *Perspective* or *Scene* of our historical Piece, it ought so to present it-self, as to make us instantly conceive that 'tis in the Country, and in a place of Retirement, near some Wood or Forest, that this whole Action passes. For 'twou'd be impertinent to bring *Architecture* or Buildings of whatever kind in view, as tokens of Company, Diversion, or Affairs, in a place purposely chosen to denote Solitude, Thoughtfulness, and premeditated Retreat. Besides, that according to the Poets (our Guides and Masters in this Art) neither the Goddesses, nor other divine Forms of whatever kind, car'd ever to present themselves to human Sight, elsewhere than in these deep Recesses. And 'tis worth observing here, how particularly our philosophical Historian affects to speak, by way of prevention, of the solitary place where HERCULES was retir'd, and of his Thoughtfulness preceding this Apparition : which from these Circumstances may

* Horat. de Art. Poet. ver. 131.

be constru'd hence-forward as a mere *Dream*;
but as such, a truly rational, and *divine* one.

(8.) As to the *Fortress*, *Temple*, or *Palace*, of *VIRTUE*, situated on a Mountain, after the emblematical way; as we see represented in some Pieces form'd upon this Subject; there is nothing of this kind express'd by our Historian. And shou'd this or any thing of a like nature present it-self in our design, it wou'd fill the Mind with foreign Fancys, and mysterious Views, no way agreeable to the Taste and Genius of this Piece. Nor is there any thing, at the same time, on *PLEASURE*'s side, to answer, by way of opposition, to this *Palace* of *VIRTUE*; which, if express'd, wou'd on this account destroy the just Simplicity and Correspondency of our Work.

(9.) ANOTHER Reason against the *Perspective*-part, the *Architecture*, or other study'd Ornaments of the *Landskip*-kind, in this particular Piece of ours, is, That in reality there being no occasion for these Appearances, they wou'd prove a mere Incumbrance to the Eye, and wou'd of necessity disturb the Sight, by diverting it from that which is principal, the *History* and *Fact*. Whatsoever appears in a historical Design, which is not essential to the Action, serves only to confound the Representation, and perplex the Mind:

more particularly, if these *Episodick* parts are so lively wrought, as to vie with the principal Subject, and contend for Precedency with the *Figures* and *human Life*. A just Design, or Tablature, shou'd, at first view, discover, What *Nature* it is design'd to imitate; what *Life*, whether of the higher or lower kind, it aims chiefly to represent. The Piece must by no means be equivocal or dubious; but must with ease distinguish it-self, either as *historical* and *moral*, or as *perspective* and merely *natural*. If it be the latter of these Beautys, which we desire to see delineated according to its perfection, then the former must give place. The *higher Life* must be allay'd, and in a manner discountenanc'd and obscur'd; whilst the *lower* displays it-self, and is exhibited as principal. Even that which according to a Term of Art we commonly call *Still-Life*, and is in reality of the last and lowest degree of Painting, must have its Superiority and just Preference in a Tablature of its own Species. 'Tis the same in *Animal-Pieces*; where Beasts, or Fowl are represented. In *Landskip*, Inanimates are principal: 'Tis the Earth, the Water, the Stones and Rocks which live. All other Life becomes subordinate. Humanity, Sense, Manners, must in this place yield, and become inferior. 'Twou'd be a fault even to aim at the Expression of any real Beauty in this kind, or go about to animate or heighten
in

in any considerable degree the accompanying Figures of Men, or Deitys which are accidentally introduc'd, as Appendices, or Ornaments, in such a Piece. But if, on the contrary, the *human Species* be that which first presents it-self in a Picture; if it be the *intelligent Life*, which is set to view; 'tis the *other Species*, the *other Life*, which must then surrender and become subservient. The *merely natural* must pay homage to the *historical* or *moral*. Every Beauty, every Grace must be sacrific'd to the *real BEAUTY of this first and highest Order*. For nothing can be more deform'd than a Confusion of many Beautys: And the Confusion becomes inevitable, where the Subjection is not compleat.

(10.) BY the word *MORAL* are understood, in this place, all Sorts of judicious Representations of the human Passions; as we see even in *Battel-Pieces*; excepting those of distant Figures, and the diminutive kind; which may rather be consider'd as a sort of *Landskip*. In all other martial Pieces, we see express'd in lively Action, the several degrees of Valor, Magnanimity, Cowardice, Terror, Anger, according to the several Characters of Nations, and particular Men. 'Tis here that we may see *Heroes* and *Chiefs* (such as the *ALEXANDERS* or *CONSTANTINES*) appear, even in the hottest of the Ac-

tion, with a Tranquillity and Sedateness of Mind peculiar to themselves: which is, indeed, in a direct and proper sense, profoundly *moral*.

(11.) BUT as the *Moral* part is differently treated in a *Poem*, from what it is in *History*, or in a *philosophical* Work; so must it, of right, in *Painting* be far differently treated, from what it naturally is, either in the *History*, or *Poem*. For want of a right understanding of this Maxim, it often happens that by endeavouring to render a Piece highly *moral* and *learned*, it becomes thorowly ridiculous and impertinent.

(12.) FOR the ordinary Works of SCULPTURE, such as the *Low-Relieves*, and Ornaments of *Columns* and *Edifices*, great allowance is made. The very Rules of Perspective are here wholly revers'd, as necessity requires, and are accommodated to the Circumstance and Genius of the Place or Building, according to a certain OEconomy or Order of a particular and distinct kind; as will easily be observ'd by those who have thorowly study'd the *TRAJAN* and *ANTONINUS-Pillars*, and other *Relieve-Works* of the Antients. In the same manner, as to Pieces of engrav'd Work, Medals, or whatever shews it-self in one Substance (as Brass or Stone) or only by Shade and Light (as in ordinary Drawings,

Drawings, or Stamps) much also is allow'd, and many things admitted, of the *fantastick*, *miraculous*, or *hyperbolical* kind. 'Tis here, that we have free scope, withal, for whatever is *learned*, *emblematical*, or *enigmatical*. But for the compleatly imitative and illusive Art of PAINTING, whose Character it is to imploy in her Works the united Force of different Colours; and, who surpassing by so many Degrees, and in so many Privileges, all other human Fiction, or imitative Art, aspires in a directer manner towards Deceit, and a Command over our very Sense; she must of necessity abandon whatever is *over-learned*, *humorous*, or *witty*; to maintain her-self in what is *natural*, *credible*, and *winning of our Assent*: that she may thus acquit her-self of what is her chief Province, *the specious Appearance of the Object she represents*. Otherwise we shall naturally bring against her the just Criticism of HORACE, on the scenical Representation so nearly ally'd to her:

Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.

(13.) WE are therefore to consider this as a sure Maxim or Observation in Painting,
 “ That a *historical* and *moral* Piece must of necessity lose much of its natural Simplicity
 “ and Grace, if any thing of the *emblematical* or
 “ *enigmatical* kind be visibly and directly inter-
 B b 3 mix'd.”

382 The J U D G M E N T

“mix’d.” As if, for instance, the Circle of the * *Zodiack*, with its twelve Signs, were introduc’d. Now this being an Appearance which carries not any matter of similitude or colourable resemblance to any thing extant in real Nature; it cannot possibly pretend to win the Sense, or gain Belief, by the help of any *poetical Enthusiasm*, *religious History*, or *Faith*. For by means of these, indeed, we are easily introduc’d to contemplate as Realities those divine Personages and miraculous Forms, which the leading Painters, antient and modern, have speciously design’d, according to the particular Doctrine or Theology of their several religious and national Beliefs. But for our Tablature in particular, it carries nothing with it of the mere *emblematical* or *enigmatick* kind: since for what relates to the double Way of the Vale and Mountain, this may naturally and with colourable appearance be represented at the Mountain’s foot. But if on the Summit or highest Point of it, we shou’d place the Fortrefs, or Palacè of *Virtue*, rising above the Clouds, this wou’d immediately give the enigmatical mysterious Air to our *Picture*, and of necessity

* This is what RAPHAEL himself has done, in his famous Design of *The Judgment of PARIS*. But this Piece having never been painted, but design’d only for MARC ANTONIO’s engraving, it comes not within our Censure; as appears by what is said in the Paragraph just preceding.

destroy

destroy its persuasive Simplicity, and natural Appearance.

(14.) In short, we are to carry this Remembrance still along with us, “ That the fewer
 “ the Objects are, besides those which are ab-
 “ solutely necessary in a Piece, the easier it
 “ is for the Eye, by one simple Act and in one
 “ View, to comprehend the *Sum* or *Whole*.”
 The multiplication of Subjects, tho subaltern,
 renders the Subordination more difficult to
 execute in the Ordonnance or Composition
 of a Work. And if the *Subordination* be not
 perfect, the *Order* (which makes the Beauty)
 remains imperfect. Now the *Subordination* can
 never be perfect, except “ * When the Or-
 “ donnance is such, that the Eye not only
 “ runs over with ease the several Parts of the
 “ Design, (reducing still its View each moment
 “ on the principal Subject on which all turns)
 “ but when the same Eye, without the least
 “ detainment in any of the particular Parts,
 “ and resting, as it were, immovable in the
 “ middle, or center of the *Tablature*, may
 “ see at once, in an agreeable and perfect
 “ Correspondency, all which is there exhi-
 “ bited to the Sight.”

* This is what the *Grecian* Masters so happily express'd, by the single word *Ευρύνοια*. See VOL. I. pag. 143, &c.



C A H P. VI.

Of the Casual or Independent Ornaments.

(1.) **T**HERE remains for us now to consider only of the separate Ornaments, independent both of Figures and Perspective; such as the * *Machine-Work* or *Divinities* in the Sky, the Winds, Cupids, Birds, Animals, Dogs, or other loose Pieces which are introduc'd without any absolute necessity, and in a way of Humour. But as these belong chiefly to the *ordinary Life*, and to the *comick* or *mix'd* kind; our *Tablature*, which on the contrary is wholly *epick*, *heroick*, and in the *tragick* Style, wou'd not so easily admit of any thing in this light way.

(2.) WE may besides consider, that whereas the Mind is naturally led to fancy Mystery in a Work of such a Genius or Style of Painting as ours, and to confound with each other the two distinct kinds of the *emblematick* and merely *historical* or *poetick*; we shou'd take care

* This is understood of the *Machine-Work*, when it is merely ornamental, and not essential in the Piece; by making part of the *History*, or *Fable* it-self.

not to afford it this occasion of Error and Deviation, by introducing into a Piece of so uniform a Design, such Appendices, or supplementary Parts, as, under pretext of giving light to the History, or characterizing the Figures, shou'd serve only to distract or dissipate the Sight, and confound the Judgment of the more intelligent Spectators.

(3.) "WILL it then, says one, be possible
 "to make out the Story of these two *Dames*
 "in company with *HERCULES*; without other-
 "wise distinguishing them than as above de-
 "scrib'd?"——We answer, it is possible; and
 not that only, but certain and infallible, in
 the case of one who has the least Genius, or
 has ever heard in general concerning *HER-*
CULES, without so much as having ever heard
 this History in particular. But if notwith-
 standing this, we wou'd needs add some exte-
 rior marks, more declaratory and determina-
 tive of these two Personages, *VIRTUE* and
PLEASURE; it may be perform'd, however,
 without any necessary recourse to what is ab-
 solutely of the *Emblem-kind*. The Manner of
 this may be explain'd as follows.

(4.) THE Energy or natural Force of *Vir-*
tue, according to the moral Philosophy of high-
 est note among the Antients, was express'd in
 the

386 The J U D G M E N T

the double effect of * *Forbearance* and *Indurance*, or what we may otherwise call *Refrainment* and *Support*. For the former, *the Bit or Bridle*, plac'd somewhere on the side of *Virtue*, may serve as Emblem sufficient; and for the second, *the Helmet* may serve in the same manner; especially since they are each of them Appurtenances essential to *Heroes* (who, in the quality of Warriors, were also Subduers or † Managers of Horses) and that at the same time these are really portable Instruments, such as the martial Dame; 'who represents *Virtue*, may be well suppos'd to have brought along with her.

(5.) ON the side of PLEASURE, certain *Vases*, and other Pieces of imboss'd Plate, wrought in the figures of *Satyrs*, *Fauns*, and *Bacchanals*, may serve to express the Debauches of the Table-kind. And certain Draperys thrown carelessly on the ground, and hung upon a neighbouring Tree, forming a kind of Bower and Couch for this luxurious Dame, may serve sufficiently to suggest the Thought of other Indulgences, and to support the Image of the effeminate, indolent, and amorous Passions.

* *Κατάρσια*, 'Εὐχαλασία: They were describ'd as Sisters in the emblematic Moral Philosophy of the Antients. Whence that known Precept, 'Ανίχθη ἡ Ἀνίχθη, SUSTINE & ABSTINE.

† CASTOR, POLLUX; all the Heroes of HOMER; ALEXANDER the Great, &c.

Besides

Besides that for this latter kind, we may rest satisfy'd, 'tis what the Painter will hardly fail of representing to the full. The fear is, lest he shou'd ever do this part, and express the affection too much to the life. The Appearance will, no doubt be strongly wrought in all the Features and Proportions of this *third Figure*: which is of a relish far more popular, and vulgarly ingaging, than that *other* oppos'd to it, in our historical Design.



C O N C L U S I O N.

(1.) **W**E may conclude this Argument with a general Reflection, which seems to arise naturally from what has been said on this Subject in particular; "That in a real *History-Painter*, the same Knowledge, the same Study, and Views, are requir'd, as in a real *Poet*." Never can the *Poet* (whilst he justly holds that name) become a *Relator*, or *Historian* at large. He is allow'd only to describe a single Action; not the Actions of a single Man, or People. The *Painter* is a *Historian* at the same rate, but still more narrowly confin'd, as in fact appears; since it wou'd certainly prove a more ridiculous Attempt to comprehend two or three distinct Actions or parts of History in
one

388 The *J U D G M E N T*

one Picture, than to comprehend ten times the number in *one* and *the same* Poem.

(2.) 'Tis well known, that to each Species of Poetry, there are natural Proportions and Limits assign'd. And it wou'd be a gross Absurdity indeed to imagine, that in a Poem there was nothing which we cou'd call *Measure* or *Number*, except merely in the Verse. An Elegy, and an Epigram have each of 'em their Measure, and Proportion, as well as a Tragedy, or Epick Poem. In the same manner, as to Painting, Sculpture, or Statuary, there are particular Measures which form what we call a *Piece*: as for instance, in mere Portraiture, a *Head*, or *Bust*: the former of which must retain always the whole, or at least a certain part of the Neck; as the latter the Shoulders, and a certain part of the Breast. If any thing be added or retrench'd, the *Piece* is destroy'd. 'Tis then a mangled Trunk, or dismember'd Body, which presents it-self to our Imagination; and this too not thro' use merely, or on the account of custom, but of necessity, and by the nature of the Appearance: since there are such and such parts of the human Body, which are naturally match'd, and must appear in company: the Section, if unskilfully made, being in reality horrid, and representing rather an *Amputation* in Surgery, than a seemly *Division*

son or *Separation* according to *Art*. And thus it is, that in general, thro' all the plastick Arts, or Works of Imitation, "Whatsoever is drawn "from Nature, with the intention of raising "in us the Imagination of natural Species or Object, according to real *Beauty* "and *Truth*, shou'd be compriz'd in certain "compleat Portions, or Districts, which represent the Correspondency or Union of each "part of Nature, with *intire* NATURE *her-self*." And 'tis this natural Apprehension, or anticipating Sense of *Unity*, which makes us give even to the Works of our inferior Artizans, the name of *Pieces* by way of Excellence, and as denoting the *Justness* and *Truth* of Work.

(3.) IN order therefore to succeed rightly in the Formation of any thing truly beautiful in this higher Order of design; 'twere to be wish'd that the Artist, who had Understanding enough to comprehend what a *real Piece* or *Tablature* imported, and who, in order to this, had acquir'd the Knowledge of a *Whole* and *Parts*, wou'd afterwards apply himself to the Study of *moral* and *poetick Truth*: that by this means the Thoughts, Sentiments, or *Manners*, which hold the first rank in his historical Work, might appear suitable to the higher and nobler Species of Humanity in which he practis'd, to the Genius of the Age which he describ'd,

scrib'd, and to the principal or main Action which he chose to represent. He wou'd then naturally learn to reject those false Ornaments of *affected Graces*, *exaggerated Passions*, *hyperbolic* and *prodigious Forms*; which equally with the mere *capricious* and *grotesque*, destroy the just *Simplicity* and *Unity*, essential in a P I E C E. And for his *Colouring*; he wou'd then soon find how much it became him to be reserv'd, severe, and chaste, in this particular of his Art; where *Luxury* and *Libertinism* are, by the power of *Fashion* and the modern *Taste*, become so universally establish'd.

(4.) 'Tis evident however from Reason itself, as well as from * History and Experience, that nothing is more fatal, either to Painting, Architecture, or the other Arts, than this *false Relish*, which is govern'd rather by what immediately strikes the Sense, than by what consequentially and by reflection pleases the Mind, and satisfies the Thought and Reason. So that whilst we look on *Painting* with the same Eye, as we view commonly the rich Stuffs, and colour'd Silks worn by our Ladys, and admir'd in Dress, Equipage, or Furniture; we must of necessity be effeminate in our Taste, and ut-

* See VIRTUVIUS and PLINY.

terly fet wrong as to all Judgment and Knowledge in the kind. For of this *imitative Art* we may justly say; "That tho It borrows
 " help indeed from Colours, and uses them,
 " as means, to execute its Designs; It has no-
 " thing, however, more wide of its real Aim,
 " or more remote from its Intention, than to
 " make a *shew* of Colours, or from their mix-
 " ture, to raise a * *separate* and *flattering* Plea-
 " sure to the SENSE."

* *The Pleasure is plainly foreign and separate, as having no concern or share in the proper Delight or Entertainment which naturally arises from the Subject, and Workmanship it-self. For the Subject, in respect of Pleasure, as well as Science, is absolutely compleated, when the Design is executed, and the propos'd Imitation once accomplish'd. And thus it always is the best, when the Colours are most subdu'd, and made subservient.*

The End of the Third Volume.

A
L E T T E R
CONCERNING THE
ART, OR SCIENCE
O F
D E S I G N,

Written from ITALY, on the Occasion of
The Judgment of HERCULES,

T O
M Y L O R D * * * *



— *Ante omnia Musæ.*
Virg. Georg. Lib. ii.







A
L E T T E R
CONCERNING
D E S I G N.

MY LORD,

THIS Letter comes to your Lordship, accompany'd with a small Writing intitled A NOTION: for such alone can that Piece deservedly be call'd, which aspires no higher than to the forming of a *Project*, and that too in so vulgar a Science as *Painting*. But whatever the Subject be, if it can prove any way entertaining to you, it will sufficiently answer my Design. And if possibly it may have that good success, I shou'd have no ordinary opinion of my Project; since I know how hard it wou'd be to give your Lordship a real Entertainment of any thing which was not in some respect worthy and useful.

* B 2

ON

ON this account I must, by way of prevention, inform your Lordship, that after I had conceived my NOTION such as you see it upon paper, I was not contented with this, but fell directly to work; and by the Hand of a Master-Painter brought it into *Practice*, and form'd a real *Design*. This was not enough. I resolv'd afterwards to see what effect it would have, when taken out of mere Black-and-White, into Colours: And thus a *Sketch* was afterwards drawn. This pleas'd so well, that being encourag'd by the *Virtuosi*, who are so eminent in this part of the World, I resolv'd at last to engage my Painter in the great Work. Immediately a Cloth was bespoke of a suitable Dimension, and the Figures taken as big or bigger than the common Life; the Subject being of the Heroick kind; and requiring rather such Figures as shou'd appear above ordinary human Stature.

THUS my NOTION, as light as it may prove in the *Treatise*, is become very substantial in the *Workmanship*. The Piece is still in hand; and like to continue so for some time. Otherwise the first Draught or Design shou'd have accompany'd the *Treatise*; as the *Treatise* does this Letter. But the *Design* having grown thus into a *Sketch*, and the *Sketch* afterwards

terwards into a *Picture*; I thought it fit your Lordship shou'd either see the several Pieces together, or be troubled only with that which was the best; as undoubtedly the great one must prove, if the Master I employ sinks not very much below himself, in this Performance.

FAR surely shou'd I be, my Lord, from conceiving any Vanity or Pride in Amusements of such an inferior kind as these; especially were they such as they may naturally at first sight appear. I pretend not here to apologize either for *them*, or for *my-self*. Your Lordship however knows, I have naturally Ambition enough to make me desirous of employing myself in Business of a higher Order: since it has been my fortune in publick Affairs to act often in concert with you, and in the same Views, on the Interest of EUROPE and Mankind. There was a Time, and that a very early one of my Life, when I was not wanting to my Country, in this respect. But after some years of hearty Labour and Pains in this kind of Workmanship, an unhappy Breach in my Health drove me not only from the Seat of Business, but forc'd me to seek these foreign Climates; where, as mild as the *Winters* generally are, I have with much ado liv'd out this *latter-one*; and am now, as your Lordship finds, employing my-self in such easy

Study as are most futable to my state of Health,
and to the Genius of the Country where I am
confin'd.

THIS in the mean time I can, with some
assurance say to your Lordship in a kind of spi-
rit of Prophecy, from what I have observ'd
of the rising Genius of our Nation, That if
we live to see a Peace any way answerable to
that generous Spirit with which this War was
begun, and carry'd on, for our *own* Liberty
and that of EUROPE; the Figure we are like
to make abroad, and the Increase of Know-
ledge, Industry and Sense at home, will ren-
der *united* BRITAIN the principal Seat of
Arts; and by her Politeness and Advantages
in this kind, will shew evidently, how much
she owes to those Counsels, which taught her
to exert her-self so resolutely in behalf of the
common Cause, and that of her own *Liberty*, and
happy *Constitution*, necessarily included.

I CAN my-self remember the Time, when,
in respect of MUSICK, our reigning Taste was
in many degrees inferior to the *French*. The
long Reign of Luxury and Pleasure under King
CHARLES the Second, and the foreign Helps
and study'd Advantages given to *Musick* in a
following Reign; cou'd not raise our Genius
the

the least in this respect. But when the Spirit of the Nation was grown more *free*, tho engag'd at that time in the fiercest War, and with the most doubtful Success, we no sooner began to turn our-selves towards *Musick*, and enquire what *ITALY* in particular produc'd, than in an instant we outstrip'd our Neighbours the *FRENCH*, enter'd into a Genius far beyond theirs, and rais'd our-selves an *Ear*, and *Judgment*, not inferior to the best now in the World.

IN the same manner, as to *PAINTING*. Tho we have as yet nothing of our own native Growth in this kind worthy of being mention'd; yet since the Publick has of late begun to express a Relish for Ingravings, Drawings, Copyings, and for the original Paintings of the chief *Italian* Schools, (so contrary to the modern *French*) I doubt not that, in very few years we shall make an equal progress in this other Science. And when our Humour turns us to cultivate these designing Arts, our Genius, I am perswaded, will naturally carry us over the slighter Amusements, and lead us to that higher, more serious, and noble Part of *Imitation*, which relates to *History*, *Human Nature*, and the chief Degree or Order of *BEAUTY*; I mean that of the *rational* Life, distinct from the merely *vegetable* and *sensible*, as in Animals,

or

or Plants; according to those several Degrees or Orders of Painting, which your Lordship will find suggested in this extemporary *Notion* I have sent you.

As for ARCHITECTURE, 'tis no wonder if so many noble Designs of this kind have miscarry'd amongst us; since the Genius of our Nation has hitherto been so little turn'd this way, that thro' several Reigns we have patiently seen the noblest publick Buildings perish (if I may say so) under the Hand of one single Court-Architect; who, if he had been able to profit by Experience, wou'd long since, at our expence, have prov'd the greatest Master in the World. But I question whether our Patience is like to hold much longer. The Devastation so long committed in this kind, has made us begin to grow rude and clamorous at the hearing of a new Palace spoilt, or a new Design committed to some rash or impotent Pretender.

'Tis the good Fate of our Nation in this particular, that there remain yet two of the noblest Subjects for Architecture; our Prince's *Palace*, and our *House of Parliament*. For I can't but fancy that when *Whitehall* is thought of, the neighbouring *Lords* and *Commons* will at
the

the same time be plac'd in better Chambers and Apartments, than at present; were it only for Majesty's sake, and as a Magnificence becoming the person of the Prince, who here appears in full Solemnity. Nor do I fear that when these new Subjects are attempted, we shou'd miscarry as grossly as we have done in others before. Our *State*, in this respect, may prove perhaps more fortunate than our *Church*, in having waited till a national Taste was form'd, before these Edifices were undertaken. But the Zeal of the Nation cou'd not, it seems, admit so long a Delay in their Ecclesiastical Structures, particularly their *Metropolitan*. And since a Zeal of this sort has been newly kindled amongst us, 'tis like we shall see from afar the many Spires arising in our great City, with such hasty and sudden growth, as may be the occasion perhaps that our immediate Relish shall be hereafter censur'd, as retaining much of what Artists call the *Gothick* Kind.

HARDLY, indeed, as the Publick now stands, shou'd we bear to see a *Whitehall* treated like a *Hampton-Court*, or even a new Cathedral like St. PAUL'S. Almost every-one now becomes concern'd, and interests himself in such publick Structures. Even those Pieces too are brought under the common Censure, which, tho rais'd by private Men, are of such

a Grandure and Magnificence, as to become National Ornaments. The ordinary Man may build his Cottage, or the plain Gentleman his Country-house according as he fancys: but when a great Man builds, he will find little Quarter from the Publick, if instead of a beautiful Pile, he raises, at a vast expence, such a false and counterfeit Piece of Magnificence, as can be justly arraign'd for its Deformity by so many knowing Men in Art, and by the whole *People*, who, in such a Conjunction readily follow their Opinion.

IN reality *the People* are no small Partys in this *Cause*. Nothing moves successfully without 'em. There can be no PUBLICK, but where they are included. And without a *Publick Voice*, knowingly guided and directed, there is nothing which can raise a true Ambition in the Artist; nothing which can exalt the Genius of the Workman, or make him emulous of after-Fame, and of the approbation of his *Country*, and of *Posterity*. For with *these* he naturally, as a *Freeman*, must take part: in *these* he has a passionate Concern, and Interest, rais'd in him by the same Genius of *Liberty*, the same *Laws* and *Government*, by which his Property, and the Rewards of his Pains and Industry are secur'd to him, and to his Generation after him.

EVERY

EVERY thing co-operates, in such a *State*, towards the Improvement of *Art* and *Science*. And for the *designing Arts* in particular, such as *Architecture*, *Painting*, and *Statuary*, they are in a manner link'd together. The Taste of one kind brings necessarily that of the others along with it. When the *free Spirit* of a Nation turns it-self this way, Judgments are form'd; Criticks arise; the publick Eye and Ear improve; a right Taste prevails, and in a manner forces its way. Nothing is so improving, nothing so natural, so *con-genial* to the liberal Arts, as that reigning Liberty and high Spirit of a People, which from the Habit of judging in the highest Matters for themselves, makes 'em freely judge of other Subjects, and enter thorowly into the Characters as well of *Men* and *Manners*, as of the *Products* or *Works* of Men, in Art and Science. So much, my Lord, do we owe to the Excellence of our National Constitution, and Legal Monarchy; happily fitted for Us, and which alone cou'd hold together so mighty a People; all sharers (tho at so far a distance from each other) in the Government of *themselves*; and meeting under *one* Head in *one* vast *Metropolis*; whose enormous Growth, however censurable in other respects, is actually a Cause that Workmanship and Arts

Arts of so many kinds arise to such perfection.

WHAT Encouragement our higher Powers may think fit to give these growing Arts, I will not pretend to guess. This I know, that 'tis so much for their advantage and Interest to make themselves the chief Partys in the Cause, that I wish no Court or Ministry, besides a truly virtuous and wise one, may ever concern themselves in the Affair. For shou'd they do so, they wou'd in reality do more harm than good; since 'tis not the Nature of a Court (such as Courts generally are) to improve, but rather corrupt *a Taste*. And what is in the beginning set wrong by their Example, is hardly ever afterwards recoverable in the Genius of a Nation.

CONTENT therefore I am, my Lord, that BRITAIN stands in this respect as she now does. Nor can one, methinks, with just reason regret her having hitherto made no greater advancement in these affairs of Art. As her *Constitution* has grown, and been establish'd, she has in proportion fitted her-self for other Improvements. There has been no Anticipation in the Case. And in this surely she must be esteem'd wise, as well as happy; that ere she attempted to raise her-self any other
Taste

Taste or Relish, she secur'd her-self a right one in *Government*. She has now the advantage of beginning in other Matters, on a new foot. She has her *Models* yet to seek, her *Scale* and *Standard* to form, with deliberation and good choice. Able enough she is at present to shift for her-self; however abandon'd or helpless she has been left by those whom it became to assist her. Hardly, indeed cou'd she procure a single *Academy* for the training of her Youth in Exercises. As good Soldiers as we are, and as good Horses as our Climate affords, our Princes, rather than expend their Treasure this way, have suffer'd our Youth to pass into a foreign Nation, to learn to ride. As for other *Academics*, such as those for Painting, Sculpture, or Architecture, we have not so much as heard of the Proposal; whilst the Prince of our rival Nation raises Academics, breeds Youth, and sends Rewards and Pensions into foreign Countrys, to advance the Interest and Credit of his own. Now if, notwithstanding the Industry and Pains of this foreign Court, and the supine Un-concernedness of our own, the National Taste however rises, and already shews it-self in many respects beyond that of our so highly-assisted Neighbours; what greater Proof can there be of the Superiority of Genius in one of these Nations above the other?

'Tis

'TIS but this moment that I chance to read in an Article of one of the Gazettes from PARIS, that 'tis resolv'd at Court to establish a new *Academy* for political Affairs. " In it the
 " present Chief-Minister is to preside; having
 " under him six Academists, *douëz des Talens*
 " *nécessaires*——No Person to be receiv'd under
 " the age of twenty five. A thousand Livres
 " Pension for each Scholar——Able Masters
 " to be appointed for teaching them the ne-
 " cessary Sciences, and instructing them in
 " the Treatys of Peace and Alliances, which
 " have been formerly made——The Members
 " to assemble three times a Week—— *C'est de*
 " *ce Seminaire* (says the Writer) *qu'on tirera les*
 " *Secretareis d'Ambassade; qui par degrez pour-*
 " *ront monter à de plus hauts Emplois.*"

I MUST confess, my Lord, as great an Admirer as I am of these regular Institutions, I can't but look upon an *Academy for Ministers* as a very extraordinary Establishment; especially in such a Monarchy as FRANCE, and at such a Conjunction as the present. It looks as if the Ministers of that Court had discover'd lately some new Methods of Negotiation, such as their Predecessors RICHELIEU and MAZARINE never thought of; or that, on the contrary,

trary, they have found themselves so declin'd, and at such a loss in the Management of this present Treaty, as to be forc'd to take their Lesson from some of those Ministers with whom they treat: a Reproach, of which, no doubt, they must be highly sensible.

BUT 'tis not my design here, to entertain your Lordship with any Reflections upon Politicks, or the Methods which the FRENCH may take to raise themselves *new* Ministers, or *new* Generals; who may prove a better Match for us than hitherto, whilst we held our *old*. I will only say to your Lordship on this Subject of *Academys*; that indeed I have less concern for the Deficiency of such a one as this, than of any other which cou'd be thought of, for ENGLAND; and that as for a Seminary of *Statesmen*, I doubt not but, without this extraordinary help, we shall be able, out of our *old* Stock, and the common course of Business, constantly to furnish a sufficient Number of well-qualify'd Persons to serve upon occasion, either at home, or in our foreign Treatys; as often as such Persons accordingly qualify'd shall duly, honestly, and *bona fide* be requir'd to serve.

I RETURN therefore to my *Virtuoso*-Science; which being my chief Amusement in this Place and Circumstance, your Lordship has by it a fresh Instance that I can never employ my Thoughts with satisfaction on any Subject, without making you a Party. For even this very NOTION had its rise chiefly from the Conversation of a certain Day, which I had the happiness to pass a few years since in the Country with your Lordship. 'Twas there you shew'd me some Ingravings, which had been sent you from ITALY. One in particular I well remember; of which the Subject was the very same with that of my written NOTION inclos'd. But by what Hand it was done, or after what Master, or how executed, I have quite forgot. 'Twas the Summer-season, when you had Recess from Business. And I have accordingly calculated this *Epistle* and *Project* for the same Recess and Leisure. For by the time this can reach ENGLAND, the Spring will be far advanc'd, and the national Affairs in a manner over, with those who are not in *the immediate Administration*.

WERE that indeed your Lordship's Lot, at present; I know not whether in regard to my Country I shou'd dare throw such Amusements as these in your way. Yet even in
this

this Case, I wou'd venture to say however, in defence of my Project, and of the *Cause of Painting*; that cou'd my young Hero come to your Lordship as well represented as he might have been, either by the Hand of a * MARAT or a JORDANO, (the Masters who were in being, and in repute, when I first travel'd here in ITALY) the *Pi&cture* it-self, whatever the *Treatise* prov'd, wou'd have been worth notice, and might have become a Present worthy of our Court and Prince's *Palace*; especially were it so blest'd as to lodge within it a royal Issue of her Majesty's. Such a Piece of Furniture might well fit the Gallery, or Hall of Exercises, where our young Princes shou'd learn their usual Lessons. And to see VIRTUE in this Garb and Action, might perhaps be no slight Memorandum hereafter to a *Royal Youth*, who shou'd one day come to undergo this Trial himself; on which his own Happines, as well as the Fate of EUROPE and of the World, wou'd in so great a measure depend.

THIS, my Lord, is making (as you see) the most I can of my *Project*, and setting off

* *Carlo Marat* was yet alive, at the time when this Letter was written; but had long been super-annuated, and incapable of any considerable Performance.

my

410 A L E T T E R, &c.

my Amusements with the best Colour I am able; that I may be the more excusable in communicating them to your Lordship, and expressing thus, with what Zeal I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's

Naples, March 6.
N. S. 1712.

most faithful

humble Servant,

SHAFTESBURY.



I N D E X.

[*N. B.* The Letters shew the Volume:
The Figures, the Pages of each.]

A.

A BRAHAM (*Patriarch*) *his Character and Life.* Vol. iii. pag. 52, 53, 124

Absolute Power. See *Arbitrary.*

Absolute Princes. i. 203. *Seem to act by Counsel and Advice.* i. 210, 211. *Their Education and Manners.* *ibid.* *No real Society in Absolute Government.* i. 105, 106. *No Publick, or Sense of publick Good.* 107. *No social or common Affection.* *ibid.* *No Community or Mother-Country.* iii. 143 *Absolute Monarchy, debauching in religious and moral Principles.* i. 107. iii. 310, 311. *Necessary Subjection and Homage in Absolute Government.* i. 219. iii. 172

Academick Philosophy. i. 18, 253. *Its Excellence.* i. 81, 256. ii. 189, 191, 230, 231, &c. 305, 6. See *Sceptick.*

Academick Founder and Successor.

ii. 253, 4

Academick Discipline amongst the Antients

i. 122. ii. 191

Academists: their way of arguing unsutable to the impatient Humour of our Age.

ii. 189, 191

Academics for Exercise, wanted for our Youth Unhappily neglected. i. 333, 334. See *Exercises, School, University.*

ACTEON: a common Absurdity in the Pictures of his Metamorphosis. iii. 357

Actions: Spring of Actions.

ii. 86

Activity, or Action, how necessary to Mankind.

ii. 131, 132

Actor (Stage)

i. 7

——— *In the Publick.*

i. 8

Admiration. Weakness of the Passion. i. 144, 5, 6, 7, &c. ii. 324, 325, 6, &c. See *Miracle, Wonder.*

Just Admiration.

ii. 29

Admiration founded in the natural and necessary Imagination of a sublime and beautiful in things. i. 138, 139, 336 337. ii. 28, 29, 30, 394.

420, 421, 429, 430. iii. 30, 31, 2, 3, &c. 182, 3, 4, 5, 6

VOL. III.

C c

Admiration.

I N D E X.

- Admiration. *Motive, or Incentive to Philosophy.* iii. 37. *Restraint of it in Philosophy.* iii. 35, 36, 37, 202, 203
- Admiration, *a strong one, distinguish'd from that of Love.* iii. 359
- Advice. *See Treatise of:* viz. Vol. I. 153, 154, &c.
- ÆGYPT. *Its Description,* ii. 386. *Origin and enormous Growth of Superstition from ÆGYPT.* ii. 387, 388. iii. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, &c. *Natural as well as Political Causes.* iii. 45, 46. *Unsociableness of Religion, mutual Abhorrence of Worshippers, and Persecution of Sects begun from hence.* ii. 387, 388. iii. 42, 59, 60, 61, 62, 80, 81, 82, &c. *Unhappy Settlement, Cantonment and Agrarian of the primitive Egyptians.* iii. 42, 43, 4, 5, 6, &c. *Ægyptian Mysterys.* iii. 245. *See Hierarchy, Priesthood.*
- Ægyptian Loan. i. 358. *Catechism and Catechumens originally Ægyptian.* iii. 245. *See Circumcision.*
- ÆTHIOPIA. *Its Empire and Priesthood.* iii. 48, 49. *Æthiopian Spectator.* i. 82, 83, 85
- Affectation in Behaviour opposite to Grace. i. 190
- Affectation in Belief, Faith, Religion, Praise. i. 6, 7, 34, 35, 36, 41, &c.
- Affection: *Natural Affection towards Moral Beauty.* i. 280, 281
- Social Affection: Enjoyment.* i. 310, 311. *Social Affection confes'd in Love of Country, &c.* iii. 143, 144, 5, 6, 7, &c. *In Parental, Filial Affection.* iii. 145. *Strength of Social Affection.* i. 16. *Conjugal Affection.* ii. 132. iii. 219
- 'Tis by Affection merely that a Creature is esteem'd good or ill.* ii. 21, 22
- Private or Self-Affection.* ii. 22. *When vitious.* ii. 22, 23, 24, 25. *When good.* ii. 23, 24
- Reflex Affection.* ii. 28. *Unequal Affection, or Iniquity.* ii. 31. *Opposition of the Affections.* ii. 52
- Religious Affection.* ii. 75. *See Devotion, Enthusiasm.*
- System of the Affections.* ii. 85. *That System explain'd.* ii. 86
- Three kinds of Affections.* ii. 86, 87
- Degrees of Affections.* ii. 87, 88, &c.
- Affection: *Private Affection too weak, when?* ii. 89. *Affections towards private Good, necessary.* ii. 90
- Energy of Natural Affections.* ii. 101, 102, 103, &c.
- What Pleasure attends the very Disturbances belonging to Natural Affection.* ii. 106, 107. *Effects of Natural Affection.* ii. 107, 108, &c.
- Partial Affection has no foundation in Reason.* iii. 111. *How slender Satisfaction it affords.* ii. 112, 113
- Intire Affection, its Advantages.* ii. 113, 114
- Analysis or Plan of the Affections, as they relate to human Happiness or Unhappiness.* iii. 195, 196, 7, 8, 9, &c.
- Natural Affection, sóvern.* iii. 222. *The same parental or filial kind.* iii. 145
- Balance of the Affections.* ii. 92, 95, 130, 131, &c.
- Exercise of the Social or Natural Affections, how necessary to Man.* ii. 134, 135, 136
- Of

I N D E X.

- Of the Affections which relate to the immediate Self, or private Interest of the Creature.* i. 139
- Unnatural Affections.* ii. 163, 164, &c. *Their Consequences.* ii. 168, 169, &c.
- Age, the present: improving, in our Nation: Why?* i. 9, 10
- Agrarian: untoward-one in the Egyptian State.* iii. 43. *How occasion'd.* iii. 47, 48, 57, 58
- Air of Person: See Grace.*
- Alchymy.* ii. 184, 190, 377. iii. 160
- Alchymists: why their Philosophy still prevails so much in our Age.* ii. 189, 190
- ALCIBIADES.** iii. 126
- ALEXANDER the Great.** i. 249, 325
- Modern Alexanders.* i. 227
- Amanuensis, the Author's.* i. 305. iii. 16, 190
- Ambition.* i. 320, 321, 325, 326, 327. ii. 157, 433, 440, 441
- Amble: common Amble, Pace, or Canterbury of Writers.* iii. 25, 26
- Amorous Passion: What Occasion of Disorder.* ii. 151, 152, 153, &c.
- Amour. Manner of it with the Fair Sex.* iii. 115. *History of an Amour.* i. 176, &c. *See Gallantry, Novel, Love.*
- Amphictonian Counsel.* iii. 138
- Amphitheater. (See Gladiator)*
- Amphitheatrical Spectacles.* i. 270
- ANACHARSIS.** i. 89
- Anatomy of the Mind.* i. 206, 207. *Of the Body.* ii. 302, &c.
- ANDREW: Merry-Andrew and Executioner: a Picture.** i. 66
- Angels: Angelical Company.* i. 7
- Anger: Use of the Passion in the inferior Orders of Creatures, and in the ordinary Characters of Men.* ii. 144, 145. *Its ill Effects, when indulg'd.* ii. 145, 146, 147. *Void in the highest and most virtuous Characters.* ii. 144. *Anger an Acknowledgment of Just and Unjust.* ii. 419, 420
- Animal: How becomes a Part of another System.* ii. 18
- Animal System.* ibid.
- Wild and Tame Animals of the same Species, How different.* ii. 132
- Answers to Books.* iii. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, &c. *Answer-Writers.* ibid.
- and* 270, 271
- Ant** ii. 96. iii. 220
- Anticipation.* ii. 420. *See Pre-conception.*
- Anticipation and Repeal.* iii. 356
- Antidote to Enthusiasm: See Enthusiasm.*
- Antients, their Discipline of Youth.* i. 122. ii. 191 *See Academy.*
- Antient Policy, in the Affairs of Religion and Philosophy.* i. 17, 18. ii. 262
- ANTIPATER.** i. 249
- Antipathy, religious. See Religion.*
- APELLES.** i. 227. *See Painter.*

I N D E X.

- APOLLO.** iii. 233. *Apollo and Muses.* i. 5, 6, 7. (See *Muses*,
Pythian, Delphick.)
Apologue. iii. 206, 207. See *Fable, Mythology, Esop.*
Apology, practice of. i. 329, 330. See *Preface.*
Appearances: See *Species.*
Appetites high, eager. iii. 177
Appetite, elder Brother to Reason. i. 187
Applause: See *Praise.*
ARATUS, Poet. iii. 238
Arbitrary Power. i. 220. *The sweet and bitter.* ibid.
Arbitrary Power, or absolute Monarchy, destructive of Arts. i. 219, 220,
 221, 237, 238, &c. iii. 23. See *Absolute Power, Tyranny, Will.*
ARCADIA. i. 21
Architecture, Barbarous, Gothick. i. 353. *True and natural, independent*
of Fancy. ibid. *Founded in Truth and Nature.* iii. 181
Architect ambitious. iii. 133
ARISTIDES. i. 267
ARISTOPHANES. i. 245
ARISTOTLE cited. i. 142, 143, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246. iii. 66,
 139, 259, 280. (See *Peripatetick*)
Arm: Secular-Arm, deliver over. i. 66. iii. 110
Arms and Hands, expressive in Oratory. iii. 366
ARTHUR King. iii. 112
Articles of Belief. (See *Belief, Divinity.*)
Artisans. i. 192. *Artisan honest, resolute.* i. 262
Artists rejoice in Criticism. i. 235, 261. *Virtue and Generosity of Artists.*
 i. 261, 262; &c. (See *Poet, Painter, Architect. &c.*)
Arts and Sciences how rais'd and improv'd. 239, &c. 248, &c. iii. 136,
 137, 138, 139, &c.
Arts and Virtues mutual Friends. i. 338
Assemblys (Publick) demand Respect. i. 75
Atellan (Plays) i. 251
Atheism: its Consequences with respect to Virtue. ii. 69, 70
Compar'd in that respect with Theism. ii. 72, 73, 74
Atheism from Superstition. ii. 335, 336, 337, 338. *Martyrs for Atheism.*
 iii. 64. *Atheism preferable to Superstition.* i. 41. iii. 126, 127, 128,
Faith of Atheism. ii. 357
Atheism charg'd on the People of the better Rank and Fashion. ii. 264.
 iii. 294. *Charg'd upon Wit and subtle Reasoning.* ibid.
Atheism. (See *Ill-Humour, Chance.*)
Atheist: a compleat one: His Belief or Faith. ii. 11, 298, 357, 358.
Hard to pronounce certainly of any Man, that he is an Atheist. ii. 12,
Atheist personated. iii. 294, 295
Atheists. Best Writers against 'em. ii. 259. *Two sorts of People call'd*
Atheists. ii. 260. *Different in themselves; and to be us'd differently.*
 ii. 260, 261
Atheists miscall'd. i. 345
Atheists

I N D E X.

- Atheists Enthusiasts.** i. 52. iii. 64, 65
Atheist, a strong Believer. ii. 357
Atheistical Hypothesis. ii. 298
Certain Principles common to Atheists with the Devout or Zealots. i. 97,
 117, 118, 123, 124, &c. 132, 345, 352. ii. 68, 80, 81, 256.
 iii. 310
Atheistical Writers or Talkers, no genuine Atheists. i. 89, 90, 92, 93, 94,
 95
ATHENIANS. i. 30. *Their Antiquity, Genius.* iii. 152, 153. *Man-
 ners, Modesty.* *ibid* (See Greece.) *Progress of Arts and Letters
 amongst them.* i. 248, 249, 250. *Attick Elegance.* i. 233
ATTICUS. iii. 21
ATTILA (Gothick Prince.) iii. 91
Avarice. i. 319, 320. iii. 197, 198, 304. *Avaritious Temper, how
 miserable.* ii. 155, 156, &c.
Audience. i. 264, 265. 277. (See Stage.)
AUGUSTUS. i. 220, 228, 269, 270. iii. 21, 250
Authors: Saint-Authors. i. 164, 165. iii. 239, 240. *Author in Soli-
 tude.* i. 175. *Prince-Authors.* i. 213, 214. *Author's Courtship to the
 Reader.* i. 200, 330. *Selfishness of Authors.* i. 200. *Coquetry of an
 Author.* *ibid.*
Author once an honourable Name. iii. 3, 4. *A Character or Note of Un-
 derstanding.* *ibid.* *Jealousy of Free Authors.* ii. 7, 8, 262, &c.
Author Orthodox. i. 358, 359, 360. *Orthodoxy of our Author in par-
 ticular.* iii. 70, 71, 315
**Authors not excusable for their ill Performance, because neglected by the
 Great.** i. 222, 223, 224, 230. *Or because of Criticism and Censure.*
 i. 231, 232, &c. *Or because of the publick Genius or Ear.* i. 261,
 262, 278
Author and Reader, their mutual Relation, Interest. iii. 227, 228, 229,
 230, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. *Their Pretensions, Privileges, Place, Cere-
 monial.* *ibid.*
*Divinest Characters and Personages, no Authors, either in Sacred or Profane
 Letters.* iii. 244, 245, 246, 247. *Great Authors capable of Business,
 tho out of it.* iii. 247, &c. 273
Authors of narrow Genius's, incapable of Action or Speculation. iii. 272, 273,
 4, 5, 6, 7, &c. *Bookseller makes the Author.* i. 264. iii. 27. *Mo-
 dern Author professes Laziness, Precipitancy, Carelessness.* i. 233, 234.
In doubt about his own Work. iii. 27. (See Piece, Penman, Miscel-
 lany.)
Author of these Treatises: accidentally engag'd in them. iii. 190. *His
 first Treatise (viz. Letter of Enthusiasm) a Real Letter.* *ibid.* *And before.*
 12, 13, 19, 20
Authority: Divine Authority judg'd by Morals. i. 298
Awe: Its Effect on Mens Understandings. i. 96. See Fear.

INDEX.

B.

- B**ABYLONIAN Empire and Hierarchy. iii. 48. See Hierarchy.
- BACON (Lord) cited. iii. 69
- Banter: Fashionable with modern Politicians and Negotiators. i. 62
- Banter from Persecution. i. 72
- Barbarian. (See Goth, Indian.)
- Barbarism, Chief Mark of. iii. 153
- Barbarism from Universal Monarchy. i. 221, 222
- Bart'lemy-Fair. i. 28
- Mr. BAYS. iii. 274, 275, 276, &c. Other Bays's in Divinity. iii. 282, 283, 284
- Bear-Garden. i. 270, 271. iii. 256, 257
- Beasts. Beast or Brute-Science. iii. 184, 218. Passionate Love and Fondness towards the Bestial or Animal-Forms, Virtues, Beautys. iii. 184, 216, 217, 218, &c.
- Oeconomy or Order of Nature in the Beasts. (See Oeconomy.)
- Beasts: their natural Instincts. ii. 307, 308
- Beaver. iii. 220
- Beauty: where to be found. ii. 404, 405, 406. Mysterious Charms of Beauty. ii. 211, &c. Knowledge in the Degrees and Orders of Beauty, ibid. Three Degrees or Orders of Beauty. ii. 406, 407, 408. Scale or Scheme of Beauty: iii. 182, 183, 4, 5, 6, &c. Moral Beauty. ii. 409. Confess'd. i. 280, 281. ii. 419, 420, 421. iii. 179, 180. Moral Beauty and Deformity. ii. 29, 30. Beauty of Sentiments, Character, Mind. i. 136, 207. iii. 303. (See Character, Mind, Virtue, Heart.)
- Beauty, is Truth. i. 142, 143. iii. 180, 181, 2, 3, 4, 5
- Beauty of Virtue. i. 315, 316, &c. Beauty of the Soul. ii. 414, 415
- Beauty of the Body. ii. 414
- Beauty dangerous. i. 183. Outward Beauty expressive of inward. i. 138.
- Natural Health, the inward Beauty of the Body. iii. 181. Mechanick Beautys in opposition to Moral and Intellectual. i. 139
- Beauty in Animals. iii. 218. How attractive, enchanting. iii. 216, 217, 218, &c.
- Scale of Beauty. iii. 182, 183
- The Odd and Pretty in the room of the Graceful and Beautiful. iii. 5, 6, &c.
- Beauty: its Idea natural. ii. 415
- Beauty and Good the same. ii. 399, 422. Not the Object of the Sense. ii. 423, 424. Its Extent. ii. 211, 212, 213
- The Beautiful, Honestum, Pulchrum, τὸ καλόν. (See Fair, Decorum, Enthusiasm.)
- Bee. ii. 94, 96. iii. 220
- Beggars. i. 35, 36. Beggary Religion. ibid. and iii. 126, 127, 128
- Belief. (See Faith) Belief at a venture. i. 35. No Merit in believing on weak Grounds i. 34. Affestation of Belief. ibid. Articles of Belief. i. 361.

I N D E X.

361. iii. 60, 61, 62, 79, 80, 81, 82. *Grosseſt Article of Belief, how introduc'd of old into the Church.* iii. 333, 334. *Sacred and indisputable Articles of Belief.* iii. 70. *Whether a Man can be accountable for his wrong Belief.* ii. 326, 327, 328. *Men persuade themselves into whatever Opinion or Belief.* iii. 101, 102, &c. *Belief at the Stretch of Reason.* i. 34. iii. 105
- Believer against his Will.** i. 35. iii. 127. *Superstitious Believer wishes there were no God.* iii. 127, 128
- Belly.** *Gluttonous Imagination, or Belly-Sense.* i. 283
- Bibliotheque Choisie.** iii. 18, 20, 241. *See Monsieur LE CLERC.*
- Bigotry: its Spirit.** i. 74. *First Rise.* iii. 80. *Force of the Word.* iii. 81, 82
- Bird.** ii. 302, &c.
- Bit or Bridle, proper Emblem for the Figure of Virtue.** iii. 386
- Body-Political.** *Head and Members.* i. 113, 114. (*See Constitution.*)
- BOILEAU: French Satirist.** i. 218. iii. 280
- Bombast.** i. 232, 241. iii. 262
- Books.** (*See Reading, Scholar, Burning.*)
- Good-Books so call'd.* i. 165. iii. 327. *Books of Chivalry, Gallantry, Prodigys, Travels, barbarous Nations, and Customs.* i. 341, 342, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. *Interpolating, suppressing Practice on Books.* iii. 330. (*See Scripture, Fathers.*)
- Bookfeller.** i. 304. (*See Author, Amanuensis.*) *Begets a Fray or learned Scuffle.* iii. 10, 11, 15, 16, 17. *Bookfeller and Glazier.* iii. 15. *Bookfeller's Shop and Trade.* *ibid.* *Bookfeller determines Titles.* iii. 27. *Fits his Customers.* iii. 270
- BOSSU: Pere Bossu, du Poeme Epique.** i. 142
- Breeding.** *See Academy, University.*
- Good-Breeding.* i. 64, 65. ii. 242. *Leading Character to Virtue.* i. 129, 135, 333. iii. 161, 162, 168
- Good-Breeding, and Liberty, necessarily join'd.* i. 76. *Man of good Breeding incapable of a brutal Action.* i. 129. *Acts from his Nature, without Reflection, and by a kind of Necessity.* i. 129, 130. *Compar'd with the thorough honest Man.* *ibid.* (*See Gentleman.*)
- BRITAIN: its Advantages.** i. 219. *Old Britain.* i. 272
- British-Liberty.** i. 216, 222. *British Sense in Politicks.* i. 80
- British Countrymen Fellow-Citizens.** iii. 144, 145, 146, 7, 8, 9, &c.
- BRITONS: their Sense of Government, and a Constitution.** i. 108. *See England, Englishmen.*
- Brute.** ii. 305. *See Beast.*
- BRUTUS.** iii. 249
- Buffoons.** i. 72. *See Laugh, Italian, Banter, Burlesque.*
- Build: easier to demolish than build.** iii. 134
- Burlesque: its principal Source.** i. 71. (*See Banter.*) *Mere Burlesque rejected by the Antients.* i. 73. (*See Parodys, Comedy.*)
- Burlesque-Wit and Buffoonery on the Stage.** iii. 281
- Burlesque Divinity.** *See Divinity.*
- BURNET Archæol. cited.** iii. 122
- Burning**

I N D E X.

Burning Zeal. *See* Zeal.
 Burning and Destruction of Books, Learning, &c. iii. 239, 240, 241. (*See*
 Fathers of the Church.)
 Business: *Man of Business.* i. 309

C

Cabalistical Learning. iii. 81
 CAESAR (Julius.) i. 272. *Cæsar's Commentaries.* i. 224. *His Ability.*
 i. 228
 CAESARS, Roman. i. 24, 25, 133, 221. iii. 41, 86, 90, 91
 Cake: *not eat and have.* i. 130
 Camp. i. 335
 Cantonizing. i. 113
 Canterbury. (*See* Amble.)
 CAPPADOCIANS. iii. 251
 Carnival. i. 82, &c.
 Carver, carnal, spiritual. iii. 112, 113, &c.
 Catechism, Theological, Metaphysical. i. 306, 307. *Moral, Philosophical.*
 i. 307, 308, &c.
 Catechism, and Catechumens originally Egyptian. iii. 245. *See* Circum-
 cision.
 Catholick Church. *See* Church, Rome, Pope.
 Catholick Opinion, *how form'd.* iii. 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 (*See* Uniformity.)
 CATULLUS. i. 228
 Cause: *common Cause.* i. 222
 CEBES. ii. 254
 Censors of Manners. i. 240. *Censure free.* i. 9
 Ceremony. i. 203, 204. *See* Compliments.
 Ceremonial, *between Author and Reader.* iii. 227, &c.
 Ceremonys. *See* Rites.
 CERVANTES (Michael.) iii. 253
 CHALDEA. iii. 48
 Challenge. (*See* Duel.) *Spiritual Challengers, Lists, Combatants.* i. 363.
 iii. 341. *See* Religion, Priests.
 Chance, *prefer'd to Providence, by the superstitious.* i. 40. iii. 126, 127,
 128. (*See* Atheism.)
 Chaos, and Darknefs from Universal Monarchy. i. 222
 Chaos of the English Poets. iii. 62
 Characters. *Dealer in Characters must know his own.* i. 189 *Sacred Charac-*
ters. i. 281
 Character, Divine. i. 23, 37. *In God, in Man.* i. 38, 41. *Beauty of Cha-*
rafter. i. 136. (*See* Beauty.)
 Character with one's self, and others. i. 130, 294, 295
 Character, generous, and vile, *set in opposition.* i. 141
Real Characters and Manners. i. 194, 199, 200, 201, 2, 3, &c. (*See*
 Manners.)
 Perfect Character, *veil'd.* i. 194. *Perfect Character unartificial in Poetry.*
 i. 337.

I N D E X.

- i. 337. *Monstrous in Epick, or on the Stage.* . . . iii. 260, 261, 262
Homer's Characters. (See *Homer.*)
Principal Characters and Under-Parts. . . . i. 195
Characters in Holy Writ, not Subjects for a Poem. . . . i. 356
Characters or Personages in Dialogue. iii. 292, 293, 4, 5, 6. (See *Dialogue.*)
Sublime of Characters. . . . i. 336
Inward Character. . . . i. 339. iii. 34
Character from Circumstances of Nativity. . . . iii. 147, 148
Characters in the State. iii. 163, 170, 171, 172, 3, 4, 5, 6 *Inward Character and Worth.* . . . iii. 174, 175
Character of a Critick. See *Critick.*
Characterillick of Understandings . . . i. 201
Charity and Good Will: Pretexs to what Ends. i. 87, 133. iii. 115, 133, 134. See *Morals.*
Christian Charity. i. 99. *Charitable Foundations, to whose Benefit.* i. 133.
Supernatural Charity. i. 18. iii. 115. *Heathen Charity.* iii. 153, 154
Charm of Nature, in Moral Objects. See *Nature, Beauty, Harmony, Taste.*
Childrens Play. . . . i. 66
Chivalry. i. 272, 273. *Originally Moorish, Gothick.* i. 344, 345, &c. iii. 253. *Books of Chivalry,* i. 344. *Dregs of it.* ii. 195. See *Galantry.*
Christian Author. i. 67. *Good Christian.* i. 99. *Christian, Mahometan, Pagan.* i. 352. iii. 104. *Sceptick-Christian.* iii. 72
Christianity no way concern'd in modern miracles. ii. 326, 330, &c. *Not founded in Miracle merely.* *ibid.* and i. 297, 298
A Church. i. 10. See *Hierarchy, Catholick.*
Roman Christian and Catholick Church. iii. 90. See *Monarchy.*
National Church. i. 17, 28. *Its Interest asserted.* i. 17. *Panick Fear for the Church.* . . . iii. 83, 4, 5, &c.
Church-Lands. . . . i. 25, 133. iii. 45, 79
Writing Church-Militant. iii. 9, 10, 11, 12. and 290, 291, 292, &c.
Antient Heathen-Church. . . . i. 50. iii. 126, 127, 128
Church of England. iii. 15, 16, &c. See *Divines.*
Church-Patriot. . . . iii. 170, 171
Chymistry. See *Alchymy.*
CICERO. . . . i. 208, 334. iii. 20, 21, 182, 280
Circumcision, its Origin among the Egyptians. iii. 52, 53. *Receiv'd by the Hebrew Patriarch, their Guest.* *ibid.* *By MOSES on his Return.* 55. *Laid down again, on his Retreat.* 52 *Again renew'd, by JOSHUA, with regard to the same Egyptians.* . . . 52, 54, 55
City: Heavenly City Jerusalem. . . . i. 282
Clan. See *Tribe.*
Cleanlines. . . . i. 125
CLERC (Mr. Le Clerc Syto. Phil.) iii. 214, 215. See *Bibliotheque Choisie.*

I N D E X.

- Clergy, Benefit of. i. 305. *Interest of Christian Clergy in ancient and polite Learning.* iii. 236, 237. *Management and practices of the ancient Clergy.* 333, 334. See Clericks, Priesthood, Fathers of the Church.
 Clericks seditious. iii. 88, 89. See Magistrate, Civil Government.
 Climates, Regions, Soils, compar'd. iii. 150
 Closet-Thoughts. i. 139
 Clown, judges Philosophers. iii. 107. *Better Philosopher than some so call'd.* iii. 204
 Club, Liberty of the Club. i. 75. (See Committee.) *Club-Method.* i. 267
 Coffee-House. iii. 15, 274, 275, &c. *Coffee-House Committee.* iii. 274, 275, &c. *Coffee-House Hero.* ibid.
 College. i. 334. ii. 184, 191
 Collision amicable. i. 64
 Comedy. i. 198. *Posterior to Tragedy.* i. 244, &c. See Farce, Play, Theater, Drama, Burlesque.
 Comedy, ancient. *First, Second, Third.* i. 245, 246, &c. 252, 253, 254, &c.
 Comick Style. i. 257, &c. See Style, Satir.
 Commission: *Sole Commission for Authority.* i. 335. *Heavenly Commission, Pretences to it examin'd.* iii. 102, 159, 336, 7, 8, 9, &c.
 Committee. iii. 275, &c. See Club.
 Common Sense. (See Sense, Nature.) *Men not to be reason'd out of it.* i. 96
 Company provocative to Fancy. i. 159. See Assemblys, Conversations.
 Complexions, religious. i. 84. See Salvation, Persecution.
 Compliments. i. 203, 204. See Ceremony.
 Comprehension in Religion. See Uniformity.
 Conference, free. i. 70, 73, 75
 Conformity in Religion. iii. 315. See Uniformity.
 Conformist Occasional. iii. 85
 Conjuror, a wise and able one. i. 318. *Conjurors.* i. 87, 175. i. 348.
 See Magi, Priest, Enchanter.
 Conquest, National. iii. 148
 Conscience, Moral. ii. 119. *Its Effect.* ii. 120, 121, 122. *Religious Conscience supposes Moral Conscience.* ii. 120. *False Conscience, its Effects.* ii. 122, 123, 124
 Conscience from Interest. ii. 125
 Consecration of Opinions, Notions. i. 60
 Consistency, Rule of. iii. 354
 Constitution, State or Government. i. 108, 239, *English Constitution.* i. 212, 216. iii. 150
 Contemplation. ii. 75. See Meditation.
 Controversy. *Controversial Writings.* iii. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, &c. and 270, 271. *Church-Controversy.* iii. 290, 291, &c. *Religious Controversy, and Decision of the Cause, according to modern Priesthood.* iii. 341, 342, 343
 Conversation. i. 68, 69, &c. 75, 76. iii. 335, 336. *Life of Conversation,*

I N D E X.

- sation.* i. 75, 76. *Sterility of the best Conversations: the Cause.* i. 77.
Remedy. *ibid.* *Modern Conversation, effeminate, enervate.* ii. 186
Convocation (Synod, Council) what Candour, Temper? i. 360, &c.
Coquetry, See Author.
CORNILLE, French Tragedian, cited. iii. 87, 280
Corporation of Wit. iii. 279. *See Wit.*
Correctness (See Genius, Critick) in writing. i. 232, &c. 241. iii. 227.
Incorrectness. iii. 2, 3, 4, &c. 258. *Cause of Incorrectness in our English Writers.* *ibid.* & 272, 3, 4, 5, &c.
Covetousness. See Avarice.
Counsellor, Privy Counsellors, of wise aspect. i. 211
Countenances. See Complexions.
Cowardice. i. 114. ii. 140, 141, 142, 143. *See Fear.*
Country. Love of native Country. iii. 143. *See Love.*
Native Country, Name wanting. iii. 149. *Higher City or Country recognised.* iii. 158, 159
A Court. i. 10, 335. *Court-Power.* iii. 23. *Grandeur of a Court, what influence on Art and Manners.* i. 219, 220, &c. 239, &c. 341, 342. iii. 23. *Spirit of a Court.* i. 104, 105, 106, &c. *Specters met with there.* i. 139. *Place at Court.* iii. 169, &c. 208. *Court-Slavery.* iii. 168, 169, 170, 1, 2, 3, &c. *See Slavery.*
Court-Engines. iii. 174. *See Favourites.*
Courtier. i. 192. *Honest Courtier.* iii. 24, 175, 176
Creature. Every one a private Interest. ii. 15, &c. *Private Ill of every Creature.* *ibid.*
No Creature good, if by his Nature injurious to his Species, or to the whole in which he is included. ii. 17. *When a Creature is suppos'd good.* ii. 21, 22, 26. *What makes an ill Creature.* ii. 26, 27. *What makes a Creature worthy or virtuous.* ii. 30, 31
Creature void of natural Affection. ii. 81, 82
Creature when too good. ii. 90, 91
Creed. iii. 242. *Furniture of Creeds.* iii. 322. *Creed-making.* iii. 60, 61, 80, 81, 82, 332, 3, 4. *See Belief, Article, Watch-word.*
Credulity and Incredulity. i. 345. *Credulity, how dangerous.* ii. 326, 327, 328, i. 61
Criterion of Truth.
Critical Truth. See Truth.
Critical Liberty. iii. 316
Critical Art, Support of Sacred Writ. iii. 236, 237, 238, 241, 242, 243, 244, 267
Criticism, rejoices the real Artist. i. 234, &c. *Toleration of Criticism, essential to Wit.* i. 260 *Sacred Criticism.* iii. 72, 73, 229, 230, 231, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. *Prevention against.* iii. 166, 276
Criticks: the ingenious and fair sort. i. 81 *Formidable to the Author or Poet, why?* i. 231, 232. iii. 272, 273, 274, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c.
French Criticks. iii. 280. *See Bossu, Journalists.*

I N D E X.

- Critick-haters. i. 235, 236. iii. 165, 166, 167, 258, 272, 274, 275, 276, 7, 8, 9, &c.
Self-Critick. i. 168
Interest, Party, Cause, or Writing, to be suspected, which declares against Criticism, or declines the Proof. iii. 266, 342
 Criticks, *Pillars of State in Wit and Letters.* i. 236, &c. 240, 241. iii. 267. *Criticks, Notarys, Expositors, Promptors.* i. 241. *Treated as whimsical.* i. 272. *Their Cause defended.* iii. 165, 166
Criticks by fashion. i. 272
Writing-Criticks or Satirists. iii. 271, 272
Criticks, Satirists, Scepticks, Scrupulists. iii. 109
 Crocodile, *worship'd.* ii. 32. iii. 80. *Emblem of Superstition.* ii. 387
 Crocodiles, *Chimera's Scholastick.* iii. 80
 Crowns, *how purchas'd on some occasions.* i. 133
 Crudities. i. 164, 165, 166
 CUDWORTH (Dr.) *his Character.* ii. 262. *Why accus'd of being a Friend to Atheists.* *ibid.* *Cited.* iii. 64
 Custom and Fashion *powerful Seducers.* i. 355. *Custom vitious.* ii. 35
 CYBELE (Goddeſs.) ii. 253

D.

- DEMON, or Guardian Spirit. i. 168, 169. iii. 28
 Dæmon, to what that Name belongs. ii. 11. *See Witch.*
 Dæmonist, who, what. ii. 11, 12
 Dancer. i. 193
Figur'd Dances. iii. 91. *High Dance in Religion and Prophecy.* iii. 117
 Death. *King of Terrors.* i. 314. ii. 253. *See Fear.*
 Debate, *free.* i. 71. iii. 155. *See Conference, Freedom.*
 Debauch, *has a reference to Society.* i. 310, 311. ii. 127
 Declamation. i. 76. *See Preaching.*
 Decorum. i. 138, 139, 337. ii. 415. iii. 180, 185, 197, 198. *Decorum and Sublime of Actions.* iii. 34. (*See Beauty, Grace.*) *Dulce & Decorum.* i. 102, 123
 Dedication, *see Preface.*
 Defender of the Faith. i. 213
 Deist, the Name set in opposition to Christianity. ii. 209
 Deity, when view'd amiss. i. 32, 33. *Deity sought in Chaos and Confusion, not in Order and Beauty.* ii. 336, 337, 338. *Various Combinations of Opinions concerning Deity.* ii. 13. *How Men are influenc'd by the Belief of a Deity.* ii. 54, 55, 56, 57, &c. *Terror of the Deity implies not moral Conscience.* ii. 119. *Different Characters, Aspects, or views of Deity.* iii. 39, 40. *Species multiply'd.* iii. 47, 49, 50, 80. *Heathen Attributes of Deity.* iii. 153. *See Genius, Mind.*
 Deity, the sovereign Beauty, and Source of all Beautys. ii. 294, 295. *See God.*
 Delphick Inscription. i. 170
 DEMOSTHENES. i. 161, 208. iii. 141
 DENMARK

I N D E X.

- DENMARK and SWEDEN. iii. 171
- Despotick. See Arbitrary, Absolute.
- Devil. See Hell.
- Devotion of the dismal sort; its Effects. ii. 116, 117. *The abject, beggarly, illiberal, sycophantick, knavish kind.* i. 34, 35. iii. 125, 126, 127, 128
- Dialogue: *Manner of Writing us'd by the Ancients.* i. 73. *Preliminary Science to Poetry and just Writing.* i. 191, 192, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, &c. *Moderns, why so sparing and unsuccessful in the way of Dialogue-Writing.* ii. 187, 188. *How practis'd by some modern Divines.* iii. 291, 292, 3, 4, 5, 6. *Dialogue between an Author and his Bookseller.* iii. 16 *Between GOD and Man.* iii. 122. *Between Man and Beast.* *ibid.* *Between GOD and Satan.* *ibid.* *Between GOD and JONAH.* iii. 119, 120, 121
- DIANA. iii. 79, 83, &c.
- DIODORUS SICULUS cited. iii. 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51
- DION CASSIUS, *wretched Historian.* i. 270. iii. 24
- DIONYSIUS HALICARN. iii. 234, 280
- Discourse, *continu'd and alternate.* i. 70. *Vicissitude in Discourse, a Law.* i. 70, 76
- Dishonesty, *a Half-Thought.* iii. 297, 302, 304. See Knavery, Thinking.
- Disinterestedness in Friendship. i. 100, 101. See Friendship.
- Disinterestedness in Religion, and its holy Founders.* i. 281, 282, 283. See Reward, Love.
- Distraction, *real.* i. 322, 323, &c.
- Divine or Godlike. i. 33, 38. See Character, Theogony, Theology.
- Divine Example.* ii. 56
- Divine Presence.* ii. 57
- Divine (*Theologists*) iii. 122, 225, 237, 8, 9, &c. 282, 290, 291, 293, &c. 305, 306, 316, 325, 326, 7, 8, 9, &c. *Why incautious, and ill Managers, in the Cause of Religion.* ii. 258, 259
- Divine, *in humour, out of humour.* iii. 130
- Divinity-Doctor, *combatant in Print.* iii. 10, 11, 12, 13
- Polemick Divinity.* iii. 9, 10, &c.
- Burlesque Divinity.* iii. 291, &c. *Sirnames and Titles of Divinity.* iii. 60. See Deity, Theology.
- Doctrine. See Hypothesis.
- Dog. See Fable, Beast.
- Dogmatists, *why so Fashionable in this Age.* ii. 190, 191.
- Dogmatizing in Religion and on a future State.* *ibid.* and 236, 237, 297. See Sceptick.
- Dominion, *founded in Property.* iii. 49
- Drama: *English Drama, lame Support of it.* iii. 289, 290. *Dramatis Personæ.* *ibid.* (See Play, Stage, Tragedy, Comedy, Mr. Bays.)
- Theological Drama* iii. 293
- Drapery, *Rules concerning it.* iii. 372, 373

DRYDEN.

I N D E X.

DRYDEN. iii. 61, 62. *See* BAYS.
 Duels. i. 273, 363. *See* Challenges.

E.

EAR in *Musick*. i. 42, 135, 217, 218, 235, 336, 338
 Ear *lost*. i. 344. *Publick Ear*. i. 264, 275, 276. *See* Audience
Distemper in the Ear. i. 324, 325
 Ears to hear, &c. i. 63
 Ear in *Poetry*. i. 217, 275. iii. 262, 263, 264, 5, 6
 Earth: *System of the Earth; how a Part of some other System*. ii. 19. *Another Earth, or World*. i. 282. *Our Relation to mere Earth and Soil*. iii. 144, 145, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c. *Sons of Earth*. iii. 146, 147
 Education. *See* University, Academy, School, Tutor.
 Effeminacy. i. 314. ii. 186. iii. 186
Effeminate Wit. iii. 166, 167
 EGYPT. *See* EGYPT.
 Elephant. iii. 221
 Eloquence. i. 8. *Leprosy of*. i. 160. *Corruption of*. iii. 22
 Eloquence and other Arts depend on Liberty. i. 219, 220. *See* Liberty.
 Embassadors from Heaven, in what Sense. iii. 336, 337, 8, 9, &c.
From the Moon. iii. 339, &c. *Apostolick Commission, Embassy, Succession*. iii. 337, 8, 9, &c.
 Emblematical, nothing of that kind to be directly mingled in an Historical Piece. iii. 381. *An Instance from RAPHAEL*. iii. 382.
 Emperors, Roman. i. 24, 133, 222, 228. *Convert Emperors*. i. 133. iii. 78
 Empirick. i. 163, 235
 Enchanter. i. 348, 349. *See* Conjuror, Priest, Magi.
 Engineer of Letters. iii. 16, 17. *In Philosophy and Sciences*. iii. 134
 Engine: Court-Engines. iii. 174
 ENGLAND, a Conquest: whence to be fear'd. iii. 148, 149
Old-England. iii. 150, 151. *Late England*. *ibid.* *See* Britain.
Church of England. *See* Church, Divines.
 Englishmen, Fellow-Citizens, Countrymen. iii. 144, 145, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c.
Name whence brought. iii. 149
 English, inhospitable Humour. iii. 152, 153
 English Authors in general. i. 265. *Speeches and admir'd Wit of our English Ancestors*. iii. 141, 142
 English Liberty. i. 216, 222
 English Poetry. (*See* Muses.) *Uncorrectness of English Poets*. i. 263. iii. 258, 259, 264, 265, 266, 267,
 English Divines. iii. 122. *See* Divines.
 Enjoyment: deceitful kind. i. 309. *Sincere*. i. 311. *Social*. i. 310, 311
 Enthusiasm: *Definition of the natural sort, &c.* iii. 30, 31. *Enthusiasm of holy Souls*. iii. 68. *Legitimate and bastard sort*. i. 53. iii. 67. *Rais'd from Internals*. iii. 90, and ii. 270, 271. *From Externals*. iii. 41, 90, 91.

I N D E X.

91. *Philosophical Enthusiasm*, iii. 81. *Prophetical*. iii. 67, 68. *Poetical*.
i. 21. *Mathematical*. ii. 104, 105. *Enthusiasm of the Lover, Hero, Virtuoso, &c.* ii. 400, &c. 430. iii. 31. *Universal, or in all*. i. 54. iii. 29
Enthusiasms of different sorts. iii. 41. *Comprehended in the Romish Church*.
iii. 90, 91, 92, &c. *Vulgar sort, and more refin'd*. *ibid.* *Enthusiasm divine*. i. 53
Modification of Enthusiasm. i. 17. *Various Operation*. i. 48, &c. *Enthusiasm at second hand*. i. 43
Enthusiasm justify'd. i. 53, 54, 55. ii. 57, 394, 395, 400, 401, 408.
iii. 28, 29, &c. *Ravage of Enthusiasm*. i. 89. *Antidote to Enthusiasm*. i. 55
Virtue it-self a noble Enthusiasm. iii. 33, 34
Enthusiasm a natural and honest Passion. iii. 37, 38. *Soft and lovely*. ii. 218, 219. *Enthusiasm works differently, by Fear, by Love*. iii. 38, 39.
Its amorous Lineage. iii. 38. *Contrary and miraculous Effects of Enthusiasm*. iii. 40
Enthusiasm catching, communicable, imparted. i. 44, 45. iii. 29, 30, 84.
See Melancholy, Prophecy.
Sociable Enthusiast. ii. 218
Enthusiast itinerant. i. 287. *Epicureans, Enthusiastical Atheists*. i. 52.
iii. 64, 65
Enthusiastick Inebriation. iii. 66, 67
Envy, unnatural Passion. ii. 165
Ephesian Worshippers, iii. 83, 84, &c. *Zeal for their Church*. *ibid.*
EPICURUS, his Connivance in matters of Vision and Fanaticism. i. 48, &c.
Recognition of the Force of Nature, and Natural Affection. i. 117, 118.
Toleration of Natural Enthusiasm. i. 48, &c. iii. 32, 33, &c.
Epicurus, primitive Father to some conceal'd Moderns. i. 117. *Love and Religion cruelly treated by Epicurus*. iii. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
Nature, a Deity to the Epicurean Atheist. i. 52. iii. 64. *See Enthusiasm, Atheism.*
Epicurean Atomist. i. 301
Epicurean Hypothesis. iii. 32, 35, 69
Epicurean Sect tolerated. i. 18
Vulgar Epicurism. ii. 126
EPIMENIDES. iii. 238
Epistles: TULLY's Epistles. iii. 20. **SENECA's Epistles**. iii. 22, 23, 24, 25
iii. 17, &c.
Epistolar Style.
Epistle Dedicatory. *See Preface.*
ERGAMENES (King) destroys a Hierarchy. iii. 49
ESOP. iii. 206
Essays. i. 163. *Essay-Writing*. *ibid.* *See Miscellany.*
ETHIOPIA. *See ÆTHIOPIA.*
EUPHRANOR (Painter). i. 144, 340
EURIPIDES. i. 244, 245, &c. iii. 141, 240, 313
Executioner. *See Magistrate.*

Excellency.

I N D E X.

Excellency. *See* Titles.
 Exemplars, in the Writing-Art. i. 192, 206
 Exercises. i. 191. *See* Academy.
 Eyes: fitted to certain Lights. i. 62
 Eye in Painting. i. 135, 235, 336. *Eye in Painting lost, how?* i. 344
 Dissemper in the Eye. i. 324, 325
 Harmony to the Eye. iii. 4
 Eye debauch'd. iii. 5

F.

FABLES us'd by Wisemen and Moralists i. 63. iii. 205, 206. (*See*
 Parable, Mythology.)

Fable of the Man and Lion. ii. 188. *Of the Travelling Dogs.* iii. 207,
 208

Truth of Fable. See Truth.

Fact. *Matter of Fact, how judg'd by Zealots.* i. 43, 44, 55, 147, 148.
 Matter of Fact in the Language of the Superstitious. i. 44
 Matters of Fact, unably tho sincerely related, prove the worst sort of Deceit.
 i. 346. *See* Truth.

Faction, Spirit of. i. 114

Fair, Bartl'my. i. 28

Fair, Beautiful. i. 139. (*See* Beauty, Decorum, Numbers.)

Fair, Species of. i. 139

Fairys. i. 6

Faith (religious) antient, modern. i. 6, 7. *Implicit Faith.* i. 94. iii.

231. *Definition,* iii. 73, 74. *Extension of Faith.* i. 5, 6, 7. *All*

of Faith. *ibid.* *Faith on any Terms.* i. 36. *Heroick Faith.* iii. 334.

Religious Faith, dependent on what? i. 39. *Historical Faith.* iii. 72.

Personal. iii. 73. *Faith National, Hereditary, entail'd by Law.* i. 344,

362. iii. 103. *Faith in Travellers, Romancers, Legends.* i. 344, 345.

&c. *Rule of Faith.* iii. 318, 319, 322, 323, 324, &c. *See* Belief.

Rule of Faith (*Treatise of Archbishop Tillotson*) cited. iii. 329, 330,

331, &c.

Chinese or Indian Faith. i. 344, 345. *Historical, Critical Faith.* iii. 22

Confession of Faith, the Author's. iii. 315. *Gradual Decay of the Evi-*

dence relating to the Matters of our Faith. iii. 238, 239, 240, 241,

242

Fanaticks, antient. i. 47, &c. *Compar'd with modern.* *ibid.* *Fanatick er-*

rant. ii. 330. *See* Lymphaticks.

Fanaticks in all Churches and Religions. i. 50. iii. 38. *Fanaticism, its true*

Character. ii. 329, 330. *Fanatick Sense and Judgment of Scripture.* iii.

237. *Papish Fanaticism.* iii. 92, 93, 239, 240, 241

Fancys *apostrophiz'd.* i. 188. *Sophisters, Impostors.* *ibid.* *Government of*

Fancy. i. 308, 309, 310, &c. ii. 231. *Fancy: her Assault, Combat,*

Fortress. i. 311, 312, 313, &c. 320, &c.

Fancys, *Sollicitresses, Enchantresses.* i. 312, 313. *Reprimanded, question'd,*

examin'd, dismiss'd. i. 325, &c. *Disagreement with Fancy, makes the*

Man

I N D E X.

- Man himself; Agreement, not himself.* i. 325, &c. *Lady-Fancy cross'd by a What next?* i. 326. *Fancys in a Tribe.* i. 321, 327. *Florid Fancy.* iii. 177. *Power of Fancy in Religion.* iii. 68. *See Humour.*
Farce. i. 150. iii. 6, 7, 8. *See Fescennin, Atellan, Parody.*
Fasces. i. 16. *See Magistrate.*
Fashion. *See Modes, Custom.*
Father of a Country. i. 37, 321
Fathers of the Church disputing and disputed. iii. 327. *Industrious in suppressing all Scripture or Arguments of their Adversarys which made against them.* iii. 320, 321, &c. 330, &c. *Burning Method of Roman and Greek Fathers, Bishops, &c.* iii. 239, 240, 241
Favourites. i. 192. ii. 138. *See Court.*
Fear, Passion of. i. 294. ii. 55, 56, 57, &c. *Description by Des Cartes.* i. 294. *Its Root and Cure.* i. 295, &c.
Fear of Death. ii. 140, 141, &c. *How improv'd or abated.* i. 314, 315, 316. iii. 196, 197, 203, 204
Fear and Hope in Religion. ii. 55. *See Future State, Rewards, and Punishments.*
Ferments. *See Humours.*
Fescennin (Plays) i. 251
Fiction. *See Fable.*
Figure, principal in a Picture, to govern the rest. iii. 374
Flattery in Devotion. i. 34. *See Devotion, Sycophant.*
Fly. ii. 18. *See Spider.*
Fools: the greatest, who? ii. 231
Football. i. 187. iii. 15
Force and Arbitrary Power destructive of all Arts. i. 219, 220, 221, 222, 237, 238, &c.
Form outward, in a Figure, to give place where the inward is describ'd. iii. 367
Formality. i. 11, 12, 74
Formalists. i. 12, 13, 174, 335. iii. 97, 98. *The Author himself a Formalist.* iii. 135
Foreigners: Treatment of them by different Nations. iii. 152, 153, 154. *See Hospitality.*
Free Thought. } *See Thought.*
Free Thinker. }
Free Writer. ii. 7
Free States. i. 238, &c.
Freedom of Wit. i. 69. (*See Wit, Discourse, Debate.*) *Consequence of a Restraint.* i. 71, 72.
French Authors. i. 335. *Theater.* iii. 6, 7, 8
French Criticks. *See Bossu, Criticks.*
Friend: knowable, unknowable. i. 284. *Friend of Mankind.* ii. 247
Friendship: real Good. ii. 238, 239, &c. *Comprehends Society and Mankind.* ii. 239, 240, 241, &c. *Friendship how prevalent and diffusive.* ii. 109
Friendship,

I N D E X.

Friendship, *Christian, Heathen*. i. 98, 99, 100.. (See Charity, Hospitality, Disinterestedness.) *Friendship its own Reward*. i. 100
 Fucus, *Mask or Vizard of Superstition*. i. 84,
 Fungus. iii. 146
 Future State. i. 18, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102. ii. 236, 237. iii. 302. See Rewards and Punishments.

G.

A Galante. i. 192
 Gallantry. *Original and Progress*. i. 272, 273, 331, 332. ii. 194, 195, 196. iii. 253. *Devout Gallantry*. i. 20, 362, 363. *Gallantry and Heroick Power of Faith*. iii. 334. *Merit in the Gallant World*. i. 331. See Ladys, Chivalry, Novel.
 Gallows. i. 127. iii. 177. See Jail.
 Gardens. iii. 167. See Palace.
 Aulus GELLIVS cited. iii. 234
 Generation: *Natural Instinct in the Case*. ii. 412
 Genius, or Guardian-Angel. i. 168, 169
 Genius of the World. ii. 245, 284, 295, 343, 347, 352, &c. See Deity.
 Genius, not sufficient to form a Writer or Poet. i. 193. iii. 258. *English Author would be all Genius*. i. 233. iii. 258. *Fashionable Affectation of a Genius, without Correctness, in our English Writers*. i. 263. iii. 258, 259, 264, 265, 266, 267. See English Poets.
 Gentleman: *Character of a Gentleman*. i. 135. iii. 156, &c. (See Breeding.) *Amusements of Gentlemen more improving than the profound Researches of Pedants*. i. 335. iii. 168
Fine Gentleman, owing to Masters. i. 191
 Gibbet. i. 125. See Jail, Gallows, Hell.
 Gibbets and Rods succeed to Charity and Love, when? iii. 115
 Giddiness in Life. i. 322
 Gladiators: *Barbarity of Gladiatorian Spectacles*. i. 269, 270. iii. 256, 257
 Gladiatorian Penmen. iii. 12
 Glafs. See Looking-Glafs.
 Glazier. iii. 15
 Glory: *Acting for Glory's sake, how far divine?* i. 38
 GNOSTICKS, antient Hereticks. iii. 75, 76
 God: *God and Goodness the same*. i. 33, &c. 40, &c. *Nothing in God but what is God-like*. ibid. *Question concerning his Being, what Issue?* ibid. and 39, 40. See Deity, Attributes, Praise.
 God, what? ii. 10. *What Idea given of God in certain Religions*. ii. 13, 14. *Ill Character of a God: its Consequences in respect to Morality*. ii. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51. *How God can be said to witness for himself to Men*. ii. 333, 334
Belief of a God, consider'd as Powerful. ii. 55. *As Worthy and Good*. ii. 56
 GONDIBERT.

I N D E X.

- GONDIBERT.** iii. 341, 342
Good: how predominant in Nature. ii. 216, 217. *What is truly Good.*
ii. 225, 237, 238, 239, &c.
Good of the Whole. i. 40. *Private Good, what?* i. 203. (See *Interest*,
Pleasure.)
Good what? Where found? i. 308, 309, 310, &c. *Good and Happiness.*
ii. 227. iii. 196, 197, 8, 9, &c. *Opinion of Good.* *ibid.*
Goods of Fortune, and Goods of the Mind compar'd. ii. 432, 433, &c.
Goodness, Divine. i. 23. *Opinion of Goodness creates Trust.* i. 94. ii.
334, iii. 114
Goodness: what, in a sensible Creature? ii. 21
GORGAS LEONTINUS. i. 74
GOTH, i. 86, 89. *Gothick influence in Philosophy and Religion as well as*
Arts. i. 350, 351. *Gothick Government.* iii. 150, 151. *Gothick*
Notion. i. 86, 89. *Gothick Poetry.* i. 217, 218. *Gothick Architec-*
i. 236
Gothick Conqueror, conquer'd by Spiritual Arms. iii. 90, 91
Gothicism. See *Barbarism*, *Barbarians.*
Government absolute. (See *Absolute.*) *Free Government or Constitution.*
i. 216. *Definition.* iii. 311, 312. *Origin or Rise of Civil Govern-*
ment: Ridiculous Account. i. 109. (See *State of Nature.*) *Natural*
Account. i. 110, 111, &c. 236, 237, 238, 239, &c. *Civil Go-*
vernment conforming and subordinate. i. 110, 336. *Defy'd, insulted,*
i. 363. iii. 89
Grace. (See *Decorum.*) *The naturally graceful.* i. 135. (See *Beauty*,
Numbers.) *Grace and Action in Human Bodys.* i. 190
Grace. See *Titles.*
Grammar: Grammatical Rules necessarily applicable to Scripture of whatever
kind. iii. 229, 230, &c.
Grandeecs. See *Ministers.*
Grapes not from Thorns. i. 286
Gratitude. ii. 240, 241
Gratuity. i. 126. See *Reward.*
Gravity, try'd, prov'd. i. 11, 12. *True and False.* *ibid.* *Of the Essence*
of Imposture. i. 11. *Convenient Gravity of this sort.* iii. 334. (See
Grimace, Formality, Solemnity.)
Great Men. See *Ministers.*
The Great (Great People) their Influence on Wit, and in the literate World.
i. 8, 210, &c. *Their Character.* *ii. 137, 138*
GREECE, Fountain of Arts, Science and Politeness. i. 219. iii. 138, &c.
Early Writers of Greece form'd the publick Taste. i. 263, 264. *Grecian*
Religion. iii. 126, 127, 128, 153, 154. *Manners.* *ibid.* 152, &c.
See *Athenians.*
Greek Language, original Beauty and Refinement. iii. 138, 139, &c.
GREGORIUS the Great. iii. 239, 240
Grimace, religious and zealot-kind. i. 65, 66, 74, 149. See *Gravity.*
i. 84
Grimace, from Constraint and Persecution, Grotelque-

I N D E X.

Grotesque-Figures. i. 149
Guardian honest, when? i. 125

H.

HALF-Jesters. i. 81
Half-Knave, throw Fool. i. 131, 132
Half-Thinkers. iii. 300. See Thought.
Harmony, such by Nature, not by Fashion or Will. i. 353. Natural Harmony, how advanc'd. i. 238. Harmony, Rules of. i. 140. See Musick.
Haunt. See Specter.
Heart, unsound, hollow. i. 43. A Heart in Lover's Language. i. 137.
Descent on the Territories of the Heart. i. 355. Heart merely human. i. 358. Heart after the Pattern of God Almighty. i. 358. Numbers of the Heart. iii. 34. Wisdom of. i. 277. See Beauty, Character.
Heart makes the Philosopher. iii. 161
Heathen-Charity. See Charity.
Heathen-Church. See Church.
Hell. iii. 177, 178. See Devil, Gallows, Jail.
Heraldry. i. 362, 363
Herald of Fame. i. 225
HERCULES. ii. 188
Judgment of Hercules, the Subject of it. iii. 349, 350. The Principal Figure in the Piece. iii. 358. His different Appearance in the several Parts of the Dispute. iii. 350, 351, 359, 360
Herculean Law. i. 267
Hereafter: A Question with a Sceptick. ii. 236, 237. See Future State.
Heretick by birth. iii. 104. Good-humour'd Man properly no Heretick. iii. 105
Hermit, never by himself. i. 175
Hero: Philosophick Hero. i. 194, 198. Hero of the black Tribe. i. 349
Heroick Prince: a Character and Story. i. 176, &c.
Heroick Virtue. See Virtue.
Heroick Sign-Post. i. 225
Heroism and Philanthropy. i. 113. Heroism in Faith. See Volunteer, Faith.
HERODOTUS. iii. 247. Cited. iii. 43
Hierarchy. i. 86. iii. 48. (See Magi, Priest.) Its Power in Persia, Ethiopia, Egypt. *ibid.* Its Growth over the Civil Magistrate. *ibid.* Acquisition of Lands and consequent Dominion. *ibid.* Certain Law, Permission, or Indulgence, necessarily producing this Effect, and fatal to the Civil Magistrate. iii. 44, 45, 78, 79. Establishment of the Hierarchy over the Monarchy, or State in the Egyptian, Ethiopian, Babylonian Empires. iii. 48, 49. Parallel Effect in the Roman. iii. 78, 79, 88, 89, 90, 91, &c. Roman-Christian and Catholick Hierarchy: its Growth under the Universal Roman Monarchy. iii. 90. And afterwards over the barbarous Nations. iii. 91. Its Prevalency, Policy, Comprehensiveness, Majesty

and

I N D E X.

- and Grandeur. iii. 92, 93, 94. *Affected Pretenders, Imitators, and Copyists after these Originals.* ibid. and 106
- History compar'd with Poetry. i. 145
- Historian. i. 122, 189. *Disinterested.* i. 224, 225, See Poet.
- Historical Truth. See Truth.
- History of Criticks. i. 240, &c.
- Mr. HOBBS. i. 88, &c. 94
- HOMER. ii. 205, 221. *His Character.* i. 208. iii. 32, 334. *Cited.* iii. 153. *Character of his Works.* i. 196, 197, 198. iii. 32, 153. *Father and Prince of Poets.* iii. 32. and i. 244. *Age when he rose.* i. 243, &c. *Revolution made by him.* ibid.
- Homeral Characters or Personages. i. 196, 197, 207. iii. 260, 261, 262. *Homer understood how to lye in Perfection.* i. 346. iii. 260, 261 262
- Honest in the Dark. i. 125
- Honesty, its Value. i. 121. *Honesty and Harmony reside together.* i. 208. See Virtue, Integrity.
- Honesty the best Policy. i. 132. iii. 204, 205
- Honours. See Titles.
- Point of Honour. ii. 194, 195
- Auctions or Sales of Honour. iii. 168, 169, 208, 209
- Hope and Fear in Religion. ii. 55, 57, &c. See Future State, Reward and Punishment.
- HORACE cited, passim—*Passages of Horace explain'd.* i. 51. (viz. Sat. v. ver. 97.) iii. 202. (viz. Epist. vi. lib. 1. bis) iii. 249. (viz. Epist. xx. Sat. 1. lib. 2, &c.) *Also his Epistle to Augustus (lib. 2.)* i. 269, 270
- Horace, best Genius, and most Gentleman-like of Roman Poets. i. 328. *His History, Character.* iii. 202, 248, 249, 250. ii. 224
- Horse, Hound, Hawk, &c. See Beast.
- Hobby-Horse. i. 217
- Horseman and Horsemanship. i. 193
- Hospitality: what kind of Virtue. ii. 166. *Antient, Heathen.* iii. 143, 144. (See Charity, Friendship.) *Inhospitable Disposition or Hatred of Foreigners, what Sign?* iii. 153. *Inhospitality, English.* iii. 152, 153
- Hot-Cockles. iii. 293
- Hound, Horse. See Beast.
- Humility, what Virtue, in Religion, and Love. i. 331, 332
- Humour: Good-Humour, best Security against Enthusiasm. i. 22, 55. *Force of Humour in Religion.* iii. 95, 98, 108, &c. *Ill-Humour, Cause of Atheism.* i. 23
- Good-Humour and Imposture, Enemys. i. 32. *Good-Humour, Proof of Religion.* ibid. *Of Wit.* 74. *A natural Lenitive against Vice.* i. 128. *Specifick against Superstition and Enthusiasm.* ibid. and 55
- Humour and Fancy, ill Rule of Taste. i. 338, 339, 340, 341, &c. iii. 165, 166, 167, &c. *Ill Rule of Good and Ill.* ibid. and iii. 200, 201
- Humours, as in the Body, so in the Mind. i. 14
- Hydrophobia. i. 50
- Hylomania

INDEX.

- Hylomania. iii. 65
 Hypocrites. i. 94
 Hypothesis. See System.
 Fantastick Hypothesis. ii. 190. iii. 160
 Hypotheses, Systems, destroy'd, blown up. i. 88
 Religious Hypotheses multiply'd. iii. 47, &c.

I.

- JAIL.** i. 125. iii. 177. See Gallows.
JANUS: Janus-Face of Zealot-Writers. i. 66
Ideas, simple, complex, adequate, &c. i. 287, 288, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303. (See *Metaphysics*.) *Comparison of mere Ideas and articulate Sounds, equally important.* i. 288, 303. *Examination of our Ideas not pedantick, when?* i. 312. *True and useful Comparison, Proof, and Ascertainment of Ideas.* i. 299, 300, 301, &c.
Ideal World. iii. 211
Ideas innate. i. 49, 354. ii. 43, &c. 412. iii. 36, 214, 215, &c. *Not innate, of what kind.* iii. 164
Ideas of the World, Pleasure, Riches, &c. what? i. 301. See *Opinion, Fancy.*
Identity. ii. 350, 351, 352. iii. 192, 193, &c.
Idol; Idol-Notions, Idolaters. i. 60, 357
ИЕРМТНАН. iii. 124
Jest: true, false. i. 74, 81, 128, 129. See *Ridicule.*
Jews, a cloudy People. i. 29, 30, 282. iii. 55, 56, &c. 115, 116. *Sullen, bitter, persecuting.* *ibid.* *Their Character by God himself.* iii. 55. *Jewish Understanding.* i. 282, 283. *Disposition towards the darker Superstitions.* iii. 124. *Jews, a chosen People.* i. 357. iii. 282. *Left to Philosophy for Instruction in Virtue.* i. 101
Jewish People, originally dependent on the Egyptians. iii. 51—59, &c. *Their Rites, Ceremonys, Learning, Science, Manners, how far deriv'd thence.* *ibid.* *How tenacious and bigotted in this respect.* *ibid.* *Spirit of Persecution and Religious Massacre, propagated from hence.* *ibid.* and iii. 60, 61, 62, 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, &c. (See *Persecution.*) *Jewish Princes.* iii. 116, 124
Ill, whether really existent in the Universe. ii. 9, 10. *Absolute Ill, what?* ii. 20. *Relative Ill.* *ibid.* & 21. *The Appearances of Ill no Argument against the Existence of a perfect sovereign Mind.* ii. 363, 364. *No real Ill in Things.* ii. 364
Appearance of Ill necessary. ii. 288, 289
Imitation Poetical. i. 193. See *Poet.* *Works of Imitation, how to be regulated.* iii. 389, 390
Imperium in Imperio. i. 114
Impostors, speak the best of Human Nature. i. 94. See *Goodness.*
Imposture arraign'd. i. 10. *Hide under Formality.* i. 74. *Essence of Imposture.* i. 11. *Imposture fears not a grave Enemy.* i. 31. *Strangely mix'd with Sincerity, Hypocrisy, Zeal, and Bigotry.* ii. 324, 325
 Indian

I N D E X.

- Indian Musick and Painting. i. 242, 340. Indian Princes late Embassadors.
iii. 339
- Indolence. i. 310, 318, 319. *Its dangerous Consequences.* ii. 158, 159,
160
- Informers. i. 126
- Ingratitude, a negative Vice. ii. 167
- Inhumanity not compatible with Good-Breeding. ii. 163. Unnatural. ii. 164
- Inquiry concerning Virtue, Deity, &c. See Vol. ii. *Treatise I.* & i. 297.
Occasion of this Treatise. ii. 5, 6, 7, 8. *Its Defence.* ii. 263—280
- Inquiry, Freedom of. i. 34
- Inquisition. i. 20, 186. iii. 103
- Inquisitors. i. 65. *Self-Inquisitor.* i. 186
- Inspiration. i. 7, 45. (See Prophets, Poets.) *Inspiration a Divine En-
thusiasm.* i. 53. *Atheistical Inspiration.* iii. 64. *True and False, alike
in their outward Symptoms.* i. 53. *Inspiration credited, how?* iii. 40
Judgment of the inspir'd concerning their own Inspiration. iii. 63, 74, 75,
245. See Poets, Sibyls.
- Instinct, from Nature. ii. 411, 412. See Ideas.
- Intelligent Being: *What contributes most to his Happiness.* ii. 100, 101
- Interest governs the World, a false Maxim. i. 115, 117, 118 *Self-Interest.*
ii. 80. *Rightly and wrong taken.* i. 281, 282, &c. iii. 302, 304, 305.
Unwisely committed to the care of others. iii. 159. *How form'd.* i. 296.
Vary'd, steer'd. ibid.
- True Interest either wholly with Honesty or Villany.* i. 131, 172, 173, 174.
Judgment of true Interest. i. 307, 308. iii. 201
- Disinterestedness real, if Virtue and Goodness be such.* i. 98
- JOB. ii. 34, 123
- JONAH, Prophet. iii. 118, 119, 120, &c.
- JOSEPH (Patriarch.) *Education, Character.* iii. 57, 58
- JOSHUA. i. 356, 357, 358
- JOVE. ii. 47, 48, 203
- Journalists: *Journal des Savans de Paris.* iii. 18, 20. *Histoire des Ouvra-
ges des Savans.* 18. *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres.* ibid.
Bibliotheque Choisie. ibid. & 20. See *Bibliotheque Choisie.*
- Irony. i. 71. See Banter, Raillery.
- ISIS. iii. 47
- ISOCRATES. iii. 280
- ITALIANS, Buffoons. i. 72, 129. *Italian Wit and Authors.* i. 335, 346
Italian Taste, the best in Painting, Musick, &c. i. 338, 340
- Judgment, preliminary Right, i. 12. *Previous Judgment.* i. 54
- JULIAN (Emperor) i. 25. iii. 86, 87, 88, 89. *His Letter to the Bostrens.*
ibid.
- JUPITER, see JOVE.
- Just and Unjust acknowledg'd. ii. 420
- JUSTIN, (Historian.) iii. 54, 57
- JUVENAL, explain'd. i. 103, &c. Cited. i. 70, 106, 126, 253. iii. 23,
24, 42, 50, 178, 274
- KIND

I N D E X.

K.

- K**IND (*Species*) Union with a Kind. ii. 78. Oppos'd by Self-Interest. ii. 79
- Kings. See Princes, Monarchy, the Great, a Court.
- Knave, natural and civil. i. 109. By what Principle different from the Saint: or how distinguish'd from the honest Man. i. 102, 126, 127, 130, 131, 172, 173
- Knave incapable of Enjoyment. i. 130. Betrays himself, however able. iii. 305
- Knaves in Principle, in Practice. i. 93, 94. Knave, no Quarrel with Religion. ibid. Half-Knave, thorough-Fool. i. 131, 132. ii. 173. Zealot-Knave. i. 132, 133. (See Zeal.) Court-Knaves. iii. 168, 169, 170, 1, 2, 3, &c. Knaves, Friends to Moderation, in what sense. i. 115. Knave, young, middle-ag'd, old. iii. 178
- Knavery, mere Diffonance and Disproportion. i. 207, 208. See Dishonesty.
- Knaveish Indulgence, the Consequences. i. 121, 130, 131, 132, 172, 310, 311. iii. 392, 305. Knaveish Religion. iii. 125. See Religion.
- Knight-Errantry. i. 20. See Chivalry, Gallantry.
- Knights-Templar, growing to be an Overmatch for the Magistrate. i. 86. Extirpated. ibid. See Magophony, Hierarchy.
- Knowledge: first Principle, previous. i. 41, &c. 54, 269, 334
- Knowledge of Men and Things, true Philosophy, how learnt. i. 122, 123

L.

- L**ADYS, fainted, worship'd, deify'd. i. 273, 331, 332. ii. 195. (See Gallantry, Chivalry.) English Ladys seduc'd by Tales and Impostures. i. 347—350. Type or Prophecy of this in our antient Stage-Poet. ibid. See Superstition, Sex, Women.
- Lampoons. i. 265
- Lands. (See Property, Agrarian) Religious Land Bank. iii. 44, 45, &c.
- Latitude of Thought. iii. 297, 298, &c.
- Latitudinarians. Ibid.
- Laugh half-way. i. 81. Both ways. i. 129. Laugh wrong-turn'd. iii. 296. (See Ridicule.) Men not to be laugh'd out of their Wits. i. 96. Men laugh'd out of, and into Religion. iii. 291. Difference in seeking what to laugh at, and what deserves Laughter. i. 128
- Laugh, mutual, and in turn. i. 149
- Laws, Royal Counsellors in our English Constitution. i. 212. Guardian-Laws. i. 219. Religion by Law establish'd. i. 362. iii. 71, 103, 231, 315, 316, 337, 338. (See Rites, Mysteries, Revelation.) Heraldry by Law establish'd. i. 362
- Herculean Law. i. 267
- Laziness. i. 310. See Indolence.
- Learning: Passion for Learning or Science, rank'd with natural Affection. ii. 104, 105
- Legitimate

INDEX.

- F f

Religion

I N D E X.

- Religion and Love.* i. 331, 332. *Galante Love, and religious Charity of a certain kind, compar'd.* iii. 115
- Lover, Martyr.* See Martyr.
- Lover solitary.* i. 174. *Story of a Heroick Lover.* i. 176——179, &c. *Lovers Pursuit and Enjoyment, of what kind.* i 309. See Enjoyment.
- LUKE (St.) cited, commented.* iii. 245
- LUCRETIVS.* i. 52, 118. iii. 32
- Luxury.* i. 310, 315, 319, 320, 321. ii. 147, 148, &c. iii. 199, 200, 304, 305
iii. 246
- LYCURGUS.* iii. 246
- Lyes, judiciously compos'd, teach Truth in the best manner.* i. 346. *Homer perfect in this Science.* *ibid.* and iii. 260, 261, 262
- Lymphaticks.* i. 50, 51. See Fanaticks, Enthusiasm.

M.

- M**ACHINE (*in Epick and Dramatick.*) i. 359. *World a Machine.* ii. 337
- Madness: real Madman who?* i. 321——324, &c.
- MAECENAS.* i. 220, 270. iii. 21, 249, 250
- Magi of Persia, &c.* i. 85. *Their Power.* iii. 48. See Hierarchy.
- Magicians.* See Magi.
- Magick, moral.* i. 136. *Magick of Enthusiasm.* iii. 29
- Magistrate, his Duty and becoming Part in Religion.* i. 10, 16, 19. ii. 261.
iii. 104, 105, &c. *Executioner to the Priest, when?* i. 66. iii. 110.
A Dresser. i. 83. *Dress'd in his turn.* *ibid.* See Government, Hierarchy.
- Civil Magistrate, insulted.* i. 363. iii. 89. *Controul'd.* iii. 44. *Over-aw'd.* iii. 47. *Depos'd sentenc'd.* iii. 48, 49
- Magnificence, true and false.* i. 139
- Magophony, Persian.* i. 85, &c. *Ethiopian.* iii. 49. *European and Christian.* i. 85, 86
- Mahometism.* iii. 104. *Mahometan Clergy.* iii. 235
- Malice, only where Interests are oppos'd.* i. 39, 40. *None in the general Mind——nor in mere Nature.* *ibid.*
- Malignity, Passion unnatural.* ii. 165
- Man: a good, an ill.* ii. 21 *Formidable, in what sense.* ii. 94. *Subje'd to Nature.* ii. 302. *Why no Wings.* ii. 302, 303. *Man's Excellency different from that of a Brute.* ii. 304, 305. *Why Man has not the same Instincts which are in Brutes.* ii. 308, 309. *Whether sociable by Nature.* ii. 311, 312, 313. *Whether a Man can be accounted a Wolf to a Man.* ii. 320. *Absurdity of that Saying.* *ibid.* *Man's Dignity and Interest.* ii. 425 *Different Manners of Men.* ii. 429, 430, 431, 432
- Mankind, how corrupt,* ii. 198, 201
- Manners: Poetick Manners and Truth.* iii. 260, 261, 2, 3. See Poet, Truth.
- MARSHAM. Chron. Can.* iii. 52, 53, 54, 124
Martyrdom.

I N D E X.

- Martyrdom.** i. 26, &c. iii. 40, 41
Martyrs for Atheism. i. 90. iii. 64—*Pro and Con, for any Opinion.*
 iii. 49, 41. *Anonymous, Heroick, Religious, Martyrs.* ii. 106. iii. 34
Malk. See *Carnival.*
Mals, i. 26
Massacre. See *Magophony.*
Masters in Exercises and Philosophy. i. 191. *Masters in Mechanics.* See
Mechanicks.
Young Masters of the World. i. 106, 211
Mathematical Demonstration in Morals. See *Morals.*
Mathematicks. i. 19. *Delightful, whence.* ii. 104, 105. *Necessary.*
 i. 289, 290. *Modest.* ibid.
Matter, Whole and Parts. ii. 368. *Not capable of real Simplicity.* ii. 351,
 352. *Not constitutive of Identity.* ibid. *Substance material, immaterial.*
 ii. 353, 354
Matter and Thought, how mutually affecting or productive. ii. 296, 297,
 369
MAXIMUS TYRIUS, cited. ii. 295. iii. 32
Mechanicks, Masters in. i. 235
Mechanick Forms, Beautys. i. 137. See *Palaces.*
Mechanism—human. i. 115. 294. *Divine.* ii. 336, 337
 iii. 313
MEDEA. ii. 344, 345, &c.
Meditation Rural-Philosophical. ii. 344, 345, &c.
Meditations publish'd. i. 164. *Meditation imposing, conceited, pedantick.*
 i. 164, 165, 343
Meditation in the praise of a Deity. ii. 344, 345, 346. *Upon the Works of*
Nature. ii. 366—374. *Upon the Elements.* ii. 376—380.
Upon the Variety of the Seasons and Climates. ii. 383—391
Melancholy, a pertinacious and religious Complexion. iii. 67
Melancholy in Religion, Love. i. 13. *Power of Melancholy in Religion.*
 iii. 66. *Devout Melancholy.* i. 22, 32, 44. iii. 67, 68. *Treatises of*
Melancholy. iii. 30. See *Religion, Enthusiasm.*
Memoirs. i. 163. *Memoir-Writing.* i. 200, 224, 346. See *Miscellany.*
Memory, τὸ Ἑμνηστικόν. i. 143
MENANDER. i. 246. iii. 238
Mental Enjoyment, whence. ii. 101, 117—126
Mercenariness. i. 126. See *Reward.*
Merit in believing. See *Belief.*
MESSIAS. iii. 78. See *Monarchy.*
Metaphor (or Metaphorick Style or Manner.) i. 243, 244, &c. iii. 140
Metaphysicks. i. 289, 299, 310. ii. 354. iii. 193, 194
Metaphysicks, necessary Knowledge of nothing knowable or known. iii. 210,
 211
Metaphysicians, their Character. i. 291
Metaphysical Articles of Belief. i. 306, 307
 ii. 304
MILTON. i. 276, 358, 359
 Mimes

I N D E X.

- Mimes. i. 193. iii. 285. See Imitation, Mimickery.
- Mimickery. i. 196. *Mimographer*. ibid
- Mind, free. i. 130. ——— a Kingdom. iii. 205. *Beauty of the Mind*.
i. 137. *Value of a Mind*. ii. 440. iii. 168, 205. *Its inward Proportion*.
ii. 83
- Mind: particular Minds prove an Universal one. ii. 355, 356, 357, 358.
Universal Mind, how prov'd. ii. 290, 291
- Minister of State. i. 37, 192. *Ministers of State concern'd for their Character and Memory*. i. 225. *Conduct necessary to preserve them*. i. 225, 226, 227, &c. *Claim of the People over them*. i. 227. *Dangerous Conceit of Ministers, and Great Men*.
i. 229, 230
- Ministers MAECENAS'S. i. 215, 216
Good Minister, how to be valu'd and judg'd. i. 23, 24
- Ministry: good Ministry in England. iii. 148. *The new, the old*. iii. 208. *Ill and slavish Ministry, of what consequence*. iii. 148, 149
- Miracles, scriptural and traditional. i. 6. Modern. i. 44. iii. 70. *Christian, Moorish, Pagan*. i. 345, 347, 348, 349. *Past, present*. ii. 331. *The Danger of believing new Miracles*. ii. 328, 329, 330. *Whether Miracles can witness for God or Men*. ii. 331, 332, 333. *Mere Miracles insufficient Proof of Divinity, or Revelation*. ii. 333, 334. iii. 114. *Merry Miracle*. iii. 123
- Mirroure. See Looking-glass.
- Misanthropy: what kind of Passion. ii. 165. *Sometimes, in a manner, national*. ii. 166. iii. 153
- Miscellanarian Authors, their Policy and Art. iii. 288, 289
- MISCELLANYS. Vol. iii. p. 1, 2, 3, &c.
- Miscellaneous Memoir, Essay-Writing, Style and Manner. *ibid.* and iii. 95, 96, 97, 225, 226. See Essay, Memoir.
- Miscellaneous Collections, annual. iii. 274
- Mode: Modes of Religion. i. 84
- Model: current Models of Religion. i. 84. *Models for Poetry and Writing*.
i. 206. See Exemplar.
- Moderation Philosophical. iii. 37. *When in fashion with the Zealots of every Party*. iii. 110, 111. *Moderation disclaim'd*. iii. 342
- Moderation in a Writer. i. 166
- Monarch: Grand Monarch now: and of old in Greece. i. 223
- Monarcy. See Hierarchy.
- Monarchy universal. i. 216, 217, 220, 221, 222. iii. 23 (See Barbarians, Tyranny.) *Absolute Monarchy, destructive of Arts, Manhood, Reason, Sense*. i. 219, 220, 221, 237, 238, &c. iii. 23, 77, &c. *World groaning under the Roman Monarchy*. iii. 77, 78. *Hopes of a Divine Deliverer or Messias from hence*. iii. 77, 78. See Emperor, Roman.
- Monarchs. ii. 137
- Monosyllables in files or strings. iii. 265. *Clash or clattering Rencontre of them in our Language*. ibid.

Monster:

I N D E X.

- Monster:** *Monstrous Imaginations.* i. 60. *Monstrous Objects and Taste.* i. 344, 347, 8, 9, &c. iii. 157
- Moon:** *Embassadors from the Moon.* iii. 339. *Moon and Planets.* ii. 373, &c. *Traveller from the Moon.* ii. 198
- Moor:** *Moorish Hero.* i. 347, 348
- Moor of Venice (Play.)** i. 347, 348, &c.
- Morals:** *Rule and Distinction of Revelation.* i. 298. *Difference about Morals.* i. 70. *Morals interwove with political religious Institutions.* i. 87. *Brought into disgrace.* i. 90. (*See Charity.*) *New Forgers of Morals.* i. 133. *Moral Magick.* i. 136
- Morals and Government** how related. i. 106, 108. *Morals essential to Poetical Performance.* i. 278. *See Manners, Poetick Truth.*
- Morals** mathematically demonstrated. ii. 173, &c. and iii. 194, &c. 212, &c. *See Philosophy.*
- Moral Sense, Rise of it.** ii. 28, 29, 30, 53, &c. *Foundation in Nature.* ii. 413, 414, &c. *Whether it can be perfectly lost in any rational Creature.* ii. 41, 42, 43. *Impair'd by opposite Affection.* ii. 44. *Not by Opinion merely.* ii. 45. *Corruption of moral Sense.* ii. 45, 46. *Causes of this Corruption.* ii. 46—50. *Rise of moral Sense, antecedent to the Belief of a God.* ii. 53, 54
- Moral Inquiries, why out of fashion.** ii. 185
- Moral Excellence.** i. 39. *Moral Venus and Graces.* i. 337, 338. *Moral Species. See Species.*
- Moral, the Word, in Painting, signifies the Representation of the Passions.** iii. 379
- The MORALISTS** (*viz. Treatise V. p. 181, &c.*) *criticiz'd.* iii. 284—289
- Moralists, the fashionable sort.** i. 80, 124. *See Virtue, Philosophy.*
- MORE (Dr.)** iii. 65—68
- Moroseness.** i. 23
- MOSES.** i. 356, 357, 358. *Character and Life.* iii. 52, 55, 57, 58, 116, 246
- Mountebanks, modern Prometheus's.** ii. 205
- Mountebanks. See Empiricks.**
- MUMMIUS.** i. 272
- MUSE.** i. 4, 8. *Divine, Orthodox.* i. 359. iii. 229. *Muses what, in the Heathen Creed.* i. 6, 7. *British Muses.* i. 215—218. *In their Cradle.* i. 217, 262, 263. *Lisping Speech.* *ibid. Hobby-Horse and Rattle.* *ibid.*
- Muses, Tutoreesses.** i. 220. *Favourites.* i. 224. *Chief Recorders.* *ibid.*
- Muses degraded by Epicurus.** iii. 32
- Muses personating the Passions, Virtues, and Vices.** i. 313—317, &c.
- Profane Mistresses in respect of sacred Letters.* i. 358
- Musick Barbarian.** i. 242. *Just, real, independent on Caprice or Will.* i. 353. *See Harmony*
- Musician, asham'd of Praise from the Unskilful.** i. 42. *Delighted with Examination and Criticism.* i. 234, 235
- Musician-**

I N D E X.

- Musician-Legislators. i. 237, 238
 Mystery makes any Opinion become considerable. i. 91. Gives rise to Partys, Sects. ibid.
 Mysterys by Law establish'd. i. 359, 360. Religious Mysterys. i. 361
 Mystery debated. iii. 10, 11
 Sacred Mysterys inviolable with our Author, and, as such, unnam'd by him. iii. 70, 71, 315
 Mysterys the most absurd, how introduc'd into the Church. iii. 333, 334
 Mystical Love. ii. 211, 243
 Mysticks. ibid. Consequences of their indiscreet Zeal. ii. 271
 Mysticks. i. 175. See Quietists.
 Mythology. i. 359. Mythological or Fabulous Style of our Blessed Saviour. iii. 122, 123

N.

- N**ASTINESS. See Cleanliness.
 National Church. i. 17. See Church.
 National Opinion. i. 9
 Natural Affection, confess'd. i. 92. See Affection.
 The Natural and Unnatural in Things. iii. 213, 214, 215, 216, &c.
 Natural Ideas. See Ideas, Instinct.
 Nature, its Energy. ii. 359, 360. Nature in Man. ii. 300. In Brutes. ibid.
 Nature's admirable Distribution. ii. 306, 307
 State of Nature, imaginary, fantastical. i. 109. ii. 310—319. See Society.
 Nature, Divinity with Epicurus. iii. 64. See Epicurus.
 Power of Nature in moral Actions and Behaviour. i. 92. ii. 128. Naturam expellas Furca. iii. 216. Nature will not be mock'd. i. 354.
 Has a strong Party within ourselves. ibid. Makes reprisals on her Antagonists. ibid. Prerogative of Nature. ibid.
NERO. i. 25, 105. iii. 23
 Nobility: Polish-English. iii. 150. Young Noblemen. i. 103, 104, 5, 6. Young Noblemen, English. iii. 168, 169, 172, 173, 174, 216, 217, 218
 Nose: a Nose (Discernment or Sense) in Morals, Life, &c. i. 125. (See Sense, Taste.) Noses counted. i. 148
 Novels, sweet natural Pieces, highly in vogue. ii. 194. iii. 254. See Gallantry, Chivalry.
 Numbers and Proportion. i. 139, 356. Numbers of Life. i. 141. See Proportion, Beauty.
 Nympholepti. i. 50. See Fanaticks.

O.

- O**ECONOMY of the Animal Races. ii. 92, 93, 94, 131, 132, &c. 300, 301, 2, 3, 4, &c. 318, 319, 320. iii. 220, 221, 222, &c.
 See Society.

Olympicks,

I N D E X.

- Olympicks**, antient, modern. i. 269. *Olympick Games, and Congress of Greece.* iii. 138
- Omnipotence**, what? i. 39, 40. ii. 10, 11, 57, 71, &c. 203, 359, 360, 364. *What not.* i. 107. ii. 14
- Opinion** (*See Doctrine, Hypothesis*) *National, or by Inheritance.* i. 9. ii. 103. *Governour, and Govern'd.* i. 185. *Ground of Passion.* i. 294, &c. *Principal of Conduct.* i. 307, 308. *Opinion all in all.* ii. 435, 437, &c. iii. 186, 187, 196, 197, 8, 9, &c. *Freedom in examining our own Opinions, as well as the Opinions of others.* i. 60, 61. *Corrupt Opinion, Cause of Wrong.* ii. 32, 33. *Opinion and Fashion suppos'd measure of Virtue and Vice.* i. 80, 352, 353. ii. 417, 418. *Life regulated by Opinion.* ii. 435, 436, 437
- Oracle.** i. 126. *Divine Oracles Guardianship.* i. 360. *Heathen and Christian Oracles.* ii. 330, 331. iii. 232, 233, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c.
- Oration.** *See Rhetorick, Declamation, Preaching.*
- Orator.** i. 161. *Orators.* i. 268
- Order:** *Principal of Order Universal.* ii. 362. *Love of Order.* ii. 212. *Study and Contemplation of it, a natural Joy, Inclination and Affection in Man.* ii. 105
- Order and Providence.** ii. 276
- Order in Writing.** *See Style.*
- Ornament independent, to be cautiously employ'd in the Action of Hercules.** iii. 384. *The Emblematick and Historical not to be confounded.* iii. 384, 385. *An Objection concerning it answer'd.* iii. 385. *False Ornaments to be avoided.* iii. 390
- Orthodoxy:** *casual, Fortunate.* iii. 104, &c. *Orthodox Muse.* i. 359
- Orthodox, Divine, or Churchman.** iii. 10, 11
- Orthodoxy, of the Author.** iii. 70, 71, 315
- OSIRIS.** iii. 47.
- OVID, cited.** iii. 144

P.

- PAGE.** *See Amble.*
- Pageant of State.** i. 204. *Court-Pageant.* iii. 185
- Pain and Pleasure mix'd.** ii. 234, 235
- Paint.** *See Fucus.*
- Painter of History, to fix his Date.** iii. 353. *Not at liberty to mingle Actions of different Dates.* *ibid.* *Test of his Judgment.* iii. 357. *Not to make his Action Theatrical, but according to Nature.* iii. 368. *The same Qualifications necessary in him as in a Poet.* iii. 387
- Painters: Ill Painters compar'd with like Poets.** i. 225, 226. *Painter put to his shift.* i. 204, 205
- Painters: Raphael.** i. 338. iii. 230. *Carache.* i. 338
- Painters after the Life.** iii. 294. *Face-Painters.* i. 144, 145. *Painting and Painters.* i. 142, 3, 4, 5, 6. *Master-Painter.* i. 197, 206, 227. *Battel-Painter.* i. 202. *See Artifts, Statuary.*
- Painting.** *False Taste in Painting.* i. 338. *True Taste how gain'd.* i. 338, 339

I N D E X.

339. *Dignity, Severity, Austerity of the Art.* i. 340, 341, 342.
Style in Painting. ii. 186. *Simplicity and Unity of Style and Colouring.*
i. 143, 144, 341, 342. *Unity and Truth of Design. The Evocation.*
ibid. and 354. *Greatness.* i. 144. *Antient Masters.* i. 144, 340.
341, 342. *False Taste and Corruption of the Art, whence.* *ibid.* *Gro-
tesque Painting.* iii. 6. *Imposture in Painting.* iii. 230. *Pretended
Heavenly Style and Divine Hand disprov'd.* *ibid.*
Painting of History, the Regulation of it. iii. 349
Palaces and their Ornaments. i. 139. iii. 173, 184, 185, 186. *See
Beauty.*
PALESTINE, *the Country: its Superstitions.* iii. 124. *See Syria, Jew.*
PAN. i. 15, 16. *Panick Fear.* *ibid.* *Panick Rage or popular Fury.* *ibid.*
Religious Panick. *ibid.* and iii. 66, 69. *Panick Fear for the Church.*
iii. 83, 84, 85, &c. *Panick Zeal.* *ibid.* & 69. i. 43, 44
Panegyrics the worst of Satires. i. 226. *Panegyrics, English.* i. 266,
&c. *Panegyrick Games.* i. 269 *Herculean Law, or Club-Method
in Panegyrick.* i. 267. *Panegyrics modern.* iii. 274
Parables, double-meaning to amuse. i. 63
PARACELSUS. i. 287
Parasites. i. 35. *See Sycophants.*
PARIS, *judgment of, how distinguish'd from that of Hercules.* iii. 359
Parody. i. 198, 246. *See Comedy.*
Parterre. *See Palace.*
Passion: *Genealogy of the Passions.* i. 116, 295. *Study of the Passions.* i.
295, 297. iii. 31. *Belle Passion.* i. 5. *Heroick Passion of the De-
vout.* i. 19. *O Economy of the Passions.* ii. 92, 93, 94, &c. *See OEco-
nomy.*
Passion too strong or too weak. ii. 91
Human and weak Passions deify'd. i. 38. ii. 256. iii. 306, 307
Passion, how the Change of it may be express'd in a Subject. iii. 355, 356
Patch-work. iii. 5
Patent: *Letters-Patent.* iii. 338
Patentees for Authorship. i. 335. *For Religion.* iii. 338
Patria: *Non ille, &c.* i. 123. *Dulce & Decorum.* i. 102. *The word
wanting in our Language.* iii. 149
Patriot. i. 101, 102. *Bought and sold.* iii. 170, &c. *Patriots of the Soil.*
iii. 150
Patrons, *modern.* i. 229, 268, 304
PAUL (St.) *his Character.* i. 30. iii. 74, 75, 83, 84, &c. *Style.* iii. 83,
&c. and 337. *Cited.* i. 26, 102, 281. iii. 238, 245
St. Paul allows to the Heathen their own Prophets. iii. 238. *Cites their Po-
ets with Honour.* *ibid.*
Pedagogue. i. 72, 73. *See Tutor, Pedant.*
Pedant baited. iii. 14
Pedant and Pupil. i. 64, 122, 123
Pedant. *See Pedagogue, Zealot, Scolaſtick, Univerſity.*

Pedantry

I N D E X.

- Pedantry a Mistake.** i. 67. **Pedantry in Conversation.** i. 70 **Pedantry oppos'd to true Knowledge.** i. 122, 123
- Pencil, Sacred, or Heaven-guided.** iii. 230. *See* Painting.
- Penmen, Gladiatorial.** iii. 12
- People, naturally good Judges of the Poet.** i. 278
- Perfection, of Workmanship.** i. 332, 337
- Peripatetick Philosophy, Genius.** i. 256. *Author de Mundo.* ii. 214. iii. 263, 264
- Persecution.** ii. 35. iii. 115. *In Arcadia.* i. 21. *Unknown to the polite Heathen-World.* ii. 166. iii. 154, 155. *How begun.* i. 25. iii. 60, 86, 87, &c. *See* Egypt, Jews.
- Romish Perfection, of any other the most tolerable, and of best Grace and Countenance.** iii. 93, 94, 103, 106
- Persecution of Features, Airs, Complexions, Meins.** i. 84
- PERSIAN Empire and Hierarchy.** iii. 48. *See* Hierarchy.
- PERSIUS.** i. 162, 170, 171, 189, 315, 330. iii. 158, 312, 313
- Perspective, the Rules of it revers'd in Sculpture.** iii. 380
- Persuasion, Godless.** i. 237, 238, 239, &c. *Mother of Musick, Poetry and other Arts.* *ibid.* *Sister to Liberty.* *ibid.* *Men persuade themselves into whatever Opinions.* iii. 310
- PETRONIUS, cited.** i. 192
- Petulancy: wanton Mischievousness unnatural.** ii. 164
- Phænomena in Scripture.** i. 282. *Moral Phænomena.* *ibid.*
- Phallico.** i. 250. *See* Farce.
- Phoenix-Self.** i. 27
- PHILIP.** i. 249
- Philologists.** i. 241, 246. ii. 295
- Philosophers, savage.** i. 90, 94, 350, 351, 352. *See* Clown.
- Moral Philosophers of a modern sort, more ignorant and corrupt than the mere Vulgar.* i. 132, 352. iii. 204, 205. *Run a Tale-gathering.* i. 350
- Philosophers, their Original and Rise.** i. 240. *Posterior in Birth to Poets. Musicians, Criticks, Sophists.* *ibid.* iii. 136, 137. *Philosophers, themselves, Criticks of a double kind.* i. 240, &c. *Philosophers, antient Schools dissolv'd.* iii. 79
- Philosophers and Bear-Garden.** iii. 9, 11, 12, &c.
- Philosophy-modern.** i. 122, 123, 124. iii. 308.—*Antient.* i. 18, 122, 123.—*Home-spun.* i. 43, 364. *Mastership in Life and Manners.* iii. 159. *Its State and Liberty in the antient World.* i. 18. *Philosophical Speculations innocent.* i. 96. *See* Hypothesis, Doctrine.
- Philosophy, where confin'd now-a-days.** i. 333. ii. 184. *Its Study incumbent on every Man.* i. 322, 323, &c. ii. 438—442. *Philosophy speculative and practical.* i. 292, &c. *Vain, or solid.* i. 297, &c. *Guide to Virtue in all Religions.* i. 101, 102.—*Balance against Superstition.* i. 18. *Philosophy Judge of Religion.* i. 297, 298.—*Of her-self and of every thing besides.* *ibid.* *Majesty of Philosophy.* i. 298, 299. *Philosophy appeal'd to, by all.* i. 285. *Standard or Measure of Truth.*

I N D E X.

- Trust, Friendship and Merit in Men.* *ibid.* &c. *Genuine and false Fruits.*
 i. 286, 287. *Unhappy Mixture or Conjunction of Philosophy with Religion.* iii. 61, 76, 77 *Monstrous Issue and Product of this Union.*
 iii. 79, 80, 81, 82, 86, &c.
Dry Philosophy. iii. 191. *Vocal Philosophy.* i. 287. *Ideal Philosophy.*
See Idea.
Lineage of Philosophy and Poetry. (*See Lineage.*) *Philosophy of the Woods.* ii. 428
Physician. iii. 181
Physicians in the Body-Politic. i. 14, 16
Physiologists: See Mataphysicians.
Piece (Work, Treatise) legitimate, illegitimate. i. 336. iii. 2
Pilate (Pontius.) iii. 242
Planets: see Moon. Planetary System. ii. 19, 370, 371, &c.
Plate, emboss'd with Satyrs, Fauns, &c, proper to accompany the Figure of Pleasure. iii. 386
 PLATO. i. 54. iii. 77, 247, 280. *Cited.* i. 53, 54
Platonists, latter sort. i. 18
Plays (Theatrical) how frequented. i. 265. *See Comedy, Tragedy, Theatre. Plays (vulgar) see Foot-ball, Hot-cockles.*
Pleasant Sensations. i. 123, 124, 315
Pleasure: whether our Good. i. 308. ii. 226, 227, 228. iii. 200, &c.
All Pleasure not to be reckon'd as Good. ii. 229, 230. *Enjoyments of Reason, not really comprehended in the Notion of Pleasure.* ii. 232, 233. *Pleasure no Rule of Good.* i. 309, 339, 340. *Pleasures of the Mind greater than those of the Body.* ii. 99, 100. *Sensual Pleasure, who the properest Judge of it.* ii. 102, 103. *Sensual Pleasures dependent on social and natural Affection:* ii. 126, 127, 128, 129. *Disasteful, inconstant, and insupportable without it.* ii. 129, 130. *Unnatural Pleasure in general: its Effects.* ii. 168, 169. *Pleasure (Luxury)* ii. 147, 148. *See Luxury.*
Understanding in Pleasure. i. 140. *Rule and Order in Pleasure.* *ibid.*
Men of Pleasure, forc'd to acknowledge Virtue. i. 140 *See Poets.*
Pleasure, solicites Hercules in opposition to Virtue. iii. 350. *Is first heard.* iii. 352. *Her Figure to be drawn silent.* iii. 369. *Her posture and Ornament.* iii. 370, 371
 PLINY *cited.* i. 144. iii. 280
Plum: Cant-word among rich Knaves. i. 130
 PLUTARCH. i. 334. *Cited.* i. 41, 54. iii. 126, 127, 128, 280
Pneumatophobia. iii. 64
Poem Heroick, Epick. (*See Homer.*) i. 356, &c. iii. 259, &c. *Not to be Model'd on Holy Writ.* i. 356, &c.
Poet: Character of a Poet and Poetry from Starbo. i. 208, 252. *Poet, second Maker.* i. 207. *Poet, Herald of Fame.* i. 225. *Ill Poets worse than ill Painters.* i. 225, 226
Poets preferable to most Philosophers. i. 122. iii. 307, 308. — *More instructive than Historians.* i. 346: *Morality of Poets,* i. 137. iii. 308, 309.

I N D E X.

309. *Poets acknowledge Virtue.* i. 136, 137. *Strongest Party on Virtue's side.* i. 316, 317
- Poets, Enthusiasts.* i. 4, &c. iii. 66, 232. *Friends to Revelation.* i. 4, &c. *French Poets.* i. 218. *Modern Poets or poetical Writers affected, and false in their Draughts or Imitations.* i. 204. iii. 289, &c. *Conceited, combin'd.* iii. 273, &c. *Injudicious.* i. 207. *Impotent.* *ibid.* *English Poets, of a preceding Age.* i. 275, 276. *Of the present.* iii. 276, &c.
- Audience forms the Poet.* i. 264. *Poet, how far of necessity a Philosopher, and true to Virtue and Morals.* i. 278. iii. 282
- Divine or Orthodox Poets.* i. 7, 359. iii. 118, 231—236, &c. *Orthodox Mock-Poets.* iii. 240, 241. *Poets Fanaticks.* i. 51
- Poets inspir'd.* i. 7, 51. iii. 66, 228, 229, &c. 238
- Poet. See Author.*
- Poetess, English.* ii. 235
- Poetical Enthusiasm,* i. 21. *Poetical Genius.* i. 161. *Poetical Imitation.* i. 193, &c. *Poetical Truth. See Truth.*
- Poetick Science.* i. 141—146
- Poetry: (See Muses.) Lineage of Poetry and Philosophy. (See Lineage.) Sacred Wit and Poetry.* iii. 118. *Indifferent Poetry, detestable.* iii. 283. *Art of Poetry (an English Poem.)* iii. 281
- Poetry Epick or Dramatick, incompatible with orthodox Divinity.* i. 356, 357. 358, &c.
- Point, Gingle or Pun.* i. 335
- Points of Wit.* iii. 5, 261
- Point of Honour.* ii. 194, 195. *See Gallantry, Duel.*
- Poison to Reason.* i. 91
- Policy, British, and Dutch: Turkish and French.* i. 80
- Politeness, owing to Liberty.* i. 64, 72, 96. (*See Liberty.*) *Flux and Reflux of Politeness.* i. 271, 272
- Politicians.* i. 188, 189
- Politicks, part of Morals.* ii. 184, 185
- Polytheist: Definition.* ii. 11
- Pope (Clement XI.)* iii. 241. *See Gregorius, Leon.*
- Popery. See Rome, Church, Priest, Mass.*
- Post-way of Writers. See Writers, Correctness.*
- Power, Balance of.* i. 94, 95
- Praise of the Deity.* i. 41, &c. *Qualifications for such Praise.* *ibid.* *Value of Praise or Glory from the Ignorant.* *ibid.* *Value of forc'd Praise or Applause.* *ibid.* *True Praise how learnt.* *ibid.*
- Preaching.* i. 70, 73, 74, 134, 166. iii. 97, 98, 287. *Elegant and gross.* iii. 112, 113. *Fashionable and unfashionable.* *ibid.* *Solemn, melancholy.* i. 134. *Variouſly humour'd, alternate, high and low.* iii. 130. *See Declaration, Pulpit.*
- Pre-conception.* ii. 307, 412. *See Anticipation.*
- Prefaces, Dedications, &c.* i. 200, 231, 304. iii. 27. *Preface become a word to signify Excuse.* i. 329, 330
- Prelate,*

I N D E X.

- Prelate. i. 6. *See* Bishop.
 Pre-sensation. *See* Pre-conception.
 Press: *Printing-Press*. i. 305. *See* Printer.
 Priests, *consecrated by the Magistrate*. i. 362. iii. 337. *Their Faction, Sedition, and Engagement of Mankind in their Quarrels*. iii. 51, 59, 60, 80, 86, 87, 88, 89, 342. *Their Love of Blood*. i. 28. *Propagation and Increase of the Priesthood: Manner and Consequence*. iii. 44—49, &c. *Model of the Egyptian and Asiatick Priesthoods; and Difference from the European, or that of Greece or Rome*. iii. 43, 49. *See* Hierarchy.
 Prince: *see* Absolute. *Story of an Heroick Prince*. i. 176, 177, 178, 179, &c.
 Princes: *use the plural Style, whence*. i. 210, 211, 212. *Prince-Authors*. i. 213, 214
 Princely: *see* Royal.
 Principle: *one universally active Principle*. ii. 364, 365
 Printer. iii. 16. *See* Bookseller, Amanuensis.
 Printing, *free*. i. 305, 306
 PRODIGUS. ii. 253
 PROMETHEUS, *poetical Solution of the Phænomenon of ILL*. ii. 192, 201, 202
 Poet a Prometheus. i. 207
 Proof. *See* Tryal, Criterion, Test.
 Prophet, *the name allow'd to Heathens*. iii. 238
 Prophets, *passive Organs*. i. 28. *Modern Prophets*. i. 46, &c. *Compar'd with antient*. *ibid.*
 Prophecy catching. i. 45.—*The evil as well as the good Spirit*. *ibid.* iii. 116
 Prophecy or Prophet-errant, *Processional, saliant*. iii. 117. *Naked Prophecy*. *ibid.*
 Property, *Dominion founded in*. iii. 49
 Proportion, *and Symmetry founded in Nature; not in Opinion or Fancy*. i. 353. *See* Symmetry, Architecture.
 Protestant Authors. iii. 18
 Protestant Liberty. iii. 235, 236, 319, 330, 331, 2, 3, 4, 5
 Publick. i. 37. *See* Constitution.
 Publick Assemblys. *See* Assemblys.
 Pulpit. i. 31. iii. 255, 265, 287. *See* Preaching.
 Punishments and Rewards, *of what use in the State*. i. 126. ii. 63, 64. *In Familys*. ii. 65. *In Religion*. ii. 65, 66
 Puns: *see* Univerfity, Point.
 Pupil: *see* Royal, Pedant, Tutor.
 Puppets, *in Dialogue*. iii. 292. *See* Dialogue.
 Puppet-show. i. 28, 29
 PYRRHO, PYRRHONIST. ii. 355. iii. 194, 212. *See* Sceptick.
 PYRRHUS. i. 325, 326
 PYTHAGORAS. iii. 77, 127, 203
 Pythagorean

I N D E X.

Pythagorean *Self*. i. 18
 Pythian-God. i. 126. — *Prophets*: see *Sibyl*,

Q.

QUEEN Elizabeth. iii. 150
 Quibble. See *Pun*, *Point*.
 Quietists. iii. 38, 92

R.

RAILLERY, *sober Use of it*. i. 128. *Defensive Raillery*. i. 62.
Opposition to Banter. i. 63. iii. 225. *Gross sort and refin'd*. i. 63,
 65. iii. 225. (See *Ridicule*.) *Socratick Raillery*. i. 194, 195,
 198
Raillery affected by grave Doctors. i. 65. iii. 291. *Grim Raillery*. *ibid.*
 (See *Burlesque*.) *Spirit of Raillery why prevalent in certain Conversations*.
 i. 95. *Why Carry'd into the Extreme*. i. 72. *Nothing proof against*
Raillery but what is honest and just. i. 74
Rake a better Character than that of certain grave and thoughtful Gentlemen.
 iii. 302
Reader courteous, uncourteous. i. 303, 304
Reading, wrong Choice and Manner. i. 341, 342, 343, &c. *Multiplicity*
of Reading. i. 342, 343. *Task-reading*. *ibid.* *Surfeiting*. i. 344.
Polite Reading and Converse, chief Qualifications in a Character. i. 364.
Gothick and barbarous Reading. i. 344, 345, 346, &c.
Realist in Morality. ii. 267, 268
Reason, its Nourishment, Health. i. 69, &c. *Its Antidote Poison*. i. 91.
Reason Correllrix of the Fancies, &c. i. 322, 323, &c. *Intendant, Mis-*
treffs, House-keeper. *ibid.* *Reason quitted: for what reason? When? How?*
 iii. 299, &c. *Reason confin'd: what effect?* i. 71, 77
Reasoning: Habit of Reasoning alone can make a Reasoner. i. 69, 71, 77
Records, Recorders, Compilers, Registers in sacred Matters. i. 360. iii. 231
 — 238, &c. *Rul'd by Law*. *ibid.*
Rehearfal (Comedy). i. 259. iii. 277, 281
Religion, Virtue, how ally'd, founded, deriv'd, maintain'd. See *Treatise*
 IV. viz. *The INQUIRY, first of Vol. ii. Religion: a publick Leading,*
or National Church. i. 17. *Religion by Law establish'd*. i. 362 iii. 71.
 (See *Law*.) *Differences in Religion*. i. 79. (See *Modes, Models*.)
Religious Antipathy. i. 18. ii. 96. iii. 40, 60, 80, 257. *Religious*
Passion. iii. 35, 36. *Different Aspects of Religion, according to the Views*
or Aspects of Divinity. iii. 39. *Power of Fancy or Imagination in Reli-*
gion. iii. 68. *Religion consider'd as a Passion*. ii. 88, 89. *Its Influ-*
ence. ii. 51. *Religion antient-Grecian*. iii. 126, 127, 128. *Roman,*
Egyptian, Syrian. iii. 41, 42. *Where first it grew unfociable*. ii. 387,
 388. *Religion cruel Enemy to Virtue, by what means*. ii. 256. *Religion*
liberal, illiberal. ii. 272, 273. *Knavish Religion*. i. 126, 127, 132,
 133. iii. 125, &c. *True Foundation of Religion*. ii. 269, 270. *Re-*
ligion betray'd. ii. 279. *Over-laid*. i. 97. *Exhilaration of Religion*.
 iii.

I N D E X.

- iii. 95, 123. *Different Faces or Representations of Religion, with what design.* iii. 130, 131. *Uniformity in Religion.* See. *Uniformity.*
Relish, false, fatal to Painting and the other Arts. iii. 390
Resignation, devout, false. ii. 59
Resolution: see Will.
Retirement, agreeable, necessary. ii. 223, 224
Revelation judg'd by Morals. i. 298. *What previous and antecedent.* i. 39.
 ii. 333, 334. See *Authority.*
Revolution, the late happy one. i. 216. iii. 151
Revolution in the World and Nature. ii. 20, 214, 215, 367, 380, 381.
In our selves. i. 284, 285. ii. 236, 350. See *Self.*
Rewards and Punishments: of what use in the State. ii. 63, 64. *In Families.*
 ii. 65. *In Religion.* ii. 65, 66, 273
Future Rewards and Punishments: wrong inforcement. i. 97, 98. ii. 69.
Virtue for Reward, not worth rewarding. ibid.
Reward most deserv'd, when unsought. i. 100. *No Goodness or Virtue in nature, if no Motive besides Reward.* i. 98. *A Knave not the less such, when Reward and Punishment alone make him honest in outward Behaviour.* i. 125, 126, 127, 171, 172, 173. *Consciousness, only Reward of Friendship.* i. 100. See *Mercenariness, Disinterestedness.*
Rhetoricians. iii. 140
Rhetorick: see Declamation, Preaching.
Rhetorick, in what part of a Discourse its greatest Energy shou'd be employ'd, iii. 353
Rhythmus: false and true. i. 217, 218. iii. 263, 264
Ridicule, its Rule, Measure. Test. i. 11, 12. (See *Test.*) *Appeal to Ridicule.* i. 61. *Affectation of it by Pedants.* i. 65. See *Banter.*
Ridicule ridiculous, when half-way, lame, or leaning to one side. i. 81. *Injudicious and imposing, when far strain'd, and beyond its size.* i. 83, 84, 85. *Nonsensical, when rais'd from Contraries.* i. 129
Nothing ridiculous but what is deform'd. i. 128. *Virtue not capable of being Ridicul'd.* ibid. & 129
Right and Wrong. ii. 33, 34. *In Nature, not from Opinion, Will, or Law.* ii. 35. See *Opinion, Virtue.*
Rites or Rituals by Law establish'd. i. 360
Rites, Ceremonys, Habits, Processions, Pomp, their use and effect in Religion. iii. 91, 92
 iii. 276
 iii. 22, 23
 ROGER, Sir Roger.
Roman Eloquence corrupted. iii. 219—222
Roman Monarchy. See Monarchy.
Roman Empire, Rise and Fall. i. 219—222
Roman Emperors. iii. 41, 78, 90, 242. (See *Cæsars.*) *Roman Wor-*
thys. i. 267, 268
Romance: see Novel.
Romans old, rais'd from Barbarity by Greece. i. 223, 269, 270, 272.
Their gradual Refinement. i. 251. *Growth of Heathen Religion under the Romans.* iii. 41
 ROME

I N D E X.

Rome *old*. i. 219, 221. iii. 234. *Rome modern*. i. 338. iii. 91, 93, 235. *See or Court of Rome*. iii. 241, 242
Royal Preceptor. i. 214. *See Prince*.
Royal Pupils. i. 106, 211, 212
Rule. (*See Law*.) *Rule of Dispatch*. i. 267
Rusticks. i. 190

S.

SACRIFICE *human*. ii. 35. *Familiar to the Inhabitants of the Palestine*. iii. 124. (*See Abraham, Jephtha*.) *Sacrifice of Forms, Natures*. *See Subordination*.
Sadducee. iii. 77
Saint—*on what terms?* iii. 127. *Female Saints*. iii. 38. *Saint-Prote-trices*. i. 273
Saint-Errantry. i. 20
SALOMON *British*. i. 214
Salvation: *see Saving*.
Saracen's Head. i. 362
Satirs, Roman: *their Origin*. i. 258, 259. *See Atellan, Fescennin*.
Satir, English. i. 266. *Spirit of Satir*. iii. 109
Satirick and Comick Genius, Style. i. 258, 259, &c.
Satirists, true to Virtue. i. 141. iii. 23. *See Poet*.
Savage: *see Goth*.
Savages. i. 90, 94
Savageness, Inroad whence. i. 96. *See Barbarians*.
Saving—*of Souls*. i. 19.—*of Complexions*. i. 85
SAUL. i. 45. iii. 116, 117
Scandal. i. 265
Scene, of the Story of Hercules, to be laid in the Country. iii. 376. *To have nothing in it to call the Eye off from the Subject*. iii. 377
Sceptical Conversation. i. 68, 69, 78, 79, &c.
Scepticism, Support to Reason, *ibid.* *See Reason*.
Scepticism, fashionable sort. ii. 206. *Defence of Scepticism*. iii. 71—76. *Partial Scepticism cause of Vice and Folly*. i. 81. (*See Thinking*.)
Scepticism, Remedy against the Dogmatical Spirit. i. 95. *Sceptical Wit, Apology*. i. 96
Scepticism of a Reverend Divine. iii. 68
Scepticks, the Advantages of their Philosophy. ii. 206, 207
Sceptick personated. iii. 295. *Modern Scepticks dogmatize*. ii. 230, 231.
Real Sceptick. *ibid.* & 236, 237. *Christian-Sceptick*. iii. 72. *See Academy, Pyrrho*.
Scholar and Gentleman. i. 333, &c. *Scholar, ill-read*. i. 342. *True Scholar, or Man well-read, reads few Authors*. i. 342, 343
Scolastick. i. 67. (*See Style*.) *Scolastick Brood*. iii. 80. *Scolastick Weapons*. iii. 296

School:

I N D E X.

- School: *inferior Schools of Arts and Exercises, teach Truth and Nature better than some higher.* i. 333, 334, 335
- Sciences in general. i. 289, 290. *Mock-Science.* i. 287. *Science of Articulation.* *ibid.* *Science:* *see* Art.
- Scripture, *Judgment of.* i. 146, 147. — *Criticism.* iii. 72, 73. *Scripture Sacred and Profane.* iii. 231 — 236, &c. *Sacred History, Characters, Scripture, subject to human Criticism, Philosophy, and Rules of Art.* i. 147. ii. 268, 269, 333. iii. 229 — 235, &c. *Scripture interpolated, suppress'd, controverted, manag'd.* iii. 320, 321, &c. 330, 331, &c. *See* Fathers of the Church.) *Variety of Readings, controverted Passages, Books, Copyes, Catalogues.* iii. 322, 323, 326, 327
- Scripture, *fragil, volatil.* iii. 234
- SCYTHIAN: *see* Goth, Anacharsis.
- Sea: *Sea to drink.* iii. 207, 208
- Secular: *see* Arm.
- Sedition: *see* Faction.
- Self: *A man when himself; when not himself.* i. 324, 325. (*See* Revolution, Identity.) *What makes a Man himself,* ii. 253, 254. (*Self-Love:* *see* Love.) *True Self-Love depends on Knowledge of Self.* i. 121, 282, &c. *Self-Knowledge.* i. 170. iii. 189, 192, 193, &c.
- Selfishness. i. 115, 117, 118, &c. ii. 23, 291. *Destructive of Self-Enjoyment.* i. 315. iii. 302. *Improv'd by certain Philosophers.* i. 124, &c. *Folly of the Endeavour.* ii. 128
- Self-Inspection. i. 196. *Acknowledgment of a better Self.* i. 281. *Self-Reverence.* i. 171, 172, 173. *Self-Abasement.* i. 331, 332. iii. 125, 6, 7, 8. *See* Sycophants, Interest.
- SENECA, *his Character, Genius, Style.* iii. 22, 23, 24, 25
- Sensations: *see* Pleasure, Pain.
- Sense impair'd. ii. 32. *Sense in Morals, Life.* i. 132. iii. 204, 205. *See* Taste, Nose.
- Common Sense, various Signification.* i. 78, 79, &c. *Common Sense, honest Sense.* i. 132. iii. 204, 205
- Sense, *equivocal, in Painting, to be avoided in the Story of Hercules.* iii. 270
- Sensus Communis *interpreted.* i. 103, 104, &c.
- Sermon. *Law of.* ii. 282. *See* Preaching.
- Sexes: *see* Love, Women.
- Fair-Sex, seduc'd by Tales, Impostures.* i. 347, 348, 349. *Inclin'd to monstrous Loves, according to our antient Poet.* *ibid.* (*See* Superstition, Lædys.) *Won by appearance of Submission and Tendernefs.* iii. 115. *Exposition of the Modesty of the Sex in barbarous Nations.* i. 273, 274. *Better Conduct of the more polite.* *ibid.* *Prerogatives of the Fair-Sex.* ii. 194. *Writings.* ii. 194, 195. iii. 254. *Taste and Humour.* ii. 271, 273. iii. 166, 256
- SEXTUS EMPIRICUS *cited.* i. 87
- Shepherds: *see* Arcadia.
- SIBYL. i. 46. iii. 232. *Sibylline Scripture.* iii. 227, 232, 233, 234
- Sight, *single, simple.* τὸ ἑστύοντες. i. 143
- Silence.

I N D E X.

- Silence, to be distinctly characteriz'd in the Figure of Hercules, during the Contention. iii. 361
- Simplicity: *see* Style.
- Sinner against Good-Breeding. i. 166. Against Grammar. *ibid.*
- Sins. i. 166. iii. 177
- Slavery: Court-Slavery. i. 139. ii. 116, 117. iii. 168—173, &c. 208, 209. Slavery of Vice. iii. 307, &c. 311. Slavish Principles and Spirit. iii. 148, 168, 251, 252, 306, 310, 311, 312, 313
- Smithfield. i. 28
- Social Animals. iii. 220, 221
- Social Enjoyment: *see* Enjoyment.
- Social Affection: *see* Affection.
- Society (*see* Tribe, Government) Early State and Progress of Society. i. 236. Natural Growth of a Society, or National Community. i. 110, 111, Principal of Society, natural. i. 107, 108, 109, 110, &c. Prov'd from Sedition, War. i. 112, 113. From the greatest Opposers of this Principle. i. 89, 90, 92. From its force in ill, as well as in good Passions. i. 16. Society in Nature; not from Art or Compact. i. 109. (*See* Nature.) Religious Orders, or Societys. i. 114
- SOCRATES. i. 31. 254. iii. 214, 244. *See* Raillery.
- Chartæ Socraticæ. i. 192, &c. 205, 206
- Socraticks: their Characters. i. 254, 255, &c.
- Soil, Climate, Region. iii. 146—149, &c.
- Patriots of the Soil. iii. 150
- Solemnity: Follies and Amusements become solemn. i. 81. *See* Gravity, Imposture.
- Soliloquy, *see* Treatise of, viz. Vol. i. p. 153.
- Solitude, &c. i. 174. ii. 223, 224, 225
- SOLON. iii. 246
- SOPHOCLES. i. 244
- Sophists once honourable, and of highest Dignity. i. 240. Sophists Language-Masters. iii. 140. First Teachers of Philosophy. iii. 137. Sophistry. i. 74. *See* Imposture.
- Sot: Sottishness. i. 309, 310
- Soul: two Souls in Man. i. 184, 185
- Sounds articulate. i. 288, 303
- Space, Vacuum. i. 301. Space, Plenitude, Substance, Mode, Matter, Immateriality. *See* Metaphysics.
- Species: Interest of a Species. ii. 16. A whole Species, subservient to some other. ii. 18. Species of Fair, i. 130, 141. (*See* Fair, Beauty, Decorum.) Moral Species or Appearances, overbearing all other. ii. 100. iii. 33, &c.
- Specters. i. 60. iii. 299
- SPENCER, de Legibus Heb. iii. 55, 56
- Spider. ii. 18
- Spirits: Judgment of others. i. 54.—of our own. *ibid.* Fear of Spirits, in an odd sense. *See* Pneumatophobia.

I N D E X.

- Animal Spirits confin'd.* i. 71
- Spleen. i. 20. *Objected to Criticks and Satirists.* iii. 108, 109
- Stage of the World. ii. 184
- Stage, English. i. 271, 275, 276. iii. 255, 256, 289, 290. *See Drama.*
- Stage allow'd to instruct as well as the Pulpit. i. 361. iii. 255
- Standard of Manners, Breeding, Gentility. iii. 179, &c. *Standard of Wit,*
English. i. 265. iii. 272—276, &c. *Standard of moral Rectitude.*
i. 107, 298, 353. iii. 303, 304
- Statuary, Lyfippus. i. 227
- Statuary and Statuaries. *See Painters.*
- Statuary, with other Arts and Letters, destroy'd by antient Bishops of Rome
and Greece. iii. 239, 240, 241
- Statute against Criticism. iii. 269, 278, 279
- Statute of Mortmain and Repeal among the Antients. iii. 45, 49, 50, 79.
See Hierarchy.
- Statutes. *See Laws.*
- Stories (Old-Wives.) i. 6. *Told up and down.* i. 37
- Storks. iii. 80
- STRABO cited. i. 208, 252. iii. 153
- Styles and Manners of writing, the several kinds. i. 242, 243, 244, &c.
255—258. *Didactic, Preceptive Style.* i. 25. iii. 285. *Scho-*
lastick, Pedantick. i. 256. &c. iii. 141. *Metaphorick.* i. 242, 243.
iii. 140, 261, 262, 337. *Methodick.* i. 256—259 *Simple.*
ibid. and iii. 21, 22, 141, &c. *Sublime.* i. 256, 257, 8, 9, &c.
276. iii. 285. *See Sublime, Comick, Tragick, Farce, Bombast.*
- Heavenly Style in Painting. iii. 220. *See Painting, Painter. Style*
of our blessed Saviour. iii. 122, 123
- English Style in Prose and Verse. iii. 264, 265, 6, 7. 276, 277, 8, 9,
&c. *Gouty Joints, Darning-Work, &c.* iii. 264, 265. *Discord,*
Dissonance. *ibid. See Monosyllables.*
- Subjects, Multiplication of them in a Piece perplexes the Ordinance of a Work.
iii. 383
- Sublime. iii. 140
- Sublime in speaking. i. 8, 335. *False and True.* i. 241, 242, &c. (*See*
Bombast.) *Sublime of Characters.* i. 336. *Of Actions.* iii. 34.
Sublime in Things. See Beauty, Admiration.
- Subordination necessary in Nature. ii. 214, 215, 216
What requir'd to make it perfect. iii. 383
- Succession: Church-Succession. i. 360. iii. 338
- Succession of Wit and Humour. i. 253, &c. *See Lineage and Genealogy.*
- Superstition. ii. 166. (*See Enthusiasm, Priest, Miracle, Magi, AEGYPT,*
Hierarchy, Tales.) *Difference between Superstition and Enthusiasm.*
iii. 39. *Anti-superstitious Passion, or Counter-Enthusiasm.* i. 88, &c.
iii. 64, 65
- Superstition, Fear. i. 295. iii. 65. *Superstition the most enslaving and*
worst of Vices. iii. 305
- Female Superstition. i. 348, 349. iii. 48. *See Ladys*

Picture

I N D E X.

- Picture or Character of Superstition.* iii. 125, 126, 127, 128
Superstition destructive of Moral Rectitude. ii. 46—50. *The Superstitious are willing Atheists.* i. 126, 128. *Unable to believe as they desire.* ibid.
Quantity of Superstition answers to the number of religious Dealers. iii. 46, &c.
Supineness, proper for the Figure of Pleasure. iii. 371
Surgeons, spiritual. iii. 95, 106
Surgery in Politicks and Religion. i. 16, 17. iii. 106. *Inward Surgery.* i. 156, &c.
 SWEDEN. *See* DENMARK.
Sycophants in Religion. i. 35, iii. 125—128. *See* Beggars, Flattery,
 Symbol. *See* Test, Creed, Watch-word.
Symmetry. i. 353. iii. 263. *Real.* iii. 168, 180. *Ser Beauty, Decorum.*
 Synods. i. 360, &c.
 SYRIA: *its Religion.* iii. 41, 42. *See* Palestine, Jews, Egypt.
System: a Fool by Method and System. i. 290. *See* Hypothesis.
Systems impos'd by Authority. i. 96
System of the World. ii. 287. *Particular Systems, and their single Parts united in one System.* ii. 19, &c. 286

T.

- T**ABLATURE, *specifically distinguish'd.* iii. 347, 348. *The Design of it shou'd be immediately apparent.* iii. 378
 TACITUS *cited.* iii. 53, 54, 253
 Tail: *Works or Pieces, without Head or Tail.* *See* Works.
 A Tale: *its Use, upon occasion.* ii. 202, 203
 Tales: *Love of Tales and monstrous Storys; its Affinity with the Passion of Superstition.* i. 348, 349. *Tremendous Tale-tellers.* ibid.
 Talkers, i. 167
 TARTAR. *See* Goth.
 Tartar-Notion. i. 86
 Taste: *Explanation of a right Taste in Manners, Morals, Government.* iii. 163—167, &c. *In Wit and Ingenuity, how rais'd and improv'd.* i. 239, &c. 250, &c. *A Taste in Morals, Life.* i. 355. iii. 176—179, &c. (*See* Sense, Nose.) *Moral Taste or Sense, how acquir'd.* ii. 401
 Taste in inward Beauty and Characters, founded in Nature. i. 336. iii. 303
 True Taste or Judgment in Life how gain'd. i. 338, 339. *Lies in our own Power.* iii. 186
 Virtuoso-Taste. i. 135
 Ruin of Taste from Multiplicity of Reading. i. 342 343, 344, &c. *Taste barbariz'd.* i. 344
 Reformation of Taste, great Work. i. 354
 Good Taste in the polite World. iii. 154, 155, 156
 TAYLOR, Bishop, *cited.* i. 99, 100. iii. 40, 41, 318—324, 326, 327
 H h 2 Temper,

I N D E X.

- Temper, *the truly divine*. i. 37. *Best or worst in Man*. ii. 96. *What makes a good Temper*. ii. 114, 115, 117. *The fittest Temper for Judgment*. i. 12, 32, 33
- Temperance: *how valuable*. ii. 248, 249, 250. *Set in opposition to Avarice and Ambition*. ii. 251, 252
- TERENCE. i. 334. iii. 184, 263
- Terra Incognita. i. 344. iii. 210
- Test: *Religious Tests, Problems, &c.* i. 60, 61. *See Symbol, Creed.*
- Test of Ridicule. i. 11, 30, 31, 61. (*See Criterion.*) *Test of Gravity*. i. 74
- Testimony, *human*. i. 45, 148. ii. 331. *Divine*. ii. 333, 334
- Theater. *See Stage-Play.*
- Theism: *how it tends to promote Virtue*. ii. 71, 72. *Compar'd in that respect with Atheism*. ii. 72, 73, 74. *Theism to what oppos'd*. ii. 209. *Faith of Theism*. ii. 358
- Theist: *the Belief of a perfect Theist*. ii. 11. *Theists, nominal, real*. ii. 267, 268, &c.
- Theogony, *Theology, Heathen and Christian*. i. 359, 360, &c. *See Divinity.*
- Theology. i. 359
- Thinking: *Free-Thinking*. iii. 297, &c. *Free-Thinkers*. *ibid.* *Half-Thinkers, a sorry Species*. iii. 300. *Dishonesty a Half-Thought*. iii. 297, &c. *Under-thinking, or Short-thinking; its Nature, Cause and Consequences*. iii. 301, 302, 303, &c. *See Scepticism.*
- Thorns: *Grapes not from Thorns*. i. 286
- Thought: *whether able to produce Matter* ii. 296, 297
- THUCYDIDES: iii. 247
- TIBERIUS. i. 105
- TILLOTSON (Archbishop) *cited*. iii. 329, 330, 331, 2, 3, 4
- Time, *Points of; the Judgment of Hercules capable of being divided into three*. iii. 350. *The proper Circumstances of each*. iii. 351. *Objections against a fourth*. *ibid.*
- Time, *a future may be express'd by enigmatical Devices*. iii. 353
- Tire-men. i. 84
- Title of a Work, *last determin'd*. iii. 26, 27
- Titles. i. 203, 204
- Toilette, *a General's*. iii. 186
- Toleration, (*See Persecution, Liberty*) *when and on what account oppos'd*. iii. 110, 111. *When admir'd and recommended*. *ibid.* *See Charity.*
- Top (*Child's Top*) i. 187. *Works without Top or Bottom*. *See Works.*
- Tragedy, *Genius of*. i. 218, 219. (*See Euripides.*) *Prior to Comedy*. i. 244, 245, &c. iii. 140, 141
- Tragedy, *modern: Love and Honour*. i. 276. (*See Play, Theater.*) *English Tragedy*. iii. 61, 62. *Moral and Virtue of Tragedy*. i. 317, 318. iii. 309
- Tragi-Comedy. iii. 7
- Tragick Aspect of certain Divines. i. 66, 74
- TRAJAN.

I N D E X.

- TRAJAN.** i. 228
Traveller, or Travel-Writer in form. i. 346, 347. *History of certain travelling Gentlemen.* iii. 99, 100, 101, &c.
Treachery: Negative Vice. ii. 167
Treatise. See Piece.
Tribe: Formation of a Clan or Tribe. i. 110, 111. *Of federate Tribes. mixt Colonys, &c.* ibid. and 236, 237, 238, &c.
Trustee. See Guardian.
Truth bears all Lights. i. 11, 30, 31, 61. — *Ridicule, a Light, or Criterion to Truth.* i. 61. *Truth injur'd by over-much Discovery.* i. 62. *Face of Truth suffers by Masks.* i. 84, 85
Truth (See Beauty) powerful. i. 4. *Principal even in Fable and Fiction.* ibid. *Poetick Truth.* i. 142, 3, 4, 5, 6, 193, 4, 5, 6, &c. 336, 337, 354, 355. iii. 180, 181, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. 259, 260, 261, 2, 3, 282. *Plastick or Graphical Truth.* i. 146. iii. 181. *Historical, Critical, Moral, Philosophical and Religious Truth.* ibid. and iii. 181, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. (See Revelation, History.) *Magna & prævalebit.* 148
Truth of Work. i. 261, 262, &c. *Truth of Actions.* ibid. *Verum atque Decens.* iii. 162. *Strength of Perception no sure Ground of Truth.* iii. 68
Truth, Historical, to give way to Poetick or Probable in Painting. iii. 372, 3, 5
Truth, Poetick, presupposes Prognostication. iii. 354
Tryal. See Proof, Criterion, Test.
TURKS. i. 26. *Turkish Policy destructive of Letters.* i. 226. iii. 235
Turn. See Vicissitude.
Tutor. See Pedagogue.
Tutor and Pupil. i. 211. *The Age not to be tutor'd.* i. 67
Tyranny. i. 107. *Worship'd.* i. 219. See Absolute, Arbitrary, Force
Tyro's in Philosophy. iii. 37

U

- UNDERMINING or sapping Method in Wit and Philosophy.** iii. 134
Understanding and Eyes fitted to so much Light, and no more. i. 62.
Plot of Mankind against their own Understanding. iii. 101, 102, &c.
Uniformity in Religion, hopeful Project. i. 19. *How practicable.* iii. 89, 90, 103, 104, 106, 318, 319, 343
Unity in the Universe. ii. 347
Universe. ii. 212. iii. 224
University-Wit. i. 64. See Pedant.
University-Learning. ii. 286, 298. 334, 335, 336. *University-Chair.* ii. 258. iii. 287
Modern Universitiys not very fortunate in the Education of Youth. i. 333, 334, 335
Urbanity. i. 72
VANITY.

I N D E X.

V.

- VANITY.** i. 206
VARRO. iii. 234, 280
VENUS: the Venus, Venuſtum, or Grace in Things. i. 138, 337. See Decorum. Every one a VENUS. i. 138, 139
Vice: Artifice of Vice. i. 174. Vice in Opinion. ii. 34, 35. Causes of Vice. ii. 40. Moſt eſſential Parts of Vice. ii. 97, 98
Vice. See Slavery.
Viciſſitude: Law of Diſcourſe and Converſation. i. 70, 76
View. See Sight.
VIRGIL. i. 46, 47. ii. 223, 343. iii. 233
Virtue, Honesty, and Juſtice in Nature; not from Will or Law. i. 109, 353. Nothing to do with Faſhion or Vogue. *ibid.* and ii. 35. Independent of Opinion, and above the World. i. 262. **Virtue, the Truth and Symmetry of Manners.** See Symmetry, Muſick, Harmony, Proportion. i. 140
Virtue, Faſhion and Name only in the Senſe of ſome faſhionable Moraliſts. i. 80, 92, 124, &c. 352. — *Leſs a Sufferer by being conteſted than betray'd.* i. 96, 97. *Over-laid by its Nurſes.* *ibid.* Under-prop'd. *ibid.* Forfeited. ii. 34. **Trial of Virtue.** ii. 36, 37. **Degrees of Virtue.** ii. 38, 39. **Causes of Virtue.** ii. 40. **Virtue degraded and deſac'd.** ii. 254, 255. See Religion.
Virtue made mercenary. i. 97. **Heroick Virtue.** i. 101
Virtue and Morals demonſtrated. See in Vol. II. Treatiſe IV. and in Vol. III. pag. 194, 195, 6, 7, 8, &c.
Virtue incapable of being ridicul'd. i. 128, 129. See Jeſt, Raillery, Ridicule.
Virtue, her Figure in the Piece. iii. 364. **To be drawn ſtanding.** iii. 362. **How habited.** iii. 363. **Her proper Attitude.** iii. 364. **Her Palace not to be inſerted.** iii. 377
Virtuoſi. iii. 156, &c. 182. ii. 183, 394. **Mock-Virtuoſo, or Pedant of the kind.** i. 341. iii. 156, 157
Virtuoſi and Philoſophers compar'd. iii. 156, 157, &c.
Virtuoſo-Lovers. i. 137, 185, 186. ii. 183, 394
Virtuoſo-Paſſion. iii. 184
Virtuoſo-Taſte. See Taſte.
Virtuoſoſhip, a ſtep towards Virtue. i. 333. iii. 161. **Science of Virtuoſo, and that of Virtue, almoſt the ſame.** i. 338
Viſionarys: See Fanaticks.
VITRUVIUS. iii. 181
Volunteer in Faith. i. 6. **In Morals.** i. 194
VOSSIUS (Is.) de Viribus Rhythmi. iii. 263

W.

- WAR:** Paſſion of Heroick Spirits, why? i. 112, 113. England, Seat of War, whence fear'd. iii. 148, 149
Watch-maker. i. 293
Watch-

I N D E X.

- Watch-word in Divinity.** iii. 60
Whole. *A Whole and Parts.* i. 143, 207. ii. 284. iii. 259. *The Whole, a System complet.* ii. 286, 287. iii. 348
Will, Freedom of. i. 185. *Resolution and Will, a Nose of Wax.* i. 185.
Top or Foot-ball. i. 187. *Will insur'd, ascertain'd.* ibid. *Readiness to obey the first Motion of Will, is Impotence and Slavery.* ii. 231
Will and Power no Rule of Good, or Just. i. 107, 124. *See Arbitrary.*
Will (Testament) Power and Practice of the Priesthood, in making Peoples Wills. iii. 79, 88
Wisdom, in permitting Folly. i. 13, 14. *Wisdom as well as Charity begins at home.* i. 189
Wife-men of Greece. i. 89
Wit: *mere, or sheer Wit.* iii. 2, 3. *Mannerly Wit can hurt no honest Cause.* i. 96. *Orthodox Wit.* iii. 291. *Lay-Wit.* ibid. *Bottom of Wit enlarg'd.* iii. 4. *Lineage of Wit.* *See Lineage.*
Separate Provinces of Wit and Wisdom. iii. 6. *Generation and Succession of our National and Modern Wit.* iii. 269, &c.
Freedom of Wit, a Cure to false Wit. i. 19, 64. *Liberty of Wit.* i. 69. *See Liberty, Freedom.*
Liberty of Wit and Trade parallel. i. 69. *False Wit, how prov'd.* i. 74.
Men frighted, not laugh'd out of their Wits. i. 96
Wit and Humour. *See Treatise II. viz. Vol. I. pag. 59, &c. and iii. 97, 98, &c.*
Wits or Poets, Offspring of. iii. 274. *Wits by Patent.* ibid. *Stratagem of affected Wits.* iii. 300
Witches. i. 148
Wolf: *Silly Comparison of Man and Wolves.* i. 88, 93, 118. ii. 320
Women. (*See Sex, Lady.*)
Women Spectators, Judges of Combats, Duels, Amphitheatrical Spectacles, Masculine Games. i. 272, 273, 274. ii. 195. *Judges if the State, and Poetical Performance.* i. 271, 272, 3, 4, 5, 6. *Flattery of their Taste by Poets.* i. 271, 276. iii. 259, 260
Silly Women won by Preachers. i. 348, 349. *Forfake courteous Knights for black Enchanters.* ibid. *Follow the Hero of a black Tribe.* ibid.
Women who live by Prostitution. ii. 128
Wonder, Wonderment. i. 144, 5, 6, 7, &c. ii. 324, 325, 326, &c. *See Admiration.*
Work. (*See Piece.*) *Truth of Work.* i. 261, &c.
Works without Head or Tail, Beginning or End. i. 145, 146. iii. 8, 25. *What contributes to the Perfection of a Work.* ii. 186
Workman. *See Artisan.*
World. iii. 33. *See Universe.*
Worship, vitious. ii. 35
Worth and Baseness acknowledg'd. ii. 420, 421
Wrestler. i. 193
Writer. *See Author.*
Antient Writer de Mundo. iii. 263, 264
Just

I N D E X.

Just Writer, an able Traveller, or Horseman. iii. 26. *Modern Writers: their Foundation, Polity, State, Mystery.* iii. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. 272, 3, 4, 5, &c. *See-saw of modern Writers.* iii. 26. *Post-way.* *ibid.*
Writings: See Memoir, Essay, Miscellany.
Writing: Fashionable Model of Writing. iii. 25. *See Correctness, Incorrectness, Critick, Penmen.*
Wrong: Right and Wrong, what. ii. 31, 32, 33, 34. *See Right, Virtue.*

X.

XENOCRATES. i. 252, 253
XENOPHON. i. 334. iii. 248. *His Commentaries.* i. 224. *His Genius, Character, Style.* i. 254, 255. iii. 248

Z.

ZEAL and Knavery. i. 132, 133. ii. 325. iii. 125. *Imprudent Zeal.* ii. 68
Zeal, Compound of Superstition and Enthusiasm. iii. 39. *Offensive and Defensive.* iii. 82, 83, 86, &c. *See Bigotry, Persecution.*
Amorous Zeal. iii. 38
Zealots, bear no Raillery. i. 60. *Pretend to railly others.* i. 61. *Character of Modern Zealots.* iii. 218, 219
Zealot-Writers, their Grimace. i. 65, 66. ——— *Picture.* *ibid.* *Affectation of Pleasantry and Humour.* *ibid.* and iii. 291
Character of a Zealot Author. i. 67. *Anti-Zealots.* i. 91. iii. 64, 65
Zealous Charity for the Conversion of our Neighbour, how far suspicious. iii. 107, 108, 110, 111

The End of the TABLE.

E R R A T A.

V O L. I.

In the TITLE, read, THE SEVENTH EDITION.

Page. 192. l. 3. in the Notes for *gris* read *quis*
274. l. 11. do. for *simulant* read *simulans*

V O L. III.

Page. 18. l. 15. for *THE* read *THE*
30. l. 22. for *magestic* read *majestick*
37. l. — *R.* omitted in the Running Title
43. l. 15. in the Notes, for *nonnulli* read *nonnullis*
Do. l. 18. in the Notes for *conjuncta* read *conjunctas*
48. l. 1. in the Notes, for *cis* read *eis*
49. l. 8. in the Notes, for *Ergamentes* read *Ergamenes*
52. l. 4. in the Notes, for *cmmorati* read *commorati*
54. l. 17. in the Notes, for *vedere* read *videre*
55. l. 14. in the Notes, for *Deos* read *Deus*
69. l. 2. in the Notes, for *Essentia* read *Essentia*
222. l. 1. in the Text, for *destinct* read *distinct*
234. l. 1. in the Notes, for *apellati* read *appellati*
239. l. 13. in the Notes, for *frnt* read *sum*
241. l. 14. in the Notes, for *sant* read *sans*
259. l. 7. in the Notes, for *fi* read *fit*
313. l. 1. in the Notes, for *Huccine* read *Huncine*
381. l. 26. in the Text, for *oslendis* read *ostendis*

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